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HANDBOOK
OF
JAMAICA



1936



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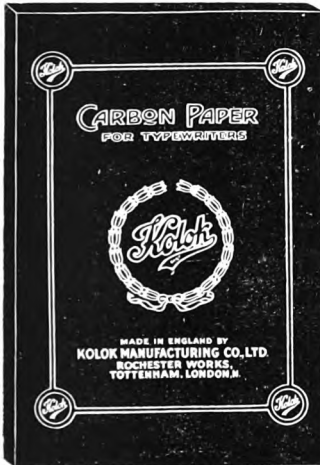
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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR 1936

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

FRANK CUNDALL,

O.B.E., Officier d'Academie (France), F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S., Honorary Corresponding
Member of the Institut Historique et Heraldique de France, the American
Antiquarian Society, the American Jewish Historical Society, the His-
panic Society of America, the Ontario Historical Society.

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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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1936.

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TO BE OBTAINED :

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PREFACE

Thanks are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this edition as complete as possible.

As references are made throughout the work to previous issues, it may be well to state that a complete set of the Handbooks is in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica.

The delay in publication is due to circumstances outside the Editor's control.

F. C.

Kingston,
14th July, 1936.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PART I.—THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, COLONIAL GOVERNORS,	—
BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS ..	3
PART II.—ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES ..	13
PART III.—DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA	24
PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES OF JAMAICA HISTORY,	
POLITICAL CONSTITUTION	34
PART V.—GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE	56
PART VI.—JUDICIAL AND LEGAL	185
PART VII.—FINANCES	227
PART VIII.—EDUCATION	294
PART IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS	330
PART X.—PAROCHIAL	350
PART XI.—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL	381
PART XII.—MARITIME	445
PART XIII.—ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES	457
PART XIV.—BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS	479
PART XV.—PUBLIC COMPANIES	494
PART XVI.—CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	505
PART XVII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION	549
PART XVIII.—NAVAL AND MILITARY	562
PART XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	575
APPENDIX	610
EVENTS OF THE YEAR	600
OBITUARIES	604
ADDENDA	623
INDEX	630

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
1. Hon. C. C. Woolley, O.B.E., M.C. .. .. .	.. <i>Frontispiece</i>
2. Rainfall Map .. .. .	.. 22
3. Geological Map .. .. .	.. 26
4. Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council— Hon. Alfred d'Costa <i>From a photograph by Gick.</i> Hon. Ellis Levy .. .. .	.. 56
5. Hon. A. H. Hodges. <i>From a photograph.</i> Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E. <i>From a photograph.</i> .. .. .	.. 64
6. Members of the Legislative Council— Hon. E. A. McNeil <i>From a photograph.</i> Hon. E. V. Allen. <i>From a photograph.</i> .. .. .	.. 74
7. Hon. H. E. Allan. <i>From a photograph.</i> Hon. C. A. Little. <i>From a photograph by Morais.</i> .. .. .	.. 84
8. West India Regimental Plate <i>From a photograph by the Gleaner.</i>	.. 178
9. Judge of the Appeal Court and Member of the Privy Council— Hon. D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E. <i>From a photograph by Russell & Sons.</i> .. .. .	.. 184
10. Judges of the Supreme Court— Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C. .. .. .	.. 186
11. Custodes Hon. G. F. Cannon Hon. C. R. W. Seton. .. .. .	.. 216
12. Hon. Lt. Col. L. G. Harrison. <i>From a photograph.</i> Hon. H. A. S. Sanftleben. <i>From a photograph.</i> .. .. .	.. 298
13. Hon. T. C. Geddes <i>From a photograph.</i> Shortwood Training College <i>From a photograph by the Gleaner.</i>	.. 382
14. Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E. <i>From a photograph.</i> Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G. <i>From a photograph by Crown Studio, Auckland</i> .. .. .	.. 597
15. Map of Grand Cayman T.H.H. The Duke and Duchess of Kent <i>From a photograph by the Gleaner.</i> H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester <i>From a photograph by the Gleaner.</i>	.. 600

THE
Handbook of Jamaica
FOR THE YEAR 1936
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR EDWARD DENHAM, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

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79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY EDWARD VIII. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; son of His late Majesty King George V. and of Her Majesty Queen Mary; born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, June 23, 1894.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917.

H.M. QUEEN MARY.

Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; married on July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince of Wales (later King George V).

BROTHERS AND SISTER OF THE KING.

H.R.H. the Duke of York, **ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE**, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Colonel Scots Guards, Colonel-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L. I., East York Regt., and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Rear Admiral R.N., Lt. General in Army and Air Marshal R.A.F., Vice-Admiral of the Fleet; born Dec. 14, 1895. Married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York). Has issue (i) Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926 (ii) Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

H.R.H. Princess **MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY)**, Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, G.B.E., D.C.L., Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Scots and Royal Corps of Signals, born April 25, 1897. Married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now sixth Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. Has issue (i) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, born 7 Feb., 1923, (ii) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., K.T.G., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., has Royal Victorian Chain, Major Hon. Colonel Camb., U.O.T.C., 10th Hussars; Col.-in-Chief, Gloucestershire Regt., born March 31, 1900. Married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scot, born Dec. 25, 1901.

H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, Earl of St. Andrew, and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief The Queen's Own W. Kent R., Commander, R.N., has Royal Victorian Chain; born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark, born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906. Has issue, Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, born 9 October, 1935.

H.R.H. Prince JOHN, born July 12, 1905, died Jan. 18, 1919.

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY.

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Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham.

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Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmore.
Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden.
India, The Most Hon. Marquess of Zetland.
Dominions, The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.
Colonies, The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.
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Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman.

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Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown.
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Alberta, vacant

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
EUROPE.				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95,030	44,500,000	£ 1,094,340,194	£ 657,533,225
Irish Free State	26,600	3,000,000	35,790,000	19,651,000
Malta and Gozo	116	250,000	3,482,000	341,000
Gibraltar	2	17,000	600,000	22,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire	1,607,000	338,000,000	1,000,000	99,400,000
Ceylon	25,500	5,313,000	12,000,000	14,000,000
Straits Settlements	1,531	4,233,961	50,000,000	45,000,000
Federated Malay States	27,500		7,832,000	13,053,000
Other Malay States	22,040		8,000,000	10,000,000
Hong Kong	400	1,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
North Borneo	31,000	310,000	600,000	1,300,000
Brunei	2,500	30,000	281,000	256,000
Sarawak	50,000	500,000	1,300,000	1,700,000
Cyprus	3,600	360,000	1,257,000	890,000
Palestine	10,000	1,100,000	11,500,000	4,000,000
Iraq	150,000	3,000,000	6,025,000	2,874,000
AFRICA.				
Cape of Good Hope Province	271,169	6,928,580	50,000,000	72,000,000
Natal	35,284			
Transvaal	110,450			
Orange Free State	49,647	227,729	500,000	320,000
South West Protectorate	322,393			
Basutoland	11,720	500,000	500,000	320,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	160,000		
Southern Rhodesia	150,300	1,212,000	4,581,000	5,841,000
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,400,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Gambia	4,000	210,000	436,000	515,000
Gold Coast	92,000	3,270,000	5,543,000	8,048,000
Sierra Leone	28,000	1,800,000	826,000	784,000
Nigeria	373,000	20,000,000	6,645,000	9,067,000
Somaliland	68,000	345,000	324,000	193,000
Kenya	225,000	3,100,000	4,899,000	5,710,000
Uganda	94,500	3,600,000		
Tanganyika	374,000	5,100,000	1,947,000	2,726,000
Zanzibar	1,020	240,000	841,000	861,000
Nyassaland	38,000	1,700,000	725,000	615,000
Sudan	1,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	2,587,000
Mauritius	720	400,000	2,000,000	2,200,000
Seychelles	150	25,000	60,000	70,000
Ascension	38	150		
St. Helena	47	3,995	31,000	10,800
AMERICA.				
Ontario	412,582	3,431,683	165,000,000	160,000,000
Quebec	594,534	2,874,255		
Nova Scotia	21,068	512,846		
New Brunswick	27,985	408,219		
Prince Edward Island	2,184	88,038		
British Columbia	366,255	694,263		
Manitoba	246,512	700,139		
Alberta	255,285	731,605		
Saskatchewan	251,700	921,785		
North-West Territories	1,309,682	9,728		

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE, *continued.*

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
AMERICA.				
Newfoundland ..	162,750	282,000	3,250,000	5,000,000
Jamaica ..	4,450	1,050,667	4,368,000	2,745,000
Bahamas ..	4,404	61,812	930,000	180,000
Leeward Islands ..	831	132,973	612,000	559,000
Windward Islands ..	508	162,254	580,000	546,000
Barbados ..	166	180,055	1,740,000	1,379,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,862	425,572	4,001,000	4,598,000
British Guiana ..	90,000	318,000	1,802,000	2,078,000
British Honduras ..	8,600	52,000	350,000	210,000
Bermuda ..	20	27,289	1,397,000	120,000
Falkland Islands ..	4,618	2,427	70,000	117,000
South Georgia ..	3,000,000		500,000	2,730,000
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales ..	309,432	2,621,894		
Victoria ..	87,884	1,829,680		
South Australia ..	380,070	583,304		
Queensland ..	670,500	957,987		
Tasmania ..	26,215	227,959	58,000,000	97,000,000
Western Australia ..	975,920	442,122		
North Australia ..	287,227			
Central Australia ..	236,393	4,221		
New Zealand ..	105,155	1,536,000	20,465,000	32,805,000
Fiji ..	7,000	200,000	1,031,000	1,600,000
Papua ..	91,000	600,000	218,000	249,000
Pacific Islands ..	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

BRITISH OVERSEAS GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
NORTH AMERICAN.		
Canada ..	His Excellency, The Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H. <i>Governor-General.</i>	Ottawa
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario ..	Toronto
	Quebec ..	Quebec
	Nova Scotia ..	Halifax
	New Brunswick ..	Fredericton
	Manitoba ..	Winnipeg
	British Columbia ..	Victoria, V.I.
	Prince Edward Is. ..	Charlotte Tn.
	Alberta ..	Edmonton
Provinces of Canada.	Saskatchewan ..	Regina
	Northwest Territories ..	Regina
Newfoundland ..	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G. Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., C.M.G., M.V.O.	St. John's
Bermuda ..	Lieut. Gen. Sir T. A. Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Hamilton
AUSTRALASIAN.		
Commonwealth of Australia ..	His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Gowrie, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor-General	Canberra
STATES—		
New South Wales ..	Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Sydney
Victoria ..	Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	Melbourne
Queensland ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Brisbane

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
AUSTRALASIAN, <i>contd.</i>		
South Australia ..	Major Gen. Sir W. A. Dugan, C.M.G.	Adelaide
Western Australia ..		Perth
North Australia ..	Col. R. H. Weddell	Darling
Central Australia ..	J. C. Cawood	Alice Springs
Tasmania ..	Sir E. Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E.	Hobart
Dominion of New Zealand ..	Viscount Galway, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Wellington
Fiji Islands ..	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G.	Suva
Papua ..	Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands ..	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G.	—
WEST INDIES.		
Jamaica ..	Sir E. B. Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.	St. Andrew
Turks & Caicos Islands ..	F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E., <i>Commissioner</i>	Grand Turk
Cayman Islands ..	A. W. Cardinal, <i>Commissioner</i>	Georgetown
British Honduras ..	Alan C. Burns, C.M.G.	Belize
British Guiana ..	Sir G. A. S. Northcote, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Georgetown
Bahama Islands ..	Capt. The Hon. Sir B. E. Hugh Clifford, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Nassau
Trinidad & Tobago ..	Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Port of Spain
Barbados ..	Sir Mark Aitchison Young, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown
Windward Islands—		
Grenada ..	Sir S. M. Grier, K.C.M.G.	St. George
St. Lucia ..	E. W. Baynes, C.B.E.	Castries
St. Vincent ..	A. F. Grimble, C.M.G.	Kingstown
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua ..	Lieut.-Col. Sir R. St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	St. John's
Montserrat ..	T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E.	Plymouth
St. Christopher and Nevis ..	D. R. Stewart, C.M.G.	Basseterre
Virgin Islands ..	Dr. D. P. Wailling (acting)	Tortola
Dominica ..	His Honour H. Bradshaw Popham, C.M.G., M.B.E.	Roseau
AFRICA.		
Union of South Africa ..	The Earl of Clarendon, Gov.-General	Pretoria
Sudan ..	Lt. Col. Sir G. M. Symes, K.C.M.G.	Khartum
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I.	Mafeking
Basutoland ..	Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I.	Maseru
Southern Rhodesia ..	Sir H. J. Stanley, G.C.M.G.	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia ..	Maj. Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G.	Livingston
Nyassaland Protectorate ..	Sir H. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Zomba
St. Helena and Ascension ..	Sir Stuart Spencer Davis, C.M.G.	James Town
Sierra Leone ..	Sir H. Monck-Mason Moore, K.C.M.G.	Free Town
Gambia ..	Sir A. F. Richards, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst
Gold Coast ..	Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G.	Accra
Nigeria ..	Brig. Gen. Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.	Lagos
Kenya ..	Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G.	Nairobi
Uganda ..	P. Ewen Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C.	Entebbe
Somaliland ..	Major Sir A. S. Lawrence, K.B.E.	Berbera
Zanzibar ..	Sir R. S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G.	<i>Brt. Resident</i>
Tanganyika ..	Sir H. Mac. Michael, K.C.M.G.	Dar-es-Salaam
Swaziland Protectorate ..	Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I.	Mbabane
Mauritius ..	Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis
Seychelles ..	Vacant	Victoria

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
EUROPE.		
Malta	Gen. Sir David Campbell, K.C.B. ..	Valetta
Cyprus	Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, .. K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Nicosia
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir C. Harington, G.C.B. ..	In Fortress
Northern Ireland	The Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P.	Belfast
Irish Free State	Donal Buckley ..	Dublin
Isle of Man	Sir M. Butler, K.C.S.I. ..	Souglas
Jersey	Maj.-Gen. H. deC. Martelli, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	St. Heliers
Guernsey	Maj.-Gen. E. N. Broadbent, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>	
EASTERN.		
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., .. K.B.E.	Baghdad
Aden	Lt.-Col. Sir B. R. Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., <i>Political President.</i>	Aden
Palestine	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Wauchope, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jerusalem
Ceylon	Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, .. G.C.M.G.	Colombo
Hong Kong	Sir A. Caldecott, C.M.G. ..	Victoria
North Borneo	D. J. Jardine, C.M.G. ..	Sandakan
Sarawak	Raha H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Kuching
Straits Settlements	Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G. ..	Singapore
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Falkland Islands	H. Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. ..	Port Stanley

INDIAN EMPIRE.

	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
	The Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. <i>Viceroy and Governor General.</i>	Delhi
Madras	H. E. Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Madras
Bombay	H. E. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., <i>Governor.</i>	Bombay
Bengal	Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Calcutta
United Provinces	H. E. Sir Harry G. Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad
Punjab	H. E. Sir H. W. Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., <i>Governor.</i>	Lahore
Burma	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Patna
Central Provinces	H. E. Sir Hyde C. Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur
Assam	Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong
Baluchistan	A. N. L. Cater, K.C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta
Ajmer Merwara	Lt. Col. D. G. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Ajmer
Delhi	Rt. Hon. Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G.	
N. W. Frontier Province	Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar
Andamans and Nicobars	W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair

BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

AMBASSADOR.

Belgium	..	Sir Edmond Ovey, K.C.M.G. (Brussels.)
Brazil	..	Sir Hugh Guernsey, K.C.M.G., (Rio de Janeiro.)
Chile	..	Sir R. C. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (Santiago.)
France	..	Rt. Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G. (Paris.)
Spain	..	Sir H. G. Chilton, G.C.M.G. (Madrid.)
Germany	..	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Phipps, G.C.M.G. (Berlin.)
Japan	..	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert H. Clive, K.C.M.G. (Tokyo.)
United States	..	Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G. (Washington.)
Italy	..	Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, G.C.M.G., (Rome.)
Turkey	..	Rt. Hon. Sir P. Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (Constantinople.)
Portugal	..	Sir C. J. F. R. Wingfield, K.C.M.G. (Lisbon.)

LEGATION.

ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &C.

Austria	..	Sir W. H. M. Selby, K.C.M.G. (Vienna.)
China	..	Sir A. M. G. Cadogan, K.C.M.G. (Peking.)
Colombia	..	Spencer S. Dickson (Bogota.)
Costa Rica	..	F. E. F. Adam (Panama.)
Cuba	..	T. M. Snow, C.M.G. (Havana.)
Dominican Republic	..	A. S. Paterson (Santo Domingo.)
Haiti	..	F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. (Port-au-Prince.)
Mexico	..	John Murray, C.M.G. (Mexico.)
Netherlands	..	Sir H. Montgomery, K.C.M.G. (The Hague.)
Panama	..	F. E. F. Adam (Panama.)
Peru	..	V. C. W. Forbes (Lima.)

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN JAMAICA.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Belgium	L. J. Stone, (<i>Consul</i>)	Kingston
Brazil	L. D. G. H. Robertson	do.
Colombia	Aquile Arrieta, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Costa Rica	J. W. Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General</i>	
Cuba	Justa Cuza Hadfeg, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Denmark	S. D. List, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Dominican Republic	L. F. Kennedy, <i>Consul</i> (Honorary)	do.
Finland	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	do.
France	Wellesley Bourke, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do.
Greece	(Vacant) <i>Consul</i>	do.
Guatemala	, <i>Consul</i> (Honorary)	do.
Haiti	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
Haiti	Reginald deSouza (Honorary <i>Vice-Consul</i>)	do.
Honduras	Guy S. Lindo, (<i>Consul</i>)	do.
Italy	Claude de S. Pinto	do.
Latvia	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> (<i>Acting</i>)	do.
Mexico	F. Malek, Jr., (<i>Consul</i>).	

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES, <i>Continued.</i>		
Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Netherlands	Lionel deMercado, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Nicaragua	J. W. Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General (Honorary)</i>	do.
Norway	W. Gamble	do.
"	K. V. Abendana, <i>Vice-Consul, (Honorary)</i>	Port Antonio
Panama	Senor Francisco Malek, Jr. <i>Consul General</i>	Kingston
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul, (Acty.)</i>	do.
Portugal	Hon. A. E. DaCosta, O.B.E.	do.
El Salvador	V. I. George (<i>Consul</i>)	do.
Spain	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	do.
Sweden	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., <i>Consul</i>	do.
United States of America	George Alexander Armstrong, <i>Consul</i>	do.
"	C. H. Oakes, George F. Kelly, <i>Vice-Consuls</i>	do.
Venezuela	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul</i>	do.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

THE Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, East Africa, and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods; (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H.M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, as where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies was first appointed in 1918.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Jamaica, C. M. Pickthall in charge of Western Caribbean area, which includes Jamaica, British Honduras, The Bahamas, Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands. Telephone 3171 (P.O.) Box 393, Royal Mail Building, Kingston, Jamaica.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Trinidad, W. D. Lambie, in charge of Eastern Caribbean area, 5, Abercromby Street, (P.O. Box 225) Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Head Office of the Department, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1

PART II.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and Longitude of Kingston were determined with great accuracy by Commander F. M. Green, of the United States Navy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on, to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in the time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

STANDARD TIME.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich—the time of New York and Washington, and known in the United States as "Eastern Time."

On 1st February, 1912, accordingly, the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard Time is derived by the Jamaica Weather Service, daily, from the Wireless Signals broadcast by Rugby, England (GBR), or by Arlington, (N.A.A.) United States, correct to a fraction of a second, and is supplied to the General Post Office, Jamaica Government Railway, and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

YEAR 1936.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Epiphany	..	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	..	May 21
Septuagesima Sunday	..	Feb. 9	Birthday of Queen Victoria	..	24
Sexagesima	..	16	Birthday of Queen Mary	..	26
Quinquagesima	..	23	Whit Sunday	..	31
Ash Wednesday	..	Feb. 26	Birthday of King George V.	June 3	
St. David	..	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday	..	June 7
St. Patrick	..	17	Birthday of the Prince of Wales	..	23
Annunciation—Lady Day	..	25	Midsummer Day	..	24
Palm Sunday	..	April 5	Michaelmas Day	..	Sept. 29
Good Friday	..	10	Birthday of King Edward VII	..	Nov. 9
Easter Day	..	12	St. Andrew	..	30
St. George's	..	23	1st Sunday in Advent	..	29
Accession of King George V	May 6		Christmas Day	..	Dec. 25
Ascension Sunday	..	17			

JEWISH CALENDAR.

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5696-5697.

January 1st, 1936—December 31st, 1936.

New Moon Shebat ..	Saturday	Jan.	25
" I. Adar, 1st day ..	Sunday	Feb.	23
" " 2nd day ..	Monday	"	24
Fast of Esther ..	Thursday	Mar.	5
Purim ..	Sunday	"	8
Shushan Purim ..	Monday	"	9
New Moon Nisan ..	Tuesday	"	24
First Night Seder ..	Monday	April	6
First Day Passover ..	Tuesday	"	7
Second Day Passover ..	Wednesday	"	8
Seventh Day Passover ..	Monday	"	13
Eighth Day Passover ..	Tuesday	"	14
New Moon Iyar, 1st day ..	Wednesday	"	22
" " 2nd day ..	Thursday	"	23
Thirty-third day of the Omer ..	Sunday	May	10
New Moon Sivan ..	Friday	"	22
First Day Pentecost, Shabout ..	Wednesday	"	27
Second Day of Pentecost ..	Thursday	"	28
New Moon Tammuz, 1st day ..	Saturday	June	20
" " 2nd day ..	Sunday	"	21
Fast of Tammuz ..	Tuesday	July	7
New Moon Ab ..	Monday	"	20
Fast of Ab ..	Tuesday	"	28
New Moon Ellul, 1st day ..	Tuesday	Aug.	18
" " 2nd day ..	Wednesday	"	19
First Day New Year, 5692 ..	Thursday 5697	Sept.	17
Second Day New Year, 5692 ..	Friday	"	18
Fast of Guedalia ..	Sunday	"	20
Day of Atonement ..	Saturday	"	26
First Day Tabernacles ..	Thursday	Oct.	1
Second Day Tabernacles ..	Friday	"	2
Hoshana Raba ..	Wednesday	"	7
Eighth Day Solemn Assembly ..	Thursday	"	8
Rejoicing of the Law ..	Friday	"	9
New Moon Marcheshvan 1st day ..	Friday	"	16
" " " 2nd day ..	Saturday	"	17
" Kislev, 1st day ..	Sunday	Nov.	15
" " 2nd day ..	Monday	"	16
First day Chanuch ..	Wednesday	Dec.	9

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1936.

New Year's Day, Wednesday	Jan.	1	King's Birthday, Tuesday	June	23
Ash Wednesday ..	Mar.	6	Saturday ..	Aug.	1
Good Friday	April	10	King Edward's Day, Monday	Nov.	9
Easter Monday ..	April	13	Christmas Day, Friday	Dec.	25
Empire Day, Sunday ..	May	24	Saturday, Boxing Day	Dec.	26

If New Year's Day or King Edward's Day falls on a Sunday, the public holiday is kept the day following. If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday the 26th and 27th are holidays. If Empire Day, the 1st of August or the King's Birthday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is kept on the following Monday.

PUBLIC HALF HOLIDAYS.

By the Shop Assistants Law (15 of 1925) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

Kingston—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for second class retailers on Saturday.

Half-way Tree and Cross Roads—1 mile from the Police Station at Cross Roads and 1 mile from the Police Station at Half-way Tree; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 3 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday for 2nd class retailers.

Port Antonio—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2nd class retailers on Saturday.

St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Falmouth—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Lucea—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Savanna-la-Mar—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Black River—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mandeville—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Morant Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Buff Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Port Maria—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 2 p.m. on Thursday and 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Annotto Bay—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

High Gate and Richmond—Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Montego Bay—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 2 p.m. on Thursday and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Spanish Town—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Linstead—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

METEOROLOGY.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET (SUN'S UPPER LIMB), 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

1935	January.		February		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Date.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39
3	6 39	5 44	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 18	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46
29	6 41	6 00	6 27	6 13	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN
TIME.—Continued.

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4
5	5 36	6 46	5 46	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 02	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	..	..	6 06	5 35	..	..	6 38	5 42	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 3 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures.

Kingston, Jamaica, Phases of the Moon, Year 1936.

Phase.	Date.	Time.	Phase.	Date.	Time.
		H. M.			H. M.
First Qr.	Jan. 1	10.15 a.m.	Full	July 4	12.34 p.m.
Full	" 8	1.15 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 11	11.28 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 16	2.41 p.m.	New	" 18	10.19 a.m.
New	" 24	2.18 a.m.	First Qr.	" 26	7.36 a.m.
First Qr.	" 30	6.36 p.m.			
Full	Feb. 7	6.19 a.m.	Full	Aug. 2	10.47 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 15	10.45 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 9	3.59 p.m.
New	" 22	1.42 p.m.	New	" 16	10.21 p.m.
First Qr.	" 29	4.28 a.m.	First Qr.	" 25	12.49 a.m.
Full	Mar. 8	12.13 a.m.	Full	Sept. 1	7.37 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 16	3.35 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 7	10.14 p.m.
New	" 22	11.13 p.m.	New	" 15	12.41 p.m.
First Qr.	" 29	4.22 p.m.	First Qr.	" 23	5.12 p.m.
Full	Apr. 6	5.46 p.m.	Full	" 30	4.01 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 14	4.21 p.m.	Last Qr.	Oct. 7	7.28 a.m.
New	" 21	7.32 a.m.	New	" 15	5.20 a.m.
First Qr.	" 28	6.16 a.m.	First Qr.	" 23	7.53 a.m.
Full	May 6	10.01 a.m.	Full	" 30	12.58 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 14	1.12 a.m.	Last Qr.	Nov. 5	8.28 p.m.
New	" 20	3.34 p.m.	New	" 13	11.42 p.m.
First Qr.	" 27	9.46 p.m.	First Qr.	" 21	8.19 p.m.
Full	June 5	12.22 a.m.	Full	" 28	11.12 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 12	7.05 a.m.	Last Qr.	Dec. 5	1.20 p.m.
New	" 19	12.14 a.m.	New	" 13	6.25 p.m.
First Qr.	" 26	2.23 p.m.	First Qr.	" 21	6.30 a.m.
			Full	" 27	11.00 p.m.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

THE rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's upper and lower Meridian Passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North *					
Moon's Age.	First High Water.	Second High Water.		Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.
d. d.	hr.	hr.		d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0 15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.		0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1 16	12 noon			1	1 " "	3½ " "	16	1 " "	3 " "
2 17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.		2	1½ " "	4 " "	17	2 " "	4 " "
3 18	1 " "	1 " "		3	2 " "	5 " "	18	2½ " "	4½ " "
4 19	1½ " "	2 " "		4	3 " "	6 " "	19	3½ " "	5½ " "
5 20	2½ " "	2½ " "		5	4 " "	7 " "	20	4½ " "	6½ " "
6 21	3 " "	3½ " "		6	5 " "	8 " "	21	5½ " "	7½ " "
7 22	4 " "	4½ " "		7	6 " "	9½ " "	22	7 " "	9 " "
8 23	5 " "	5½ " "		8	7½ " "	10½ " "	23	8 " "	10 " "
9 24	6 " "	6½ " "		9	8½ " "	11½ " "	24	9 " "	11 " "
10 25	7½ " "	8 " "		10	9½ " "	12 mnt.	25	9½ " "	11½ " "
11 26	8½ " "	9 " "		11	10 " "	" "	26	10½ " "	12½ p.m.
12 27	9½ " "	10 " "		12	10½ " "	12½ a.m.	27	11 " "	1 " "
13 28	10 " "	10½ " "		13	11½ " "	1½ " "	28	11½ " "	1½ " "
14 29	11 " "	11 " "		14	12 noon	2 " "	29		2½ " "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

Semi-diur.				Diurnal.			
Month	Sign	Time	Sign	Month	Sign	Time	Sign
January	—	1 hr.	—	July	+	2 hr	+
February	—	1½ " "	—	August	—	0 " "	+
March	—	1½ " "	—	September	—	½ " "	+
April	—	1½ " "	+	October	+	1 " "	—
May	—	1½ " "	+	November	+	1 " "	—
June	+	1 " "	0	December	—	½ " "	—

In Kingston harbour the Mean range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1936.

There will be four eclipses: two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, on January 8th. Not visible in Jamaica, but in Europe, East Africa, Asia, Indian Ocean and part of the Pacific Ocean.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, on June 19th. Not visible in Jamaica.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, on July 4th. Not visible in Jamaica, but in the Antarctic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Australia.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, on December 13-14. Not visible in Jamaica, but in the South Pacific Ocean and Australia. The central path of total phase will traverse a short distance to the north of Sydney, Australia.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.		Year.	Observed variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700	6	30	Edmund Halley	1906	1 24
1804	6	30	James Robertson	1922	1 17
1876	3	45	Commander Green, U.S.N.	1922	1 10
1891	2	16	J. F. Brennan		Observer, Carnegie Institution, Wash- ington. (2)
1895	2	0	do.	1931	0 55
					Ditto

In the year 1922. (1) Observations made on the Long Mountain Road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to N.E. of Kingston. (2) Observations made at Greenwich Pen, about 1 mile to West of Kingston.

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall derive the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.		Year.	Variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700 to 1800	..	6 30	1870	..	4 18
1810	..	6 27	1880	..	3 18
1820	..	6 21	1890	..	2 18
1830	..	6 12	1900	..	1 42
1840	..	5 54	1910	..	1 21
1850	..	5 30	1920	..	1 15
1860	..	5 3			

**SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES
FOR 36 YEARS.
(1881-1898 and 1903-1925.)**

Months.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average Highest Max.	Average Lowest Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	75.8	69.0	82.6	86.0	67.4	89.9	63.2
February ..	75.7	69.2	82.4	85.8	67.3	89.4	63.3
March ..	76.5	71.1	82.7	86.0	68.1	89.4	64.4
April ..	78.2	74.7	83.1	86.7	70.2	90.3	66.7
May ..	79.7	77.7	83.5	87.3	72.4	90.7	68.9
June ..	80.9	78.4	85.0	88.5	73.6	92.2	70.5
July ..	81.4	78.0	86.2	89.8	73.4	93.4	70.4
August ..	81.0	77.2	85.5	89.8	73.5	93.1	70.5
September ..	80.6	76.8	84.8	89.5	73.5	92.6	70.8
October ..	79.4	75.4	84.0	88.3	72.6	92.0	69.3
November ..	78.3	73.1	83.7	87.4	70.9	90.9	67.0
December ..	76.8	70.6	83.0	86.6	68.8	90.1	64.7
Means ..	78.7	74.3	83.9	87.6	71.0	91.2	67.5

°
Highest max. 97.8 Aug. 11th, 1923.
Lowest min. 56.7 Dec. 4th, 1887.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0 ..	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500 ..	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000 ..	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500 ..	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000 ..	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500 ..	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000 ..	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500 ..	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000 ..	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500 ..	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000 ..	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500 ..	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000 ..	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500 ..	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000 ..	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500 ..	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

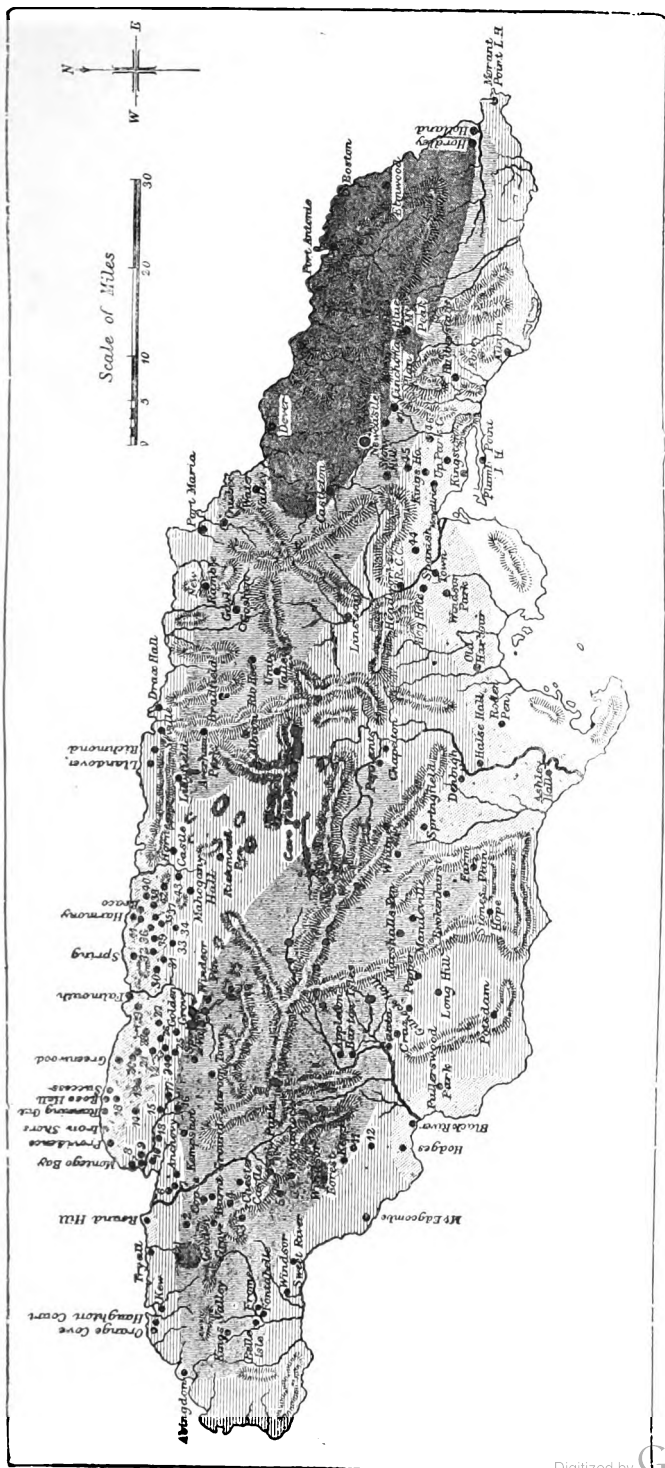
* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica in 1904.

JAMAICA RAINFALL MONTHLY NORMALS, IN INCHES, for 60 years, 1870—1929.

—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Means ..	4.00	3.13	3.35	4.77	8.52	6.60	4.76	6.93	7.94	10.14	8.29	5.21	73.64

ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES FROM 1910 to 1935. (For figures prior to 1910 see Handbook up to 1916).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1910	5.29	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.44	2.02	4.00	10.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.46	60.89
1912	4.40	2.34	4.88	2.21	4.60	2.43	4.30	6.38	6.23	8.25	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.33	9.74	4.96	57.36
1915	6.32	3.90	3.23	8.77	6.44	11.90	5.82	14.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.05	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	106.22
1917	3.08	3.27	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.84	9.40	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.56	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.60	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.92	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.46	69.45
1920	2.82	2.40	3.41	0.29	8.20	4.80	2.74	4.30	6.25	7.84	5.85	2.27	51.17
1921	0.87	7.22	6.29	6.44	12.49	5.53	4.15	7.12	7.57	6.86	4.50	4.70	83.74
1922	4.16	3.76	3.70	2.07	4.54	4.32	2.93	6.11	5.83	7.47	3.88	3.61	52.38
1923	4.51	3.10	2.21	3.96	9.74	1.89	2.91	3.92	5.41	10.78	5.37	3.65	57.45
1924	1.52	2.80	1.50	2.67	6.12	4.95	5.10	6.88	12.41	13.30	15.46	6.57	79.28
1925	1.92	3.39	2.20	8.36	5.35	5.55	3.88	4.69	8.76	4.18	8.73	3.09	61.03
1926	2.70	5.19	3.56	3.91	5.52	4.53	3.71	8.34	9.69	9.04	7.78	3.83	66.87
1927	4.84	2.68	2.06	3.97	8.78	3.87	6.55	4.90	7.12	17.04	9.38	1.26	72.45
1928	2.20	1.14	1.69	3.80	7.97	3.67	3.00	10.51	6.84	8.60	9.41	4.29	63.21
1929	2.93	1.86	4.66	3.41	4.96	3.34	4.02	9.21	7.10	9.12	4.43	5.18	60.22
1930	3.80	5.10	1.24	8.44	6.28	5.39	3.80	3.61	4.00	7.03	10.23	3.21	62.13
1931	6.75	3.56	4.29	8.01	13.13	9.89	10.01	4.26	7.47	11.81	9.24	3.11	91.53
1932	2.62	0.82	1.73	12.05	9.95	8.08	4.51	6.56	5.50	9.38	11.00	3.78	75.98
1933	1.43	0.48	4.30	1.37	6.26	13.76	11.44	14.49	11.91	28.43	14.13	8.53	116.53
1934	4.76	9.03	4.27	6.64	7.26	3.57	4.85	7.44	7.70	8.74	10.29	5.27	79.82
1935	1.64	4.76	3.10	1.93	6.54	4.76	4.55	9.24	9.77	16.57	4.19	4.08	71.13



Reference Nos.

- 1 Great Valley.
- 2 Cacoen Castle.
- 3 Mackfield.
- 4 Haughton Grove.
- 5 Struie.
- 6 Wiltshire.
- 7 Eden.
- 8 Catherine Hall

- 17 Gullsbro.
- 18 Cinnamon Hill.
- 19 Content.
- 20 Kent.
- 21 Orange Valley
- 22 Dundee.
- 23 Phenix.
- 24 Gales Valley

Inches of Rainfall



Reference Nos.

- 25 Weston Favel.
- 26 Tiltston.
- 27 Pembroke.
- 28 Green Park.
- 29 Holland Pen.
- 30 Lottery.
- 31 Cambridge.
- 32 Oxford.

- 33 Gibraltar.
- 34 Hyde.
- 35 Colchis Pen.
- 36 Georgia.
- 37 Vale Royal.
- 38 Arcadia.
- 39 Steelfield Reservoir.
- 40 Bryan Castle.

- 41 Lancaster.
- 42 Brampton Bryan
- 43 Hopewell.
- 44 Ewing's Caymanas
- 45 Cherry Garden
- 46 Hope Garden and Reservoir.
- 47 Newton

MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.

THE ISLAND MEAN RAINFALL, 1935 (In inches).

Month.	DIVISIONS.				The Island.		Rainy Days.	
	(N.E.) North-eastern.	(N.) Northern	(W.C.) West-central.	(S.) Southern	1935.	Average 60 yrs.	Means for 1935.	Avg. for 35 yrs.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.		
January ..	3.72	1.47	0.64	0.74	1.64	4.00	5	8
February ..	5.29	4.04	6.98	2.75	4.76	3.13	9	7
March ..	4.46	1.90	3.42	2.60	3.10	3.35	10	8
April ..	0.89	0.86	4.60	1.37	1.93	4.77	4	9
May ..	6.00	4.06	11.87	4.23	6.54	8.77	12	12
June ..	4.28	2.90	8.72	3.16	4.76	6.53	10	10
July ..	4.04	3.18	7.97	2.99	4.55	4.75	10	9
August ..	11.17	6.90	11.78	7.12	9.24	6.93	15	11
September ..	11.68	5.95	11.35	10.11	9.77	7.94	12	13
October ..	27.97	13.11	12.03	13.17	16.57	10.21	18	14
November ..	9.02	3.88	2.50	1.34	4.19	8.29	7	12
December ..	9.02	2.99	2.67	1.64	4.08	5.20	7	9
Totals 1935	97.54	51.24	84.53	51.22	71.13	..	119	..
Totals 60-year avge.	99.54	56.68	87.84	51.42	..	73.87	..	122

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—DAYLIGHT PARTICULARS.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------------|----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shortest Day | .. | December 21st | .. | 11 hrs. 04 mins. | } 6.33 a.m. to 5.37 p.m. |
| 2. Longest Day | .. | June 21st | .. | 13 hrs. 13 mins. | |
| | | | | 5.32 a.m. to 6.45 p.m. | } 5.32 a.m. to 6.45 p.m. |
| 3. Earliest Sunrise | .. | May 30th | .. | 5 hrs. 30 mins. a.m. | |
| 4. Latest Sunrise | .. | January 20th | .. | 6 " 41 " a.m. | |
| 5. Earliest Sunset | .. | November 26th | .. | 5 " 29 " p.m. | |
| 6. Latest Sunset | .. | July 10th | .. | 6 " 46 " p.m. | |

The above refers to the Sun's Upper Limb on the horizon, and to local civil time at 18 degrees North Latitude, with 7 minutes added, giving the 75th Meridian Time, being the Standard Time in use.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

THE island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50'' W. long., about 4,120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, and 540 miles from Colon.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated—the first about 170 miles, and the second about 130 miles, and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point, and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	498	St. Elizabeth ..	473½
St. Andrew ..	183	St. Mary ..	251	Trelawny ..	353
St. Thomas ..	298½	Clarendon ..	487	St. James ..	239½
Portland ..	338	St. Ann ..	487	Hanover ..	177
		Manchester ..	337	Westmoreland ..	320
Total ..	827½	Total ..	2,060	Total ..	1,563

giving a total of 4,450½ square miles, equal to 2,848, 160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, mar and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish, there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility. The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones.

The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the central part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica," and "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1923.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 ft.	1,000 ft to 2,000 ft.	2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft.	3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.	5,000 ft. and upwards.	Total areas in sq. Miles
Kingston ..	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Andrew ..	62	57	30	20	11	3	183
St. Thomas ..	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	39	24	18	15	298 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland ..	103	98	49	41	26	21	338
St. Mary ..	111	117	19	4	..	..	251
St. Ann ..	89	341	57	..	..	..	487
Trelawny ..	173	142	38	..	..	..	353
St. James ..	141	92	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	239 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hanover ..	168	9	..	..	..	..	177
Westmoreland ..	244	76	..	..	..	..	320
St. Elizabeth ..	339	124	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	473 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester ..	47	149	141	..	..	..	337
Clarendon ..	319	119	49	..	..	..	487
St. Catherine ..	346	133	19	..	..	..	498
Totals ..	2,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,520 $\frac{1}{2}$	458	89	55	39	4,450 $\frac{1}{2}$

From the above it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable.

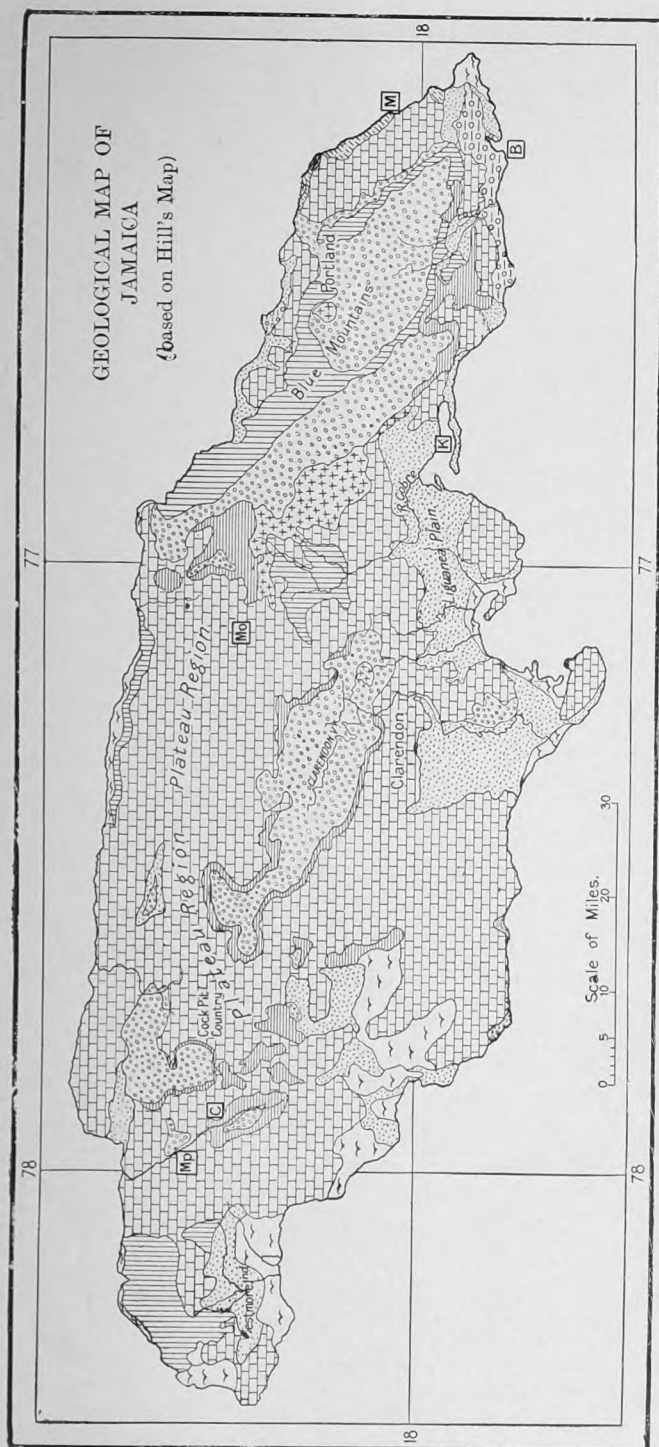
From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle; and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating, at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,408 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, named also the Blake Mountains in honour of Sir Henry Blake, a former Governor of the Island, which runs in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parish of Portland divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Corn Puss Gap north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.



- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Recent.</p> <p> Alluvium raised coral reefs etc.</p> <p>Middle Oligocene.</p> <p> Montpelier, Moneague & Cobre Beds.
(Oceanic Series)</p> <p> Igneous Intrusions and Lavas.</p> | <p>Pleistocene</p> <p> Pleistocene</p> <p>Pliocene.</p> <p> Pliocene.</p> <p>Lower Miocene or Upper Oligocene.</p> <p> Lower Miocene or Upper Oligocene.</p> | <p>Kingston Formation.</p> <p> Kingston Formation.</p> <p>Manchioneal Beds.</p> <p> Manchioneal Beds.</p> <p>Bowden Beds and Clarendon Marls.</p> <p> Bowden Beds and Clarendon Marls.</p> | <p>"Transitional"
(partly Eocene and partly Cretaceous)</p> <p> Cambridge Beds.</p> <p>Richmond Beds.</p> <p> Richmond Beds.</p> <p>Conglomerates, Tuffs and Limestones.</p> <p> Conglomerates, Tuffs and Limestones.</p> | <p>Blue Mountain Series.</p> <p> Blue Mountain Series.</p> |
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The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mamee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expands itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridge or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountain pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one offshoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland, Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coastal range in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes in them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkin's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains (average)	2,100
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,360
Portland Gap	5,495
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) ..	6,100
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017
Arntully Gap	2,800
Hagley Gap	1,959
Morce's Gap	4,945
Content Gap	3,250
Newcastle Hospital	3,850
Flamstead	3,660
Belle Vue	3,780
Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Catherine's Peak	5,060
Cold Spring Gap	4,500
Hardwar Gap	4,380
Fox's Gap	3,907
Stony Hill (where main road crosses)	1,360
Guy's Hill	2,100
Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
" " where main road crosses	1,800
Bull Head	3,000
Mandeville	2,060
Accompong	1,409
Dolphin Head	1,816
Green Vale (highest point of Ja. Govt. Railway) ..	1,705

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or backbone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others, southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plainain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it

gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow, they are very rapid in their descent, and in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) River, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flows the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly limestone formation, furnishes no river of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandoverly River possess large volumes of water. Near Moncague a lake forms at varying intervals, sometimes lasting for a year or more.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y.S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above Alley and flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flin^d, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis-Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's River, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is near a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave. It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny and the Carambi Cave $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Albert Town is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in extent. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favourite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann, is a sink hole on a large scale. There is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale.

There is a large Sink Hole in the Cockpit Country beyond Mulgrave in St. Elizabeth, which is roughly circular and about 100 ft. in diameter. The walls are sheer and it has a depth of several hundred feet.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

There is a small mineral bath which is situated at Rockfort near Kingston. The bath is fed by a cold spring. The water is slightly saline and it possesses a Radio-activity of about twice that of the waters of Bath in St. Thomas. The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

		Parts per 100,000.
Calcium	..	19.80
Magnesium	..	13.20
Sodium	..	85.02
Bicarbonate	..	24.40
Sulphate	..	31.43
Chloride	..	168.00
Silica	..	4.40
Total	..	346.25

In St. Andrew there are two springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a government institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guava River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

Windsor Spring, which is near St. Ann's Bay, has enjoyed for many years a reputation for the healing of ulcers and skin complaints. The water is exceedingly saline, much more so than sea water. The water is non-thermal and it is an extraordinary fact that the dissolved solids consist almost entirely of the chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths. Sulphates are absent and bicarbonates are very small in amount. It would be well if this mineral spring was utilised to a greater extent, and investigations conducted to enquire further into its undoubted high therapeutic qualities.

The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

Parts per 100,000.

Calcium	..	249.60
Magnesium	..	3.00
Sodium	..	1,470.90
Potassium	..	32.09
Chloride	..	2,750.00
Silica	..	1.60
Bicarbonate	..	1.25
Sulphates	..	Nil
<hr/>		
Total	..	4,508.44

Radio-activity 0.23 by 10-10 curies per litre.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Carbaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Baths at Bath in St. Thomas and at Milk River in Vere are treated of separately.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on Good Hope. The spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given in Dr. Phillippo's pamphlet on Mineral Springs.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1929 TO 1933.* †

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Births—</i>							
Male	..	..	18,848	18,344	17,258	18,173	17,291
Female	..	..	18,492	17,829	16,985	17,495	16,956
Total			37,340	36,173	34,243	35,668	34,247
Per 1,000 population			37.02	34.8	32.2	32.9	31.2
Per cent. of Births Illegitimate			71.7	71.76	71.7	71.6	71.9
<i>Deaths—</i>							
Male	..	..	8,571	9,704	9,108	10,560	9,512
Female	..	..	8,643	9,673	9,157	10,409	9,219
Total			17,214	19,377	18,265	20,969	18,731
Per 1,000 population			17.0	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.0
Children under 1 year per cent. of total.			30.7	28.7	26.4	25.4	24.0
Medically certified deaths per cent. of total			30.8	33.0	35.9	37.2	39.5
Population (Estimated)			1,022,152	1,050,667	1,073,493	1,090,269	1,104,775

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Parish.	Population.	Parish.	Population.
Kingston	75,229	Brought forward	428,144
Port Royal	1,092	Trelawny	43,224
St. Andrew	61,209	St. James	53,243
St. Thomas	50,236	Hanover	48,620
Portland	59,822	Westmoreland	86,216
St. Mary	87,984	St. Elizabeth	101,844
St. Ann	92,572	Manchester	82,520
		Clarendon	107,095
		St. Catherine	117,186
	428,144		
			1,068,092
Island gain by excess Arrivals over Departures in period from Census Day 1921 to 30th June, 1935			45,165
Whole Island			1,113,257

*For Historical information in regard to the growth of Population since the earliest period when there was any authentic record and details of the Censuses before 1921, see issues of the Handbook prior to 1921.

†For Estimated Population in 1935 see Addenda.

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1866	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor)	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain). Telegraphic communication with Europe, America and the other Islands established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II. empowering Governor to declare martial law.
1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Have</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	..	Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. (Hurricane Oct. 31-Nov. 2.)
1875	..	Kingston street car started.
1876	..	Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,000.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)
1878	..	..

*For outlines from 1492 to 1865 see

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.*

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
	..	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	1867
Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	..	1869
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Céspedes) (April)		
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as head- quarters of Danish West Indies		
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
<i>Virginius</i> seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23); \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	..	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions		
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	..	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution.		

previous issues of the Handbook.

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., Oct. 8-4 June, (1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to June 4, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert and George. (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of Island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston; five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> . (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interest, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examination first held (Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the Legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance": the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sept. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sept. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 16)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
	..	1879
Elementary education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
(St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency)	..	1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April).	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.
Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)
In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec. 10—Mar. 29) 1886
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).
Education Commission's final report; recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
- 1888 .. Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.
District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17);
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25—Aug. 27).
Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sept. 12).
Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
- 1890 .. Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it.)
Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands * (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India head- quarters from St. Thomas to Barbados .	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada . Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29). Emancipation of Slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies .	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies .	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island . Commencement of steamship line between Hali- fax , Bermuda and Jamaica (Sept. 26).	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
	..	1890

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1891 .. Census. Population 639,491.
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2, guarantee fund £28,000, total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) .. Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 .. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21).
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10).
Military riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 .. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5).
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.) Importation of South American Cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sept. 13).	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17)	..	1896
Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897 .. Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, Chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, (adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie, Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.)
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11) Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
Maj. Gen. Hallowes (adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)
West India Weather Service instituted by United States.
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899 .. Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by) the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn
Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.
Impl. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).
Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.
Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).
In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900 .. The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.
Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).
(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3) Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).
(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2) Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
- 1901 .. Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated.
Port Morant reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.
Port Royal created a separate parish (April).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Floods in Montserrat	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havana harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions.		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England.		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7).		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund, £2,329.		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal		
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)	EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22)	1901
Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18).		

GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1902	..
(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	<p>Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded.</p> <p>£10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.</p>
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)
	<p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19)</p> <p>Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on northside, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief</p>
1904	..
Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	<p>Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.).</p> <p>A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25).</p> <p>Storm (June 13).</p> <p>Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27).</p> <p>Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).</p>
1904	<p>Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sept. 15-30)</p> <p>Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM</p>
1905	..
(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfeild, adm.)	<p>Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).</p> <p>New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4).</p> <p>The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it.</p> <p>Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31).</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5).</p> <p>Open competition for public service abolished (May).</p> <p>Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.).</p> <p>Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.</p> <p>British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8).</p> <p>Grant for Militia considerably reduced.</p>
1906	
1907	..
<p>Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16)</p> <p>Hon. S. OLIVIER</p> <p>Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER</p>	<p>Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).</p>

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	..	1902
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20).		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund—£65,769.		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry, £250,000.		
Water riots at Port of Spain (March) 16 killed, 43 wounded	..	1903
Coolie riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1).		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3).		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18).		
Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	..	1904
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).		
..	..	1904
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	..	1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30), 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States.	..	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec. 20)		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28) Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands. Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9). Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
1909	(Brig. Gen. J. W.A. Marchall, Aug. 22-28) (Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary. Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 Sept. 3). Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913)
1910		Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation: and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica. Census (April) Population 831,383.
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22)	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18). Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6). Visit of Prince Albert (March). Copyright Act came into operation. New branch railway opened to Chapelton.
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July). Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.)
1914	..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sept. 25, 26). First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8). Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops. Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)
1915	..	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31-Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.
1916	..	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12). Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18).
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.)	Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19.
1918	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.) SIR L. PROBYN.	Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.) Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22—Aug. 18) (Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18—Nov. 19)	
1920	..	
1921	..	Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Sept. 4—Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4 Nov. 14. Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb) Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica April 9th)	..	1912
Water first let into Panama Canal		1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies; Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)		1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16) Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	1920
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921
Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	..	1922

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1).
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16—Sept. 29)	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16)
1925	SIR SAMUEL WILSON Sir H. Bryan adm. June 7—Aug. 23 Col.-Com. Mudge, adm. Aug. 24—Oct. 5 Hon. A. S. Jelf, adm. Oct. 6—April 27.	Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29). A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed. Visit of Parliamentary Delegates. Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March). Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7). Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug. 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf arrived (Oct. 6). Legislative Council ratified Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.
1926	SIR EDWARD STUBBS	Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).
1927	..	Duke and Duchess of York visited the Colony (Jan.) Jamaica Producers Association formed (Aug.)
1928	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 11—Nov. 8).	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 11 to Nov. 8.
1929	..	Jamaica Banana Producers Association established (April 1). Direct Line established. Imperial West India Sugar Commission (Dec.).
1930	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 9—Oct. 30)	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 9 to Oct. 29
1931	..	The Prince of Wales visited the Island (Feb. 3-4) Sir Edward Stubbs visited Grand Cayman (March 29):
1932	(Sir A. S. Jelf, admn. June 8—Sept. 28) (Sir A. S. Jelf, admn. Nov. 9—20) SIR RANSFORD SLATER	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 3 to September 28. Hurricane struck Cayman Islands and west end of Jamaica (Nov. 8). Sir Edward Stubbs left Jamaica (November 9) Sir R. Slater arrived (Nov. 20). Hurricane swept west end of Island (Nov.)
1933	..	Hurricane (July 17) Cloud-burst over Kingston and Lower St. Andrew (Aug. 15). Hurricane swept across the west end of Island (Oct. 28). Moneague Lakes rose (Dec.).
1934	Sir A. S. Jelf, Admn. (April 10—Oct. 24). SIR EDWARD DENHAM (Oct. 24).	Jamaica Trade Exhibition (Feb.) Sir R. Slater left (April 10). Sir Edward Denham arrived (24 Oct.).
1935	..	Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony. £2,000,000 loaned to the Colony for development purposes. Hurricane, September and October.

EVENTS ABROAD.		RULERS.	
West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	..	1923	
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28).	..	1924	
West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).			
Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1).	..	1925	
West Indian Conference held in London (May).	..	1926	
Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July).			
and Miami and Turks Island (September).			
West India Regiment disbanded (Oct.).			
Santa Marta swept by Hurricane. Fire at Castries, St. Lucia.	..	1927	
Revised Constitution of British Guiana (July)			
Hurricane struck Haiti (August); Leeward Islands, Santo Domingo and Florida (Sept.)	..	1928	
West India Conference, Barbados (Jan.) Boundary between Haiti and Santo Domingo settled (Jan). Briand-Kellogg Pact (July). Venezuelan outlaws seized Curacao (Aug.). Nassau struck by hurricane (Sept.). West Indies and British Guiana Airways opened (Sept.). Imperial West India Sugar Commission started (Oct.).	..	1929	
Report of West India Sugar Commission (March).	..	1930	
British Government granted £320,000 out of Colonial Development Fund to aid West Indies, Dominica and Santo Domingo City seriously damaged by hurricane (Sept.), £196,000 loaned to West Indies by British Government (Nov.).	..		
Belize seriously damaged by hurricane and tidal wave (Sept. 8).		1931	
Great Britain abandoned Gold Standard (Sept. 21); Traffic through Panama Canal suspended (Nov. 7).			
Porto Rico struck by severe Hurricane (Sept. 20).	..	1932	
United States went off Gold Standard (21 April)	..	1933	
Trinidad suffered from hurricane (June 24) flood (Aug. 1).			
Hurricane hit Mexican coast (Sep. 26)	..	1934	
		1935	

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

IN the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661, Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of

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the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council has a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a Legislative Upper Chamber. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Cope, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Carribees."

In March, 1674, a Draft Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quit rents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, custom houses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by his Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1670-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponysing's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the Colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade

and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the Colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834, was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant-Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body;" and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864, the united registries showed only 1,903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1864 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong govern-

ment might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11 declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893, the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property in the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution. The form as submitted by the Secretary of State was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1926, and rejected.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligation imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—
 - (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenant or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2.) literate.
- (3.) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4.) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The estimated population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's estimate of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1921 and 1930, and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920, 1925, 1930. The population as ascertained at the census of 1921 is also given:—

—	Population — Census of	No. of Voters on List.		Votes recorded in con- tested elections in		
	1921.	1921.	1930.	1920.	1925.	1930.
Kingston (including Port Royal) ..	63,711	3,560	8,772	..	2,236	3,677
St. Andrew ..	54,598	3,596	7,518	..	1,530	3,093
St. Thomas ..	42,501	1,673	3,223	..	..	1,605
Portland ..	48,970	1,871	9,153	..	2,185	2,274
St. Mary ..	71,404	3,154	5,482	632	1,676	3,156
St. Ann ..	70,922	2,531	5,133	..	1,959	2,106
Trelawny ..	34,602	2,333	2,298	..	..	1,481
St. James ..	41,946	2,312	10,010	..	1,168	1,756
Hanover ..	38,240	2,169	2,693	..	..	1,352
Westmoreland ..	68,853	4,131	4,434	1,030	1,770	2,052
St. Elizabeth ..	79,281	3,208	3,344	673	1,277	1,313
Manchester ..	63,945	3,106	5,929	914	519	..
Clarendon ..	82,555	4,264	3,495	..	..	1,581
St. Catherine ..	96,590	4,359	7,127	609	1,037	2,366
..	858,118	42,267	78,611	..	..	..

CIVIL LIST.

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List, which is not however at present strictly adhered to, with respect to the officers therein mentioned:—

Governor ..	£6,000	Collector-General ..	£1,000
Puisne Judge ..	1,000	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,000
Private Sec. and Aide-de-Camp ..	400	Inspector-General of Police ..	} 850
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Director of Prisons ..	
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Chief Justice ..	2,000
Attorney-General ..	1,200	Puisne Judge ..	1,200
Director of Public Works ..	1,200		
Auditor-General ..	800		
			£18,650

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR EDWARD BRANDIS DENHAM, G.C.M.G., (1935), K.B.E., (1925), C.M.G. (1922)—Born 1876; educated at Malvern and Merton College, Oxford (exhibitioner) B.A., 1899; Cadet, Ceylon, November, 1899; Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, February, 1902; Acting Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, May, 1904, March, 1905; Assistant Government Agent North Province for pearl fishery work, March 1905; Second Assistant Colonial Secretary and Secretary Agricultural Board, May, 1905; Private Secretary to Sir A. Ashmore, Officer Administering the Government, September, 1905; Organising Secretary, Agricultural Board, December, 1905; Landing Surveyor, Customs, Colombo, June, 1906; District Judge, Negombo, September, 1908; Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, January, 1909; and Private Secretary to Sir H. Clifford, Officer Administering the Government, June, 1909; seconded as Superintendent of Census, August, 1910; Private Secretary to Sir H. Clifford, O.A.G., June, 1911; attached to Colonial Office, 1st January to 13th October, 1913; Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, 25th April 1914; Chief Censor, in addition to his own duties, August 1914; Captain Administrative Section, Town Guard, Colombo, 1915; Acting Government Agent, East Province, September, 1915; Officer of Class I Grade II on appointment as Director of Education, August 1916; Director, Food Production, March-December, 1920; Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, 14th December 1920; administered Government in 1921, 1922 and 1923; Colonial Secretary, Kenya Colony and Protectorate, August 1923; administered Government February to October 1925 and from January to August 1927; Governor Gambia, 1928; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Guiana, 1930; joint author of "Rubber in the East."

Aide-de-Camp—Captain Charles Arthur Harvey, Highland Light Infantry.

Extra Aide-de-Camp—Capt. John Hamilton, late "the Buffs." (East Kent Reg.)

Private Secretary—Commander Jermyn Rushbrooke, R.N.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Brigadier R. Howlett, D.S.O., M.C.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G., Sir William Morrison, Kt.

Alfred Horace d'Costa, H. I. C. Brown, K.C., Sir Charles Doorly, Kt.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

P. G. Duff.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

THE present Council is the tenth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council ..	1884-1888	7th Council ..	1911-1919
2nd " ..	1889-1893	8th " ..	1920-1924
3rd " ..	1894-1896	9th " ..	1925-1929
4th " ..	1897-1900	10th " ..	1930-1934
5th " ..	1901-1905	11th " ..	1935-
6th " ..	1903-1910		

MEMBERS.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.

C. C. Woolley, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

M. V. Camacho, K.C., Attorney General.

H. Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O., Director of Public Works

Hon. Captain M. H. Hawkes, Collector General.

* Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council, Judges of the Supreme Court and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.



HON. ALFRED D'COSTA.
Member of the Privy Council.



HON. ELLIS LEVY,
Nominated Member of the Legislative Council.

Nominated Members.

Sir William Morrison, Kt., Dr. Lawson Gifford, W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Gilbert C. Wainwright, D. H. Hall, I.S.O., Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., A. C. Barnes, B.Sc., C.M.G., Arthur Harris Hodges, Ellis Levy, B. H. Easter, M.B.E.

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Guy Seymour Ewen, O.B.E. ..	Trelawny ..	30 Jan., 1935
James Alexander George Smith, K.C. ..	Clarendon ..	30 Jan., 1935
Philip Fraser Lightbody ..	St. James ..	31 Jan., 1935
George Seymour Seymour, M.B.E. ..	St. Andrew ..	30 Jan., 1935
Rudolph Ehrenstein ..	St. Thomas ..	24 Jan., 1935
John William Norman Hudson ..	Westmoreland ..	31 Jan., 1935
Felix Gordon Veitch ..	Hanover ..	30 Jan., 1935
Charles Archibald Reid ..	Manchester ..	31 Jan., 1935
Herman Emanuel Vernon ..	St. Mary ..	23 Jan., 1935
Harold Egbert Allan ..	Portland ..	30 Jan., 1935
Canute A. Little ..	St. Ann ..	30 Jan., 1935
Hubert Ashton Laselve Simpson, O.B.E. ..	Kingston ..	30 Jan., 1935
Edward Victor Vivian Allen ..	St. Elizabeth ..	31 Jan., 1935
Eustace Augustus McNeill ..	St. Catherine ..	31 Jan., 1935

Clerk to the Legislative Council—H. V. Alexander (£500.)

Deputy Clerk—E. G. Soutar, (£180 by £20 to £300.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1,500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary ..	C. C. Woolley, O.B.E. ..	£1,500 and residence	15 May, '21
Asst. Colonial Secretary ..	F. L. Brown ..	800 by 50 to 1,000	Oct., '19
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary }	A. R. Dignum * ..	550 by 50 to 650	1st March, '96
Principal Clerk ..	P. G. Duff ..	525 by 25 to 600	1st April, '98
Ditto ..	J. D. Lucie Smith ..	do.	6th Aug., '09
Ditto ..	S. M. F. Binns ..	do.	5th March, '08

* Also receives a personal allowance of £100 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
*First Class Clerk	W. P. O'B. Thomson	£325 by 25 to 450	18th May, '10
Ditto	F. C. H. Wilson	do.	7th May, '13
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do.	16th July, '15
*Second Class Clerk	C. L. Swaby	£180 by 20 to 300	31st Oct., '15
Ditto	A. C. Thomas	do.	2nd April, '18
Ditto	W. A. Cover	do.	17th Dec., '21
Ditto	E. P. Buckley	do.	1st April, '23
Assistant	A. H. Richards	£100 by 15 to 200	17th July, '23
Ditto	W. M. Southby	do.	6th April, '29
Ditto	N. A. Croswell	do.	1st April, '27
Ditto	B. A. Hepburn	do.	3rd July, '30
Ditto	L. T. Fox	do.	12th April, '34
Typist & Stenographer	Miss T. duMont	£4 per week	11th Oct., '20
Ditto	Miss C. Moss	£100 by 15 to 160	1st Jan., '28
Ditto	Mrs. G. Hart	do.	1st July, '34
Ditto	Miss J. Richards	do.	2nd July, '34
Ditto	Miss W. A. Bird	do.	1st July, '35
Passport Clerk	M. L. Johns	£180 by 20 to 300	1st July, '20

* First and Second Class Clerks in the C.S.O. also receive a personal allowance of £50 per annum each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*

Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE Department* is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all Main Roads, Public Buildings, Lighthouses, Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Spanish Town Water Works and other Public Works. There are 2,431 miles of Main Roads, of which 2,343 miles are suitable and 88 miles unsuitable for motor traffic. There are 1,784 miles of Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	Major H. Simms, M.V.O., O.B.E. M. INST. C.E., M. Royal San. Inst.	£ s. d. 1,400 0 0	31st Oct., '08
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	N. Roots, M. INST. C.E.	1,000 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Asst. Dir. Pub. Works	P. M. Cooper, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M. & C.Y. E.	800 0 0	1st Jan., '15
Executive Engineer	C. G. Woolway, M.B.E. (Mil.) ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	750 0 0	25th Dec., '30
Inspector	C. S. Farquharson	650 0 0	12th Jan., '95
Ditto	G. S. Walcott	650 0 0	23rd Nov., '91
Assistant Engineer	A. P. Ross	550 0 0	16th July, '17
Ditto	G. F. Alberga, B.Sc. (McGill) A.M.I.C.E., F.R.S.A.	550 0 0	7th May, '28

*The History of the development of the Department will be found in the Handbooks prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Superintendent of Public Works	A. M. Gold, A.M. INST. C.E.	£ 600 s. 0 d.	27th June, '2
Ditto	D. H. Lynch	600 0 0	1st Nov., '01
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	600 0 0	28th May, '07
Ditto	G. R. McGahan	600 0 0	16th July, '19
Ditto	C. St. A. Spence	600 0 0	22nd March, '09
Ditto	L. B. Spence	600 0 0	1st April, '11
Ditto	H. P. Rubie	600 0 0	3rd Feb., '0
Ditto	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S.	600 0 0	16th Aug., '0
Ditto	H. F. S. Hoyes	575 0 0	14th April, '09
Ditto	A. R. Magnus	575 0 0	21 June, '15
Second Class Superintendent of Public Works	A. R. Suarez	500 0 0	27th April, '06
Ditto	H. S. Brownlow, A.M.I. STRUC. E.	500 0 0	14th Sept., '20
Ditto	E. V. Williams	500 0 0	3rd Jan., '21
Ditto	G. Cox	500 0 0	12th July, '21
Ditto	M. B. J. Mordecai	500 0 0	13th Sept., '08
Ditto	L. C. Stedman	425 0 0	11th June, '20
Ditto	G. A. R. Farquharson, B.A., OXON, A.M. INST. C.E.	425 0 0	17th Nov., '30
Third Class Superintendent of Public Works	M. B. Feltis	375 0 0	25th Nov., '23
Ditto	L. H. Feurtado	375 0 0	6th Nov., '27
Ditto	K. O. Streadwick	375 0 0	6th Feb., '22
Ditto	A. M. Alberga, B.sc. (McGill)	375 0 0	1st March '32
Ditto	H. A. Plant (Actg.)	325 0 0	19th Aug., '29
Ditto	B. M. Alexander	325 0 0	11th Feb., '29
Ditto	B. S. Duncombe	350 0 0	18th Aug., '19
Ditto	C. D. Bell	350 0 0	20th April, '17
Ditto	H. R. Philpotts, A.M. INST. C.E.	300 0 0	5th Sept., '32
Ditto	R. J. Feurtado	325 0 0	25th April, '20
Senior Superintendent's Clerk	A. F. Reid	300 0 0	27th Oct., '11
Ditto	H. B. Goodin	300 0 0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	C. H. Martells	300 0 0	31st May, '09
Ditto	P. E. Sutherland	300 0 0	17th Feb., '13
Ditto	L. A. Curtis	300 0 0	10th Aug., '14
Ditto	S. P. Mossop	300 0 0	13th June, '11
Ditto	R. E. Mair	300 0 0	1st July, '14
Ditto	S. O. Milbourn	300 0 0	24th March, '17
Ditto	E. D. McDonald	300 0 0	19th June, '21
Ditto	L. A. Phillips	300 0 0	20th June, '21
Ditto	C. L. Stanley	300 0 0	28th Aug., '2
Ditto	E. W. Brodhurst	300 0 0	3rd Oct., '2
Junior Superintendent's Clerk	A. A. Mills	250 0 0	13th June, '21
Ditto	E. T. Wright	250 0 0	28th Aug., '20
Ditto	C. A. Wilson	250 0 0	11th Jan., '21
Ditto	H. E. Walcott	250 0 0	17th Sept., '20
Ditto	C. Williams	250 9 0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto	A. I. McFarlane	250 0 0	15th Jan., '25
Superintendent of Public Works Stores	L. B. Bicknell	650 0 0	25th March, '14
Superintendent of Machinery	A. Scarff	600 0 0	12th Sept., '22

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.			Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Draughtsman	W. Y. Feurtado, L.R.I.B.A.	475	0	0	14th Nov. '21
Asst. ditto	R. C. Sullivan	450	0	0	6th Oct., '26
“	A. R. Simpson	425	0	0	29th Oct., '29
Chief Clerk	G. S. Cox, M.C.	550	0	0	1st April, '97
Accountant	B. P. Burrowes	600	0	0	15th Mar., '05
Financial Clerk	H. E. A. Romney	500	0	0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	H. W. Hylton	450	0	0	14th Aug., '05
Ditto	H. E. Mendes	450	0	0	4th March, '07
Ditto	E. A. Morris	450	0	0	1st March, '13
Second Class Clerk	D. C. Mais, M.M., F.R.S.A.	300	0	0	5th Aug., '12
Ditto	D. P. Lacy	300	0	0	24th Oct., '18
Assistant	F. C. Isaacs	300	0	0	7th Sept., '21
Ditto	S. M. Bramwell	160	0	0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto	H. S. Hickling	160	0	0	2nd June, '30
Ditto	O. K. Joseph	160	0	0	2nd Feb., '31
Ditto	R. E. Feurtado	160	0	0	15th May, '30
Typist and Stenographer	Mrs. H. K. Waddington	160	0	0	26th June, '26

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000 under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913, an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April 1921, a further length of 2¾ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic.

On the 18th March, 1924, the Chapelton to Frankfield extension was opened for traffic bringing the total length of the line to 210 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emoluments.
Director ..	H. Creswell Powell, A.M. INST. T.	£1,350 0 0
Office Supt., Director's Office*	Herbert George Pascoe ..	550 0 0
Chief Accountant ..	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter ..	800 0 0
Asst. Accountant ..	Albert Babington Milner ..	500 0 0
Pay Clerk† ..	S. A. McLaverty ..	400 0 0
Chief Engineer† ..	H. R. Fox, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. ..	800 0 0
Asst. Chief Engineer ..	V. J. Streadwick, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.S.E. ..	650 0 0
Senior District Engineer † ..	D. J. Stott, A.M.I.C.E. ..	650 0 0
Junior District Engineer † ..	W. T. P. Perkins, A.M.I.C.E. ..	500 0 0
Telegraph & Telephone Inspector ..	E. H. Cartwright ..	450 0 0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office ..	W. P. DaCosta ..	375 0 0
Locomotive Superintendent ..	P. M. McKay, A.M.I. M.E. ..	800 0 0
Works Manager ..	A. Lowe ..	600 0 0
Chief Clerk, Locomotive Branch ..	Arthur Wilson ..	500 0 0
Running Inspector ..	E. E. Fuller A.M.I.L.E. (Lond.) ..	364 0 0
Traffic Superintendent ..	W. G. Gigg ..	800 0 0
Chief Clerk, Traffic Branch ..	J. C. Atkinson ..	500 0 0
Traffic Inspector ..	Vacant ..	450 0 0
Chief Trains Controller ..	H. E. DeCasseres ..	450 0 0
Chief Goods Clerk ..	A. A. Thompson ..	400 0 0
Supt. of Railway Stores ..	H. R. Latreille ..	650 0 0

* £50 Personal allowance, £25 Secretary Railway Advisory Board. † Free residence.

† Commuted Allowance £25 p.a.

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902).

Hon. A. H. d'Costa, *Chairman*; Capt. E. D. List, O. K. Henriques, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., H. C. Powell, A.M. INST. T., H. G. Pascoe, *Secretary*.
(Refer to Part XVII. "Travelling in Jamaica" for further particulars.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office: Public Buildings, King St. (East Block), Kingston.

DURING the administration of Governor Sir John Peter Grant, a Crown Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established with an officer in charge, styled Government Surveyor. On 1st October, 1890, this division of the Public Works Department was organised as a separate Department, and the Government Surveyor was appointed as its head, under the designation of Surveyor General.

Further details of the development and operations of the Lands Department will be found in issues of this Handbook prior to 1927. For Rules as to sale of Crown Lands see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General ..	..	£900 0 0	10th May, '23
Assistant Surveyor General ..	E. D. Stansfeld,* B.A.	525 0 0	21st June, '29
Surveyor ..	(Acting)		
ditto ..	J. A. Speak,* P.A.S.I. ..	525 0 0	2nd Sept., '29
ditto ..	G. G. Brinsley, B.A., Ctb.	475 0 0	15th Jan., '32
ditto ..	F. J. Quinton, B.A., Ctb.	475 0 0	2nd Feb., '32
ditto ..	H. J. Dignum, M. AM.	475 0 0	1st Oct., '32
	SOC. C.E.		
Asst. Conservator of Forests ..	E. M. Brown*	400 0 0	1st Jan., '22

*Re-imbursed travelling expenses

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk & Accountant	—	450 0 0	—
Second Class Clerk	R. D. Robinson	300 0 0	1st April, '20
ditto	—	220 0 0	—
Assistant	W. Parkinson	160 0 0	5th Nov., '25
ditto	P. C. Whitbourne	160 0 0	2nd Aug., '30
ditto	E. S. Miller	100 0 0	1st Oct., '34
Draughtsman	L. E. Saunders	200 0 0	6th June, '27
ditto	S. B. Austin	200 0 0	26th June, '30
Typist and Stenographer	Miss Stella Levy	160 0 0	2nd Oct. '22
ditto	Miss Dulcie Packer	160 0 0	11th Aug., '30

JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

(At the Public Works Building.)

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston. The registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. The late Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes. In 1892, Rainfall Maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911, a third edition, 1923, and a fourth edition in 1934.

In 1898, the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments. In 1907, the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

Upon the occurrence of the death of Mr. Maxwell Hall in February, 1920, Mr. J. F. Brennan succeeded as Government Meteorologist.

There are now a First-class station at Kingston; Second class stations at Morant Point Light House, Nerril Point Light House. and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens, Hill Gardens.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

At the request of the Admiralty, for the use of Mariners, a system of Wireless Broadcast Weather Messages, giving data of the forenoon and afternoon daily observations taken at Kingston, was adopted from 23rd May, 1921. No code is used, but messages are broadcast "enclair" at 8 a.m. and at 8 p.m., 75th Meridian Time, giving the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. barometer readings, wind velocities and weather conditions, but since year 1926 confined to months of August, September, and October. The Call Signal being V.Q.I.

and messages addressed C.Q. Wave length used in 600 metres on I.C.W. System. The work of broadcasting is conducted by the Direct West India Cable Company.

At the request of the Air Ministry in England, in the year, 1924, the Jamaica Legislative Council approved of the establishment of a Pilot Balloon Service at Kingston. From the month of May, 1925, until the present time, daily ascents at about 7 a.m. have been conducted by the Weather Service. By this system the upper air direction and velocity in metres per second are determined at specified altitudes. Monthly reports of results are supplied to the Air Ministry, as well as to the United States Weather Bureau, regularly. The pilot balloons are about 25 inches in diameter arranged for a rate of ascent of 180 metres per minute. The greatest altitude so far attained is 26,200 metres, in October, 1928, or about 16½ miles above the level of the ground. These investigations should prove very valuable in the course of time, for Aircraft Service as well as for Meteorology

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. S.

Address—Kingston P.O.

Assistant Meteorologist.—Major G. S. Cox, M.C., Kingston.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Accounts of the various Parochial Boards are audited under the direction of the Auditor General, and the Accounts of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation under Law 3 of 1923. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway Accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	F. P. Bond (actg.)	£950 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Deputy Auditor General	O. A. Burrowes (actg.)	600 0 0	14th April, '09
First Class Clerk	R. C. Henriques	450 0 0	1st Jan., '11
Ditto	A. S. Lyon	450 0 0	15th Dec., '19
Ditto	L. J. Macpherson	400 0 0	15th April, '12
Ditto	S. A. O. Martin	400 0 0	13th July, '14
Ditto	E. A. Gadishaw	375 0 0	10th July '19
Ditto	V. A. Wilson	325 0 0	10th July, '24
Second Class Clerk			
Ditto	Miss I. Ware	300 0 0	7th Jan., '21
Ditto	S. N. Ingram	260 0 0	28th July, '22
Ditto	A. L. Gabay	200 0 0	14th Nov., '25
Ditto	O. D. Sanguinetti	200 0 0	1st Jan., '24
Ditto	V. E. Walker	200 0 0	7th Aug., '33
Ditto	Miss M. Facey	200 0 0	2nd Sept., '16
Ditto	E. S. Hayles	200 0 0	16th Nov., '26
Ditto	S. O. Sherwood	180 0 0	19th Nov., '25
Assistant	A. A. Harrison	160 0 0	24th April, '29
Ditto	J. G. Fyfe	160 0 0	15th July '29
Ditto	V. S. Sherwood	160 0 0	30th Jan., '30
Ditto	O. A. Neill	160 0 0	21st May, '30
Ditto	H. G. Nosworthy	160 0 0	4th April, '31
Ditto	L. O. Vaughan	130 0 0	12th Dec., '32
Ditto	A. F. Brown	100 0 0	1st Nov., '34
Ditto	G. I. Phillips	100 0 0	29th Mar., '35
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. J. Benjamin	160 0 0	1st April, '24

Also, but paid from Railway Funds:—

Chief Clerk Audit Branch, Jamaica Government Railway, A. W. Perkins, £550, 1st May, 1906.

Senior Clerk, Audit Branch, Jamaica Government Railway, O. R. Nunes, £450, 28th March. 1911.

TREASURY.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE Office of Treasurer* was created by Law 20 of 1868, which abolished the office of Receiver General. Until the Earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every Parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Parochial Treasurer. Under this system all local payments were made at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Treasurer. All the Parochial Treasuries were closed on or before the 30th March, 1929. Payments only on behalf of the Treasury are now made at the Collectorates of Taxes and District Post Offices.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	Hon. A. H. Hodges	£ 900 s. 0 d.	— 1902
Deputy Treasurer	C. G. C. Kerr	600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Accountant	E. G. Wilson	550 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	S. A. Chambers	450 0 0	28th Aug., '06
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	450 0 0	9th Dec., '10
Ditto	O. S. V. Brown	450 0 0	1st May, '12
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	450 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Second Class Clerk	J. S. Mordecai	300 0 0	22nd April, '20
Ditto	R. O. S. Evans	300 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto	H. McD. White	300 0 0	3rd Aug., '20
Ditto	N. F. Holtz	300 0 0	29th Dec., '20
Ditto	Miss M. E. Thomas	240 0 0	9th Oct., '16
Ditto	H. B. Cole	200 0 0	21st Aug., '22
Ditto	S. E. Fyfe	180 0 0	18th Aug., '24
Assistant	A. St. G. Taylor	160 0 0	11th Nov., '24
Ditto	A. R. Taylor	160 0 0	1st Sept., '29
Ditto	E. G. Fairweather	160 0 0	3rd Aug., '29
Ditto	K. A. Holtz	160 0 0	7th Feb., '29
Ditto	J. C. Sinclair	115 0 0	29th Sept., '33
Typist and Stenographer	Miss L. E. Hamilton	160 0 0	6th May, '29
Ditto	Miss L. H. Brooks	160 0 0	13th Sept., '20

*Historical details will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Commissioners.

Hon. A. H. Hodges,—*Chairman*; Hon. M. H. Hawkes, Collector General; Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G.; *Secretary*—J. R. Lewis.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	£ 450 s. 0 d.	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	220 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Assistant	Miss I. Cappe	160 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.



HON. A. H. HODGES,
Nominated Member of the Legislative Council.



HON. H. A. L. SIMPSON, O.B.E.
Member for and Mayor of Kingston.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.

THE Government Savings Bank was established by Law 20 of 1870, which was amended by Law 33 of 1882. These Laws were repealed by Law 7 of 1917. A Board of Management was appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of Law 7 of 1917, and Regulations were passed giving greater facilities for the encouragement of thrift.

Law 7 of 1917, was repealed by Law 11 of 1925, under which new Regulations were passed. The latter Law provides for the investment of the funds of the Bank (i) In British and Colonial Securities, (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (iii) In real securities in Jamaica, (iv) In deposits in Banks, (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

Under Law 11 of 1925, a Reserve Fund has been created, to which the profits of the Bank are carried; and there are Regulations providing how the amount at credit of the Reserve Fund may be expended.

The advantages assured to Depositors are (i) Absolute security, (ii) The convenience of operating an account in Kingston or at any of the Branches in the Island, (iii) Interest added half-yearly, (iv) Free postage, (v) No stamp duty on withdrawals of £2 and upwards.

The Head Office is in Kingston, and there are 113 Branches conducted at Post Offices throughout the Island.

During the year 1934, the deposits amounted to £536,160 5s. 7d., and the withdrawals to £473,492 9s. 10d.

Investments at 31st December, 1934, were as follows:—			£	s.	d.
In British and Colonial Stock	..	..	776,984	11	0
“ Local Government Stock	..	..	96,922	16	6
			£873,907	7	6

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

F. D. M. MacPhail, *Manager, Chairman*; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*; R. H. Fletcher, *Postmaster for Jamaica*; H. V. Myers, M.B.E., *Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O. Secretary*—A. G. Richards. Salary—£25 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£ s. d.	
Manager	F. D. M. MacPhail	800 0 0	22nd Aug., '25
Accountant	A. G. Richards	550 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	450 0 0	1st June, '98
Ditto	F. A. Erskine	400 0 0	1st April, '21
Ditto	A. Box	375 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	L. Lewis	375 0 0	28th July, '14
Ditto	V. L. Cappe	375 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	J. M. Richardson	350 0 0	11th April, '11
Second Class Clerk	V. A. Nelson	280 0 0	7th Jan., '18
Ditto	L. E. Royes	200 0 0	6th July, '25
Ditto	E. N. Sheridan	200 0 0	25th May, '26
Ditto	Miss G. Logan	200 0 0	29th July, '18
Ditto	H. C. D. Mitchell	200 0 0	1st July, '26
Ditto	L. M. Holtz	180 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Ditto (actg.)	E. V. McMillan	180 0 0	1st July, '23
Assistant	Mrs. B. C. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	15th May, '19
Ditto	W. A. Burris	160 0 0	21st Aug., '25
Ditto	D. V. Smith	145 0 0	1st May, '26
Ditto	R. C. Brown	130 0 0	10th Nov., '26
Ditto	C. L. Gayle	130 0 0	21st May, '30
Ditto	H. L. Smart	130 0 0	21st May, '30
Ditto	R. B. McCatty	115 0 0	1st Sept., '31

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Assistant	J. G. Rankine	£ s. d. 115 0 0	5th Jan., '32
Ditto	O. S. Solomon	115 0 0	16th Jan., '33
Ditto	R. D. Lewars	115 0 0	17th Feb., '33
Ditto	K. B. Scott	115 0 0	17th Feb., '33
Ditto	R. H. Dickson	115 0 0	3rd Mar., '33
Ditto	R. C. Moss	115 0 0	1st May, '33
Ditto	G. L. Byles	130 0 0	15th Sept., '29
Ditto	R. E. A. Turpin	115 0 0	15th Sept., '33
Ditto	P. A. H. Thompson	115 0 0	6th June, '33
Ditto	C. A. Hudson	115 0 0	18th Sept., '33
Ditto	H. G. Martin	115 0 0	14th May, '34
Ditto	V. A. Hitchener	115 0 0	18th Sept., '33
Ditto	A. D. Aitken	115 0 0	30th Oct., '33
Ditto	R. C. Turner	115 0 0	14th May, '34
Ditto	V. H. McFarlane	115 0 0	14th May, '34
Typist and Stenographer	Miss S. Glen Campbell	130 0 0	1st May, '26
Ditto	Miss L. E. Farmer	100 0 0	6th Feb., '28
Ditto	Miss G. Crombie	160 0 0	2nd Sept., '29

STAMP OFFICE.

Old Grace Building, Olivier Place and Barry Street.

STAMP duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910, the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 1½ per cent. is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and at all Post Offices in the Country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable *ad valorem* Stamp duty such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spoilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling on return of document to the island.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a stamp duty of 2/- and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The Estate Duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 1 of Law 15 of 1929.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate			Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		
		Rate of Duty per cent.			Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed		Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
£	£	£	£	£	£
*1,000	2,000	3	100	500	1
2,000	5,000	4	500	1,000	2
5,000	10,000	5	1,000	5,000	3
10,000	15,000	6	5,000	10,000	4
15,000	20,000	7	10,000	12,500	5
20,000	30,000	8	12,500	15,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	15,000	18,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	18,000	21,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	21,000	25,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	25,000	30,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	30,000	35,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	35,000	40,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	40,000	45,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	45,000	50,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	50,000	55,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	55,000	65,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	65,000	75,000	17
500,000	..	20	75,000	85,000	18
			85,000	100,000	19
			100,000	120,000	20

The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.

* The minimum estate dutiable is £1,001, by Law 15 of 1929.

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1934 to 31st March, 1935 was £35,284 6s. 3d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A Legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1934-35, amounted to £5,504 1s. 9d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1934-35 amounted to £3,702 19s. 9d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law 40 of 1903. The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy Duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1898, The Succession Duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900; Law 17 of 1910, the Stamp Duty Amendment Law, 1910; Law 29 of 1911, a Law to amend 17 of 1910, and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; Law 3 of 1914, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 7 of 1916, a Law to increase the Stamp Duties on certain documents; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate Duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 10 of 1919, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916; Law 12 of 1929, A Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903 (Law 40 of 1903;) Law 15 of 1929, A Law to amend the Estate Duty Law, 1916 (Law 21 of 1916).

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0	0	6
“ under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal	0	15	0
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/- for one year only	0	0	1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease.			
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0	0	6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Appointments	0	15	0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor	50	0	0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor	0	15	0
Award	0	15	0
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0	0	2
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	0	4
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	6
Above 20 “ 30	0	1	0
“ 30 “ 50	0	1	6
“ 50 “ 100	0	2	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	2	0

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this Island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
“ 10 “ 50	0	1	6
“ 50 “ 100	0	3	0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	3	0

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the Island

0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills of Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	..	£0 10 0
Bonds—Above £30 and not exceeding £50	..	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	..	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200	..	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300	..	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500	..	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000	..	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	..	0 10 0
Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister	..	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	..	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	..	0 2 0
Charter-party	..	0 10 0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c., (Inland).		
Conveyance on sale—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	..	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15	..	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20	..	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25	..	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50	..	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75	..	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100	..	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	..	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	..	30 0 0
Co-partnership Articles	..	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	..	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	..	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.		
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	..	3 10 0
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	..	0 15 0
Escheat—		
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	..	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	..	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	..	1 0 0
Exchange—		
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	..	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.		
Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.		
Leases—Law 7 of 1916—of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	..	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	..	Free
Law 7 of 1916—		
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	..	0 5 0
“ 10 “ “ 15	..	0 7 6
“ 15 “ “ 20	..	0 10 0

Above £20 and not exceeding £30	..	..	£0 12 6
“ 30 “ “ 50	..	..	0 15 0
“ 50 “ “ 100	..	..	1 0 0
“ 100 “ “ 200	..	..	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	..	..	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	..	..	0 10 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	..	..	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—			
For each hogshead of sugar	..	..	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	..	..	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	..	..	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	..	..	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.			
Lease of Lands, etc., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the advalorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.			
Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power	..	..	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	..	..	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen or plantation	..	..	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	..	..	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	..	..	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	..	..	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, etc.	..	..	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	..	..	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	..	..	..
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company;	..	..	..
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	..	..	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	..	..	0 0 6
Licenses—To Insurance Companies	..	(yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	..	..	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	..	..	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	..	..	1 0 0
Do. Passenger Baggage	..	..	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	..	..	0 2 6
Mortgages—Not exceeding £25	..	..	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	..	..	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	..	..	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	..	0 5 0
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	..	..	..
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	..	..	0 2 6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	..	..	..

* Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£	s	d.
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	0	2	6
Re-Conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	1	0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2	0	0
Paper Stamps— All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, etc., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—			
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0	1	6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0	1	6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—			
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/-	0	0	1½
Above 3/-	0	0	2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0	0	1½
Medium Paper	0	0	3
Royal Paper	0	0	9
Imperial ditto	0	1	0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0	0	6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0	0	6
On each Form of Title	0	1	0
Surveyors Notices	0	1	0
Passports	0	7	6
Patents—			
On every Power of attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0	5	0
On the specification	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0	1	6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0	10	0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—			
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0	0	6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4	0	0
Passengers Baggage	0	0	1
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.			
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.			
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.			
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0	0	1
(2) In any other case—			
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100 and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0	0	3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—			
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6

Policies of Insurance, Life—			£	s.	d.
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	..	..	0	0	6
Does not exceed £50	..	..	0	0	9
Does not exceed £100	..	..	0	1	3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	..	..	0	1	3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property			0	0	6
Private Bills—					
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	..	..	50	0	0
Protests—					
On every Protest or other notarial act	..	..	0	4	0
Receipts—					
Of or above forty shillings	..	..	0	0	1
In full of all demands or of that nature	..	..	0	1	6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	..	..	0	2	0
For every Receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	..	..	0	4	0
Schedule—					
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of			0	1	6
Scrip—On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds			0	0	1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards			0	1	0
Settlements—					
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—					
For every £100 or fractional part of £100			0	10	0
Shares—					
On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—					
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10			0	0	6
" " " shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10			0	0	6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be			0	2	6
Summons—On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same			0	1	6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons			0	1	6
Voting—On every instrument for the purpose of voting			0	0	1
Warrants—On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign language			2	0	0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Hon. Capt. M. H. Hawkes	£ s. d. As Col. Genl.	—
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	C. C. Manton	700 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk and Cashier	A. H. Packer	450 0 0	1st July, '16
Second Class Clerk	J. A. Wilson	300 0 0	Aug., '20
Assistant	C. A. Reid	160 0 0	5th Jan., '31
Do.	Ethel R. Lopez	160 0 0	1st July, '26

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue, chief clerk, and nineteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's Office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston, consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a chief clerk, four first class clerks; eight second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; and assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector, two second class clerks, one assistant collector, two assistants, an officer in charge of Excise Stores, an assistant Excise Officer and seven lockers and gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and those assistant collectors at out stations are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors, assistant collectors, and their clerks are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay, Bowden
Port Antonio	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	Nicholas Bay. Frankfort.
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	—
Falmouth	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	—
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril, Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, etc., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two-thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above-mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

Ports of Registry. Registrars of Shipping are stationed at Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—

A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where rate is eight-pence.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine-pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 21 of 1922.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operations of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '70

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8



HON. E. V. ALLEN,
Member for St. Elizabeth.



HON. E. A. MCNEILL
Member for St. Catherine.

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 21 OF 1922, 9 OF 1927, 37 OF 1927.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	..	..	£0	6	0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	..	..	0	11	0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	..	..	0	1	0
Each ass	..	..	0	2	0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	..	..	2	0	0
Each wheel of a carriage	..	..	0	15	0
Each wheel of a cart	..	..	0	6	0
Each hand cart plying for hire	..	..	0	1	0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	..	..	1	0	0
Each firearm	..	..	0	8	0 or 16/-
Each traction engine used on roads 2s. 6d. per hundred weight or part thereof					

Trailers.

Each trailer equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires 1s. per hundred weight or part thereof.

Equipped with soft solid metal or hard tires 2s. per hundred weight or part thereof.

Motor Cycles.

Not exceeding 3 hundred weights in weight unladen	..	..	£1	0	0
Exceeding that weight	..	..	..	1	10 0

Motor Cars.

Equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires and not used for hire	..	..	5	10	0
Used for hire (equipped with all pneumatic tires)	..	..	7	10	0
Equipped on all or any of the wheels with soft solid tires 6s. per hundred weight or part thereof.					

Motor Trucks.

With pneumatic tires on all wheels and not exceeding in weight thirty hundred weights	..	..	6	0	0
Exceeds 30 hundred weights but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	..	..	7	10	0
Exceeds 50 hundred weights	..	..	12	10	0
Equipped with soft solid tires, or partly with soft, solid and partly with pneumatic tires not exceeding 30 hundred weights	..	..	10	0	0
Exceeding thirty but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	..	..	12	0	0
Exceeding fifty hundred weights 10s. for every hundred weight or part thereof					
Equipped with metal or other hard tires 5s. for every hundred weight or part thereof					

Traction Engines.

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with metal or other hard tires 2/6 per hundred weight or part thereof

Registration of Motor Cars Law.

Driver's license	..	..	..	..	0	15	0
do. Renewal	..	..	..	..	0	10	0

DOG TAX —LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay and Port Royal .. 0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923, ETC.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes Hydrometer +60 %.

**CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902
18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920.***

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.

Brewer's License	..	..	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	..	..	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	..	..	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	..	..	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	..	..	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	..	..	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	..	..	0 10 0

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.

For each license in respect of each parish £5 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals £0 11 0

(1/- to Collector of Taxes and 10/- to Clerk of Petty Session.)

License for sale of gunpowder and firearms 5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)

Spirits—Laws 38 of 1927.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston .. £10 0 0

In any other parish 5 0 0

For each retail or Tavern License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area 25 0 0

In the Town of Port Royal, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Christiana, Spaldings, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath 20 0 0

In any other part of the Island 10 0 0

For every Hotel License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area 10 0 0

In any other part of the Island 5 0 0

For each Town Off License 20 0 0

For every Special License in case of any public entertainment for every 24 hours 2 0 0

On any passenger steamer plying from port to port 10 0 0

Stamp 1 0 0

* Continued in force by Laws 2 of 1921, 1 of 1922, 1 of 1923, 2 of 1924, 1 of 1925 and 4 of 1926, etc.

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	£5 0 0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses	£12 10 0
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—	
For the Island	£7 10 0
For the parish of Kingston	5 0 0
For any other parish	2 10 0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	2 10 0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	5 0 0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	1 10 0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.	

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Law 19 of 1926.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie, annata	£5 0 0
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Class II.

Bunches of bananas, oranges, shaddockes, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts	5 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof	5 0 0
License to buy in all parishes	50 0 0

INCOME TAX.

Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1) and 21 of 1928.

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a) On the first £300	Nil
On every pound of the income beyond—	
(b) £300 and up to £400	2½d.
(c) £400 and up to £500	3d.
(d) £500 and up to £750	4d.
(e) £750 and up to £1,000	6d.
(f) £1,000 and up to £1,500	9d.
(g) £1,500 and up to £2,000	1s.
(h) £2,000 and up to £5,000	1s. 3d.
(i) £5,000 and up to £8,000	1s. 6d.
(j) £8,000 and up to £10,000	1s. 9d.
(k) On every pound beyond £10,000	2s.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURERS' FEES.

These fees levied under The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60) and the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act 1898 (61 and 62 Victoria ch. 44) as amended by the Fees (Increase) Act 1923 (13 Geo. 5 ch. 4). The following scale of fees is at present in force:—

Vessels 50 tons gross and under	£2 0 0
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross	4 0 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons up to 10,000 tons gross	0 10 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 20,000 tons	0 5 0
For measurement under Rule 11 one-half the above fees	

For re-measurement in consequence of alterations on the upper deck or in the engine room or under Sections 77 (4), 78 (2), 79 (1) and 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 or Section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906.

Vessels 50 tons gross and under	£0 10 0
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross	0 16 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons	0 2 0
Maximum fee	5 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are $1\frac{1}{4}$ times those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/- per brl. of 100 lbs. weight, 1/- per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112 lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The Tariff Law No. 4—1925 and its Amendments Law 11 of 1927, Law 29 of 1927, Law 1 of 1931, Law 14 of 1932, Law 23 of 1933, Law 29 of 1933, Law 7 of 1934.

(Corrected to 31st October, 1932.)

Not to be regarded as a Statutory Consolidation to the Law. C. S. O. 5521/32.

[4th May, 1925.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1925."

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

"(a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time."

(b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two

months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor or the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—"The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of five per centum ad valorem: Provided that if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire such articles shall be admitted free of duty."

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes ("or Sikes") Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as prima facie evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement

tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island, that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return.

16—If any goods, wares, and merchandise upon which any duty shall have been paid under this or any previous law, are duly exported within two years of their first importation there shall be a drawback in respect of such goods of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule to this Law or to the Law under which import duty on such goods was paid : provided that where any duty has been paid on goods exported as ships' stores or on any of the articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law there shall be a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid if the article is exported within two years of its importation; provided further that such goods are exported in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported, and that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchant, ~~able~~ subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid *except shooks of all kinds, wood hoops, tuss hoops, staves and headings* are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz.:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to ad valorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original: Provided that in the event of an importer not having received duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provided that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2, subsection 2 of this Law.

- (b) That after the words "any invoice" in the twelfth line of section 25 of Law 18 of 1877, there be inserted the words, "he may order an entry to be made by Bill of Sight under Section 51 of this Law, or"

26—*Repealed by Section 7 of Law 14 of 1932.*

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898 in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same.

29—In the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated the value for duty shall not be less than the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country, the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

The Collector of Customs may determine the value of such goods, and the value so determined shall, until otherwise provided, or determined by the Governor, be the value upon which the duty on such goods shall be computed and levied under regulations prescribed by the Governor.

30—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

31—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

For the purposes of this Law the term "British Empire" shall be held to mean and includes:—

- (1) *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland.*
- (2) *The British Dominions*
- (3) *The territories administered by H.M. Government in the Dominions under Mandate or otherwise.*
- (4) *India*
- (5) *Southern Rhodesia*
- (6) *All Colonies and Protectorates*
- (7) *The Mandated territory of Tanganyika*
- (8) *The Cameroons under British Mandate*
- (9) *Togoland under British Mandate.*

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.		Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Item No.	Article.		
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
(a)	Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
(b)	Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
(c)	Goats, per head	10/	13/4
(d)	Horses, per head	£3	£4
(e)	Mules, per head	£3	£4
(f)	Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
(g)	Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		

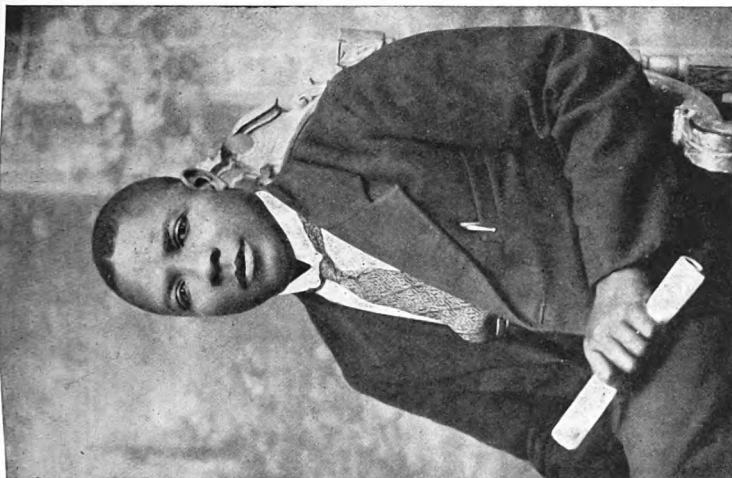
Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/-	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb. ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
3	Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter, per gallon ..	1/9	2/6
4	Biscuits, Bread, and Cakes: Unsweetened.		
	(1) In bulk, i.e., packed in barrels or boxes not containing small internal packages, per 100 lbs.	3/1	5/2
	(2) Otherwise packed per lb.	1½d.	2½d
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	30/
	(b) Butter substitutes, including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	30/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs. ..	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) Which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) Other than that included in (a) per 400 lbs.	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	8/4	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa: Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) Roasted or ground, per 100 lbs.	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton: Piece-Goods, ad valorem	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
15	Fish: (a) Salmon and Trout, dried salted, smoked, or pickled, per 100 lbs.	5/	10/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	7/
	(d) Canned, ad valorem	10%	20%
	(e) Fresh, do.	10%	20%
16	Fruit:		
	(1) Fresh: Apples ad valorem	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(2) Dried, ad valorem	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
17	Deleted by sec. 2a Law 1 of 1931		
18	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs.	2/	4/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs.	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs.	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs.	3d.	4d.

*The importation of foreign coffee is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheat and Rye, per 196 lbs. ..	7/-	9/-
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs. ..	1/6	2/-
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.) ..	9d.	1/-
	(j) Dhol, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
19	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	12/6
20	Matches:		
	(a) In containers 50 matches or less (any greater quantity to be charged in pro- portion) per gross of 12 doz. containers	3/-	4/-
	(b) In bulk or otherwise than in such containers per 1,000 matches	5d.	6½d.
21	Meats:		
	(a) Fresh, ad valorem ..	15%	30%
	(b) Canned, or contained in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, ad valorem	10%	25%
	(c) Beef, Pork and Tongues, pickled, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. ..	5/8	11/4
	(d) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(e) Bacon, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(f) Ham, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(g) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/-
22	Medicines and Drugs:		
	Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	£1	£1 6s. 8d
23	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, as defined in Section 2 of Law 18 of 1926 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	1/6	1/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem.
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	16/8	£1 13s. 4d. or 3/ for 48 lbs. whichever be the higher.
	(c) Powdered or preserved ad valorem	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
24	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon ..	1/-	1/4
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gall.	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including benzine, benzo- line, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon ..	6d.	8d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon ..	4½d.	6d.
25	Paper:		
	Cards, playing, per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) ..	4½d.	6d.
26	Potatoes, per lb. ..	1d.	2d.
27	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton ..	11/3	15/-
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs.	1/-	1/4
28	Soap:		
	Common laundry soap (not including flaked, powdered and similar soaps) per 100 lbs.	3/6	4/8



HON. H. E. ALLAN,
Member for Portland.



HON. C. A. LITTLE,
Member for St. Ann.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
29	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	(c) Whisky	£1 8s. 3d.	£2 1s. 0d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential: 24/, General: 29/8, (c), Preferential: 24/, General 52/2 per liquid gallon ..	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing 40% proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and Dentrifices, Toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: Provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 23/8 General Tariff ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methylated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 8s. 3d.	£1 14s. 4d.
30	Sugar:		
	(a) Refined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
31	Tea, per lb.	1/-	1/4
32	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb. (not elsewhere enumerated)	2/6	3 1
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb.	10/-	13/4
	(c) (1) <i>Cigarettes manufactured within the British Empire containing not less than 50 per cent. of British Empire tobacco (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i> ..	9/-	
	(2) <i>Cigarettes manufactured within the British Empire and containing less than 50 per cent. of British Empire tobacco (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i> ..	10/-	
	(3) <i>Cigarettes not otherwise specified (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i> ..		
	(d) Snuff, per lb.	3/6	12/-
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/-	4/8
			5/4

*The importation of Foreign Rum is prohibited by Law

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
33	Vinegar, per gallon	1/-	1/4
	Wine:		
	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound)		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18/ per gallon ..	6/-	10/-
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards, per gallon	12/-	17/-
35	Wood and Timber— Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft.	6/9	6/9 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(b) Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partially dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	10/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(c) Shingles Cypress, more than 12 inches in length per 1,000	4/6	4/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000	4/6	4/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000	3/-	3/ plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
36	Cordage, not including string and twine, per lb.	2½d.	3½d.
37	(1) Saccharin, including substances of a like nature or use, per oz.	2/6	3/4
	(2) Liquid preparations containing more than 1% of saccharin (including substances of a like nature and use to saccharin) for each part of saccharin or similar substance, per cent. or fraction thereof, per liquid gallon	4/-	5/4
	<i>Provided that no article shall be liable to a less duty under this item than would be payable were this item not included in this schedule.</i>		
38	Sauce, ad valorem	20%	30%
39	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule or enumerated in the Fourth Schedule .. In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise respectively.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
40	Confectionery	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
41	Bay Rum, per proof gallon	9/	12/
42	Boots, shoes, booties, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions—		
	(a) made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (except where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 1/ per pair.

	(b)	rubber soled with uppers of leather or imitations thereof	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 3/ per pair
	(c)	made wholly or partly of leather or imitations thereof not elsewhere included	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 3/6 per pair
43	Hosiery:—					
	(1)	Cotton	..	..	10 p.c. ad valorem	10 p.c. ad valorem plus 6d. per pair
	(2)	Silk and artificial silk and hosiery of which the chief component of value is silk, or artificial silk	..	..	10 p.c. ad valorem	10 p.c. ad valorem plus 9d. per pair
44	Shooks of all kinds also wood, hoops, truss hoops, staves and headings	..	..		Free	10 p.c. ad valorem
45	Apparel:—					
	(a)	Collars	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 1/ per doz. collars
	(b)	Ties	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 6/ per doz. ties.
	(c)	Shirts, singlets and shorts (underwear)			15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 7/6 per doz. articles
	(d)	Apparel of all kinds, complete or incomplete, not particularly enumerated in this Schedule	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 12/ per doz. articles.
46	Hardware, ad valorem	..	..	..	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
47	Jams, jellies and preserved fruits ad valorem	..	..	..	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
48	Motor vehicles including component parts and accessories. ad valorem	..	..	..	10 p.c.	30 p.c.
49	Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, ad valorem	..	..	..	10 p.c.	30 p.c.

SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3).

TABLE OF EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

- Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported, by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
- Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz.:
 - Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
 - Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
 - Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only

on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.

3. Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
4. Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
5. Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
6. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
7. Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
8. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
9. Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
10. Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
11. Bullion and Coin.
12. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
13. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 170° F. by Abel's Test.
14. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island, the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
15. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
16. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cyllin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
17. Medicines—the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs, Insulin.
18. Wrapping paper for fruit stamped as such.
19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sacks made of fibre; and containers of metal, glass or cardboard or waxed paper, used for putting up or containing Island produce.
20. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.

21. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
22. Paper intended exclusively for the printing of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, invoiced as such and supported by a Declaration of Importer that such paper is imported for that purpose only, and not to include any sized, water marked or writing paper of any kind.
23. Articles passed by the Collector of Customs as the personal baggage of passengers; household effects brought in for personal use and not for sale and which have been in the use of the passenger for at least six months and personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or of persons domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
24. School requisites, namely: slates and slate pencils, globes, atlases, charts, copy books and maps.
25. Professional plans and specifications.
26. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes, and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
27. White oak staves and headings for the manufacture of vats, puncheons, hogsheads or barrels to be used as containers for island produce.
28. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
29. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
30. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
31. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
32. Iron and steel hoops and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.
33. Caustic soda, silicali of soda, rosin and washing soda, when imported by a soap manufacturer for use in his trade as such.
34. Leaf tobacco, suitable and intended for cigar wrapping.
35. Uniform and equipment imported by and for the use of the Jamaica Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations on the production of a certificate by a Commissioner of either Association.
36. Placards and posters designed for no other purpose and use than for advertising.
37. Palm bark for use as containers for native tobacco leaf.
38. Wire Screen cloth.
39. Glucose and all forms of invert sugar.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of Art, drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, Science or Industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of Natural Science.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Locomotives, tractors, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.

3. Machinery, including parts, viz.:—

(a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, and machinery, whether stationary or portable worked by power or by hand for cultivating, manufacturing or preparing for market, salt, camphor, the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.

(b) Sewing machines.

4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.

5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall prescribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the managing body or person in charge of such college, academy, school or seminary of learning for the equipment thereof, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which Draw-backs may be claimed on goods exported.

6. Aircraft.

7. Articles imported specially for the use, furnishing and decoration of Churches used for Public Worship, on the signed declaration of the Head of the Denomination that such articles are specially imported for those purposes.

8. Articles necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light and measuring electricity which the Collector of Customs at the port of importation is satisfied are imported by and are solely for the use of the Jamaica Public Service Company in constructing new works and renewals of existing works. Provided, however, that if any such articles so imported by the Company are sold by the Company in the Island, the Company shall notify the Collector of Customs, and shall pay the duty thereon to him. A monthly return shall be furnished by the Company to the Collector of Customs of each and every article so sold.

9. Agricultural implements, artizan tools and implements.

The implements and tools being such as shall be approved from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council.

10. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

11. Stills and parts thereof.

12. Telephones and Telephone Switchboards.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SECTION 25.

Combined Certificate of Value and of Origin to be written, typed or printed on the Invoice of Goods

I (1)..... of (2).....
manufacturer

of (3)..... supplier of the goods enumerated in this invoice
 amounting to..... hereby declare (4) (that I have the authority
 to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the aforesaid manufacturer and) that I have

supplier

the means of knowing and do certify as follows:—

VALUE.

1. That this invoice is in all respects correct and contains a true and full statement of the price actually paid or to be paid for the said goods, and the actual quantity thereof.

(1) Insert Manager, or Chief Clerk, (as the case may be.)

(2) Name of firm or company.

(3) Name of city or country.

(4) Words bracketed should be omitted where the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the Certificate.

2. That no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods have been or will be made or entered into between the said Exporter and Purchaser, or by any one on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5) ...

ORIGIN.

Delete whichever of 3 (a) or 3 (b) is not applicable. If 3 (a) is used delete 4 and 5. If 3 (b) is used insert required particulars in 4 and 5.

3. (a). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been wholly produced or manufactured in (6).....

3 (b). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been either wholly or partially produced or manufactured in (6).....

4. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in (6).....

(a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in that part of the British Dominion.

(b) That the expenditure in material produced in (6).....and/or about performed in (6).....calculated subject to qualifications hereunder, in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the Factory or Works cost of such article in its finished state.

5. That in the calculation of such proportion of produce or labour of the (6)..... none of the following items has been included or considered:—

“Manufacturer’s profit or remuneration of any Trader, Agents, Broker, or other

“person dealing in the articles in their finished condition; royalties; cost of outside

“packages or any cost of packing the goods thereunto; any cost of conveying,

“insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture.”

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19..

Signature.....Witness.....

INVOICE.

(Place and Date).....19....

Invoice of.....consigned by.....

.....of.....to.....

.....to be shipped per.....

Order Number.....

Country of Origin.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Quantity and description of goods.	Selling Price to Purchaser.	
			At	Amount.

(Signature).....

Witness.....

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 30.)

No.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 of 1922 ..	A Law to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to duties on imports	The whole Law.
23 of 1923 ..	The Tariff Amendment Law, 1923	The whole Law.
3 of 1924 ..	The Tariff Amendment Law, 1923	The whole Law.

Artisans’ tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 9 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 4 of 1925.

ARTISANS’ TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen

(5) Insert particulars of any special arrangement.

(6) Insert “United Kingdom” or name of other part of British Empire.

men smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen coopers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watch-makers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes, Adzes, clawed; Adzes, coopers; Adzes, iron drivers; Adzes, platelayer's; Adzes, stock drivers, Angle dividers, Anvils, Augers, Awls, Axes. Bench bits, Bench cramps, Bench drills, Bench hooks, Bench holdfasts, Bench knives, Bench screws, Bench screw joiners, Bench stops, Bench vises, Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Benders, pipe, rail, etc., Bevels used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Bits and braces, Blow torches, Bolt clippers, Bootmakers' lasts, Belt fastener frame and belt fasteners, Bootmakers' needles, Bootmakers' last hooks, Braces, Bradawls, Brick cleaning hammers, Bricklayers' hammers, Brushes, paint, Brushes, varnish, Brushes, whitewash, Brushes, used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, callipers, chisels, Coopers' drivers, Coopers' crows, Compasses, Clamps, Creases, Creasing irons, Cramps, Crucibles, Cuptools, smiths, dies and stocks, depth gauges, dividers, draw knives, drills, dummies, mason, dummies, plumbers, dehorners, Farriers' hammers, Farriers' knives, Farriers' rasps, Farriers' pincers, Farriers' tongs, files and rasps, files whip saw, firepots and baskets, floats, foot rules, plasterers forges, (smith), gauges, gauges depth, gimlets, glue pots, gouges, grooves, hammers, carpenters; hammers, tinman's; hammers, sledge; hammers, farrier's; hand saws, handsaw sets, hand ratchets, hand vises, hatches, hatchets, claws, and shingle, Hardies, smith's hooks and screws, bench, horses, tinman's; heel shaves, inch measures, tailors; internal cutters, irons, soldering; irons, tailors', Joiners' bench screws, jewellers' bellows, jewellers' blow pipes, jewellers' tubing, knives, draw; knives, farriers'; knives, putty, knives, saddlers'; knives, shoemakers', lasts, bootmakers', last hooks, bootmakers', lead ladles, levels, spirit, mitre boxes, mallets, painters' brushes, painter's putty knives, painters scrapers, picks, pincers, farriers, pipe-cutters, pipe joiners, pipe openers, pipe wrenches planes and irons, pliers, plumbs, plumb bobs, plumb and level, punches, putty knives, paint sprayers, rasps, reamers, rivet snaps, round shaves, rules, shoemakers or saddlers' bristles, saddlers' knives, saddlers' screw creases; saws; saws, band; saws, cross cut; saws, pit; saws sets, scissors, painters', screw drivers, Scribing blocks, scribers, scutches, shears, shoemakers' knives, shoemakers' lasts, sliding bevels, smith's cup tools, smith's set hammers, smiths' snap tools, smiths' tongs, soldering furnaces, soldering irons, soldering lamps, spanners, spirit levels, spoke shaves, spoke trimmers, snips' tinsmans, squares, tailors' stakes, steel and punches, stocks and dies, swages, swage blocks sprayers, paint. Tailors irons, tailors' inch measures, tailors' scissors, tailors' squares, tailors' thimbles, tape measures, taps, engineer's, tar brushes, treading machines (not including power machinery), tire shrinkers, tracing wheels, trammel heads, trowels, try squares and bevels, tongs for all trades, turning lathes, turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools), turn screws, plasterers, twitches, vises, wrenches, yard sticks graduated 36" (tailors).

Agricultural implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 9 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 4 of 1925:—

Athey Truss wheels and Orlo Trusts wheels and Cane cart Assemblies.

Axes, agricultural forks, bill hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, castrating forceps, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bills, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, chaff cutters and ensilage cutters, Dibbles, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverisers. Ditchers and graders, Grass knives, ginger knives, garden weeders. Harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horse-hoes, hoes, Mattocks, mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers. Pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors. Rakes, (including garden rakes), Sowing machines, mechanical lime spreaders, stump extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels; sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns), Abol's syringe, Trenching spades, Truss wheels Orolo, Tractors, watering cans, wedges, (of iron or steel) for splitting wood.

LAW 3 OF 1932.

LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

THE PACKAGE TAX LAW 2 OF 1935.

SCHEDULE.

						£	s.	d.
On every package	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0
Kerosine Oil	..	..	..	..	..	Free		
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	..	..	Free		
Flour per 98 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6

THE PACKAGE TAX LAW 2 OF 1935, *contd.*

SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
Lumber, on every 1,000 feet, or less quantity superficial Measurement	0	2	0
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number	0	1	0
Iron, unmanufactured	Free		
Coal	Free		
Brick, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	0	2	0
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description (per cwt.)	0	1	0
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware not being packed in packages (per cwt.)	0	1	0
Oars and handspikes (per dozen)	0	1	0
Paint for every 112 lbs. or part thereof	0	1	0
Gasoline in containers per 50 gallons or less	0	0	6
Gasoline in bulk per 50 gallons	0	0	6
Salt	Free		
Spades, shovels and forks	Free		
Cutlasses	Free		
Factory, and also Agricultural Machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving, economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free		

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911 regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica, 19

Collector of Customs,
Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export* on the
for on which Drawback
of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at

I am, etc.,

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

* Here give general description of the goods.

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned
presence and found to contain
the for
dated

*were weighed in my
and that they were duly shipped on
as per warrant No.

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	in bulk	not less than 4 gills from each cask or other packages.
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	in bottles	not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	in bulk	not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines, Alef Beer, Porter, Cedar, and Oils other than Petroleum	in bottles	not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	in bottles or in bulk	not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other pkg.
Matches ..	..	at least two ounces from each package
Soap ..	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Candies ..	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers ..	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment (Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two year limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years

* Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

Declared before me
this day of
 19

J.P.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite therefor; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchtable or not having been in actual use.

Declare to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by the said and that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me)
this day of)
 19)

J.P.

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

I do solemnly and truly declare that
I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice
that the goods have been imported for the purpose of
.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining
under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption
from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law
21 of 1911.

I do solemnly and truly
declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and
invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been
specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other purposes
than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the
Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1923

As Public wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 9 of 1923, and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf; wharfrage at half the above rate.
- II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods, and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
- III. Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days of three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedules C and D shall be charged: column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months, and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra Wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfingers' intention to charge extra Wharfrage.
- IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to Wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may be giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf. Goods stored in King's Warehouse, where the Warehouse is owned or rented by the Government, the wharfrage is as per Schedule, plus 75%.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package ..	0 6	0 9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot ..	0 9	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 ..	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Bellows, Smith's each ..	10	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement ..	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000 ..	12 0	18 0
Butter, lard in firkins per 56 lbs. each ..	0 4	0 6
Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each ..	0 3	0 4
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt ..	0 4	0 6
Carriages, four wheels, including wheels, each ..	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each ..	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel ..	1 0	1 6
Cordage, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel ..	0 6	0 9
Ditto per bag of 2 bushels ..	0 4	0 6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon ..	0 1	0 1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box ..	10	1 6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000 ..	1 0	1 6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead ..	2 0	3 0
Fish, dried, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Fish, dried per box ..	0 6	0 9
Fish, smoked, per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box ..	0 4	0 6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box ..	0 1	0 2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag, per 100 lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional ..	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum ..	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs. ..	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set ..	0 8	1 0
Do. wood, per 1,000 ..	6 0	9 0
Horses, mule and horned cattle through the wharf, each ..	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Do. per hogshead ..	2 4	3 6
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Do. in packages over one ton as per agreement ..	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in engines and machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon ..	2 0	3 0
Lime, temper or other, per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3

	Column No. 1.		Column No. 2.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead ..	1	6	2	3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel ..	1	0	1	6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case ..	0	8	1	0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100 lbs. ..	0	4	0	6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen ..	1	0	1	6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons ..	0	6	0	9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons ..	0	4	0	6
	Kingston.		Other Parishes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oil, Kerosene and other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask ..	2	0	3	0
Ox bows, per dozen ..	0	4	0	6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100 lbs. ..	0	4	0	6
Ploughs or Harrows, each ..	1	4	2	0
Rice, in bags, per 100 lbs. ..	0	3	0	4½
Salt, loose, per bushel ..	0	2	0	3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200 lbs. ..	0	6	0	9
Salt, per barrel ..	0	6	0	9
Sheep, hogs, and goats, passed through the wharf ..	0	6	0	9
Shooks for hogsheads, per set bundled ..	0	4	0	6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle ..	0	6	0	9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundled ..	0	6	0	9
Staves for butts and pipes, per set bundled ..	0	6	0	9
Staves for hogshead and puncheons, per set bundled ..	0	6	0	9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen ..	0	6	0	9
Soap in boxes, per 56 lbs. ..	0	3	0	4½
Stones, dripstones, each ..	1	0	1	6
Stones, grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100 lbs. ..	0	6	0	9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement, paving stones, 12x12 inches each ..	0	2	0	3
Spirits—Wines, per pipe or butt ..	4	0	6	0
Ditto per hogshead ..	2	0	3	0
Ditto per quarter cask ..	1	4	2	0
Ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case ..	0	6	0	9
Ditto per barrel ..	1	0	1	6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel ..	0	6	0	9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50 lbs. ..	0	4	0	6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or seroons, per 100 lbs. ..	0	6	0	9
Turtle, each ..	1	0	1	6

SCHEDULE B

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:

Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel ..	0	5	0	7½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot ..	0	3	0	4½
Coconuts, loose, per 1,000 ..	7	6	10	6
Do. in bags of 100, per bag ..	0	4	0	6
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200 lbs. ..	0	6	0	9
Coffee, per tierce ..	1	4	2	0½
Do. per barrel ..	0	5	0	7½
Do. per bag not exceeding 200 lbs. ..	0	5	0	7½
Ginger, per tierce ..	2	0	3	0
Do. per bag or barrel ..	0	6	0	9
Hides, wet, each ..	0	3	0	4½

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.	
		s.	d.
Hides, dry, each	0 3	0	4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0 7	0	10
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 6	2	3
Pimento, per bag	0 4	0	6
Rum, per puncheon	2 0	2	6
Do. per hogshead	1 4	1	6
Do. per quarter cask	0 8	0	9
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0	4
Do. in bag, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0	4
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton	6 0	6	0
Do. mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	9 0	12	0
Do. Native shingles, loose per 1,000	6 0	9	0
Do. Native shingles, in packages per 100	0 6	0	9
Do. Walking sticks, in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 6	0	9
Do. Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2 0	3	0
Wool, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0	4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 4½	0	6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months:

	Column No. 1.		Column No. 2.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	9	0	12	0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	7	0	10	0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0	6	0	9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping exclusive of labour:

Bananas, per bunch of any size	0	1	0	1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges and other fruit per barrel	0	3	0	4½
Oranges " per crate	0	1½	0	2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3	0	4	6
For keeping on wharf, for every subsequent month, per ton	0	6	0	9
Re-shipping same, per ton	1	0	1	6
Labour, receiving and delivering coal by agreement				
For use of wharf inclusive of labour				

No. 3—1934.

A LAW to Regulate the Importation of Textiles.

[7th June, 1934.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934.

2—In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:—

"quota" means the quantity of textile goods or any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in any individual foreign country which may be imported during

any period in accordance with a proclamation made by the Governor under section three of this Law;

"quota period" means any period in respect of which any quota has been fixed by the Governor under the said section;

"foreign country" means any country or territory not being a part of the British Empire as defined by section three of the Tariff Law Further Amendment Law, 1932 (Law 14 of 1932) as amended by section four of the Tariff Further Amendment Law 1933, (Law 23 of 1933);

"regulated textiles" means any textile goods, and any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in a foreign country, in respect of which any quota has been fixed by the Governor under section three of this Law;

"prescribed" means prescribed by Regulations under this Law.

3—(1) The Governor may fix by proclamation published in the Gazette the total quantity of textile goods or of any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in any foreign country which may be imported during any period.

(2) The quota period specified in any proclamation made in accordance with sub-section one of this section may commence prior to the coming into operation of this Law; and any imports of regulated textiles between the commencement of the period and the coming into operation of this Law may be taken into account for the purposes of section eight of this Law: Provided that no importation made prior to the coming into operation of this Law shall constitute an offence under section ten of this Law.

4—(1) No person shall import any regulated textiles otherwise than in accordance with a direction given under the proviso to Section 9 of this Law, except under licence issued by the Collector General.

(2) Every licence issued under this Section shall state the quantity, class, and country of manufacture of textile goods which may be imported under it and the period during which the licence is valid.

(3) Applications for licences to import any regulated textiles shall be made to the Collector General at such time as he may specify in a notice published in the Gazette and shall state full particulars of the quantity, class, and country of manufacture of the goods proposed to be imported under it.

(4) The period during which any import licence is valid shall fall wholly within a single quota period.

(5) The total quantity of imports of any regulated textiles, manufactured in any country, during any quota period which may be authorized by import licences issued under this Section shall not exceed the quota for that country fixed for that quota period.

(6) On the importation of any regulated textiles, the appropriate import licence shall be endorsed in the prescribed manner, and when the total quantity of goods the importation of which is thereby authorized has been imported, the licence shall be surrendered to the Collector General and cancelled.

(7) On the issue of an import licence a fee to be prescribed shall be paid by the person to whom the licence is issued.

5—(1) If it appears to the Collector General that, in respect of any particular foreign country and any quota period, the quantity of any regulated textiles in respect of which import licences are likely to be applied for will exceed the appropriate quota for that country and quota period, he may cause a notice to be published in the Gazette to the effect that the issue of import licences for the import of such goods will be restricted.

(2) Any notice issued under sub-section (1) of this Section shall specify the regulated textiles, the quota period and the foreign country to which it relates and shall further specify a period within which applications for import licences for such imports may be submitted.

(3) On the expiry of the period within which applications may be submitted, the Collector General shall consider all the applications received and, if the total quantity of goods covered by such applications does not exceed the appropriate quota, he may issue import licences in accordance with all applications. If the total quantity of goods covered by the applications exceeds the appropriate quota the Collector General shall in his discretion, subject to the approval of the Governor, issue licences (hereinafter called

“restricted import licences”) to the several applicants for quantities proportionate to the volume of their previous importations or to the quantities specified in their application or on any other basis.

(4) A restricted import licence issued at the time of the initial issue of such licences of the same class shall be valid until a date not less than three months before the end of the quota period to which it relates and shall lapse if and so far as it is not used by that date.

6—An import licence or a restricted import licence may, with the consent of the Collector General, be transferred from the person to whom it was issued to any other person designated by him.

7—No person shall import any regulated textiles unless he shall, at the time of importation submit to the Collector General in the prescribed form a return of quantity, class, and origin of the goods imported and a declaration of origin: Provided that during a period of four months after the coming into operation of this Law, imports of regulated textiles may, at the discretion of the Collector General, and subject to such conditions as he may impose either generally or in any particular case as to the subsequent submission of evidence of origin, be admitted without the submission of such a declaration of origin.

8—(1) The imports of regulated textiles manufactured in any foreign country shall be separately recorded by the Collector General.

(2) Any person may at any time on payment of the prescribed fee, require the Collector General to furnish a statement of the total quantity already imported of any regulated textiles manufactured in any individual foreign country during any quota period and the Collector General shall furnish such statement accordingly.

(3) When the imports of any regulated textiles manufactured in any foreign country during any quota period attain the quota prescribed in respect of such textiles for such country in that period, the Governor shall issue a notice to that effect in the Gazette; and such notice shall specify the foreign country, the regulated textiles and the quota period to which it refers.

9—Upon the issue of a notice under sub-section three of the preceding section further imports of the regulated textiles concerned manufactured in the country specified therein shall be prohibited until the end of the quota period: Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Law the Governor may if he thinks fit, in any proclamation issued under this Law, direct that regulated textiles in excess of the several quotas therein fixed may be imported on payment of such duties in addition to those prescribed by the Tariff Laws 1925 to 1933 or any other Law, as may be specified in the proclamation, and accordingly this Law shall have effect subject to such direction.

10—Any person who shall import any regulated textiles contrary to the provisions of section seven or section nine of this Law or shall fail to comply with any conditions imposed by the Collector General under the proviso to the said section seven shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £500 and any regulated textiles imported contrary to the said provisions may be seized as though they were prohibited goods within the meaning of section 37 of the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, and shall be forfeited and may be disposed of as the Governor may decide.

11—The Governor may make regulations for giving effect to the provisions of this Law.

12—This Law shall come into operation on the day the Governor shall assent thereto.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934 (Law 3 of 1934.)

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by Section three of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation published in the Gazette fix the total quantity (hereinafter referred to as the quota) of any class or classes of textile goods (hereinafter referred to as “regulated textiles”) manufactured in any foreign country which may be imported during any period (hereinafter referred to as the “quota period”).

And whereas it is expedient to fix the total quantity of regulated textiles which may be imported in the quota period fixed herein on the basis of importations of such textiles during the years 1927 to 1931 inclusive of both years;

Now, therefore, I Sir Edward Denham, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the British Empire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Section of the said Law do hereby Order and Proclaim as follows:—

1. That the *quota period* during which regulated textiles may be imported from the several foreign countries hereunder specified shall be *the period from the 1st day of January, 1935 to the 31st day of December, 1935, both days inclusive.*

2. That the quota of regulated textiles manufactured in the said several foreign countries which may be imported during the quota period hereby fixed shall not exceed the following quantities:—

(a) United States of America 13,011,426 yards,

(b) All other foreign countries each 599,946 yards

3. That for the purposes of this Proclamation—

(a) “Regulated Textiles” mean *piece goods* of woven fabric containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton or of artificial silk or of cotton and artificial silk combined;

(b) “yard”, in relation to regulated textiles, means a length of thirty-six inches and a width not exceeding thirty inches and any width exceeding thirty inches shall increase the length of regulated textiles in proportion as such width exceeds thirty inches.

Dated 17th November, 1934.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.		£ s. d.	
Collector General	Hon. Capt. M. H. Hawkes	1,000 0 0	—
Supervisor	J. W. Gayner	750 0 0	March, 1896
Chief Clerk	W. deW. Logan	550 0 0	July, 1906
First Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	450 0 0	March, 1895
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	450 0 0	May, 1912
Ditto	E. C. Forbes	450 0 0	Feb., 1905
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	350 0 0	May, 1918
Second Class Clerk	E. H. Evans	300 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto	S. C. Gordon	180 0 0	March, 1925
Ditto	G. W. Facey	300 0 0	July, 1919
Ditto	D. K. Wynter	300 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	Miss I. R. M. Cooke	280 0 0	Jan., 1921
Ditto	O. M. Royes	260 0 0	Sept., 1922
Ditto	R. O'L. Guilfoyle	240 0 0	June, 1923
Ditto	H. A. Ellis	300 0 0	Feb., 1919
Ditto	J. M. Jones	300 0 0	Aug., 1920
Assistant	V. Bartlett	160 0 0	June, 1930
Ditto	W. Miller	100 0 0	April, 1934
Ditto	R. H. Kerr	160 0 0	April, 1927
Ditto	C. S. Brown	115 0 0	April, 1933
Ditto	J. L. Sinclair	160 0 0	June, 1930
Ditto	V. L. Crosskill	115 0 0	Oct., 1933
Ditto	R. C. Scarlett	160 0 0	Nov., 1929
Typist	Miss I. Sullivan	160 0 0	May, 1922
Temporary Clerk	Miss D. Plummer	100 0 0	Jan., 1932

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>		£ s. d.	
Collector, Inspector Invoices and Shipping Master ..	G. A. Gauntlett ..	625 0 0	March, 1893
Chief Clerk ..	..	..	..
First Class Clerk ..	L. C. Isaacs ..	350 0 0	Feb., 1919
Ditto ..	K. V. Samuel ..	450 0 0	Feb., 1902
Ditto ..	C. L. Campbell ..	450 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto ..	F. G. Burrowes ..	425 0 0	March, 1909
Second Class Clerk ..	I. L. Lewis ..	260 0 0	June, 1922
Ditto ..	J. C. Smith ..	180 0 0	Feb., 1925
Ditto ..	L. A. Doran ..	300 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto ..	A. G. Turner ..	300 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto ..	G. R. Johns ..	300 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto ..	J. A. J. Francis ..	300 0 0	Oct., 1920
Ditto ..	A. V. L. Cummings ..	300 0 0	Jan., 1921
Ditto ..	V. L. Cover ..	260 0 0	July, 1921
Assistant ..	C. H. Lawrence ..	160 0 0	April, 1928
Ditto ..	C. A. Thompson ..	160 0 0	Jan., 1928
Ditto ..	N. B. Schroeter ..	160 0 0	Oct., 1928
Ditto ..	F. O. Romney ..	160 0 0	April, 1929
Surveyor ..	A. T. Pullar ..	525 0 0	April, 1897
Assistant Surveyor ..	A. J. Mohrman ..	475 0 0	Feb., 1892
First Class Landing Waiter ..	E. T. Moore (a) ..	450 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto ..	D. V. Jacobs (a) ..	450 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto ..	A. C. Murray (a) ..	450 0 0	Nov., 1894
Ditto ..	R. R. Facey (a) ..	450 0 0	May, 1907
Ditto ..	F. R. Dehaney (a) ..	450 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto ..	G. Pike Stephenson (a) ..	425 0 0	Sept., 1907
Ditto ..	O. H. Nash (a) ..	450 0 0	March, 1908
Ditto ..	G. A. Howden (a) ..	450 0 0	Jan., 1911
Ditto ..	A. J. Barned (a) ..	400 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto ..	V. A. Bird (a) ..	450 0 0	Dec., 1906
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal ..	R. E. Collins (a) ..	450 0 0	May, 1919
Out-Door Officers ..	B. C. Hylton ..	160 0 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis ..	160 0 0	March, 1912
Ditto ..	G. P. Stephenson ..	115 0 0	March, 1934
Ditto ..	R. V. Steele ..	160 0 0	March, 1914
Ditto ..	C. E. Nelson ..	115 0 0	Sept., 1933
Ditto ..	H. Forbes ..	160 0 0	March, 1919
Ditto ..	F. H. Stedman ..	160 0 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto ..	H. S. Hall ..	160 0 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto ..	H. Willoughby ..	160 0 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	W. C. Gibbons ..	160 0 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	D. A. Hudson ..	160 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto ..	C. S. Willis ..	160 0 0	Oct., 1921
Ditto ..	C. H. Cooke ..	160 0 0	Aug., 1922
Ditto ..	P. Harvey ..	160 0 0	Dec., 1922
Ditto ..	N. H. Franklin ..	160 0 0	Feb., 1924
Ditto ..	A. S. B. D'Oyley ..	160 0 0	Dec., 1924
Ditto ..	R. H. Coote ..	100 0 0	April, 1934

(a) In addition, Landing Waiters in Kingston receive a Duty Allowance of 12½% of their salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934, *contd.*

Officer.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
Out-Door Officers	C. Knight	160 0 0	Dec., 1928
Ditto	A. R. Phillips	160 0 0	April, 1925
Ditto	H. E. St. A. Hollar	160 0 0	April, 1925
Ditto	C. W. Hewitt	160 0 0	June, 1928
Ditto	G. A. Hamilton	145 0 0	Jan., 1931
Ditto	J. McIntosh	160 0 0	April, 1928
Ditto	E. C. Innerarity	130 0 0	April, 1932
Ditto	E. B. Stanley	160 0 0	June, 1912
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	D. Norman	600 0 0	March, 1893
Excise Officer	S. M. Ffrench	500 0 0	April, 1912
Asst. Ditto	A. D. V. Gauntlett	350 0 0	Feb., 1918
Assistant Collector	D. E. Lofthouse	450 0 0	April, 1910
Locker and Gauger	L. A. Falla	240 0 0	June, 1923
Ditto	G. A. Eaton	300 0 0	Nov., 1920
Ditto	K. F. Dickson	180 0 0	Nov., 1925
Ditto	H. G. Irons	260 0 0	Oct., 1922
Ditto	J. L. Hill	300 0 0	July, 1919
Ditto	G. V. Aarons	220 0 0	March, 1924
Ditto	E. D. G. Coombs	300 0 0	July, 1919
Second Class Clerk	H. V. Lewis	300 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto	H. B. Brown	300 0 0	June, 1920
Assistant	C. A. Dundas	160 0 0	Oct., 1920
Ditto	P. Chevannes	160 0 0	April, 1928
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector	C. R. Campbell (a)	500 0 0	April, 1910
Assistant Collector	Travelling allowance		
Second Class Clerk	S. S. Owen	300 0 0	July, 1920
Assistant	W. Tomlinson	160 0 0	July, 1926
Ditto	Geo. Reid	160 0 0	April, 1929
Ditto	R. A. Foster	100 0 0	April, 1934
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. S. Lopez	500 0 0	Feb., 1905
Assistant Collector	H. E. Hitchens	400 0 0	Sept., 1911
Ditto	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Ditto	J. F. S. Hill	400 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	Travelling allowance	27 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	R. L. C. Aarons	180 0 0	Nov., 1925
Ditto	E. Thompson	300 0 0	July, 1920
Assistant	D. L. Scott	145 0 0	Nov., 1931
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. M. Smith	500 0 0	Feb., 1910
Assistant Collector	O. W. Grossett	450 0 0	Sept., 1913
Ditto	Travelling allowance	64 0 0	
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	400 0 0	July, 1909
Ditto	Travelling allowance	54 0 0	

(a) Receives Personal Allowance £50 p.a.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	E. G. Banks ..	£ s. d. 280 0 0	May,	1920
Assistant ..	— ..	—	—	—
Ditto ..	S. H. Donaldson ..	160 0 0	May,	1925
Ditto ..	L. E. Phillibert ..	160 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto ..	O. Sauerhinder ..	100 0 0	June,	1934
Ditto ..	A. L. Baugh ..	115 0 0	Nov.,	1933
<i>St. Mary.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	R. Hutton ..	450 0 0	Oct.,	1920
Assistant Ditto ..	N. Millengen ..	375 0 0	Dec.,	1907
	Travelling allowance ..	98 0 0		
Second Class Clerk ..	L. B. Wallace ..	180 0 0	April,	1925
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	H. Taylor ..	240 0 0	Dec.,	1916
Ditto ..	C. T. Livingstone ..	300 0 0	March,	1920
Assistant ..	G. L. Forrest ..	100 0 0	May,	1934
Ditto ..	H. L. Green ..	100 0 0	Sept.,	1933
Temporary Clerk ..	F. W. Urquhart ..	100 0 0	Dec.,	1934
<i>St. Ann.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	C. M. Arscott ..	550 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Ditto ..	H. L. Murray ..	450 0 0	Feb.,	1910
	Travelling allowance ..	60 0 0		
Ditto Ditto ..	A. J. DePass ..	450 0 0	March,	1893
	Travelling allowance ..	72 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	D. D. Oliver ..	300 0 0	April,	1918
Ditto Ditto ..	G. L. Miles ..	280 0 0	Nov.,	1921
Assistant ..	I. R. Johnson ..	160 0 0	Dec.,	1928
Ditto ..	W. T. Ritch ..	100 0 0	April,	1934
Ditto ..	H. McHugh ..	160 0 0	Oct.,	1929
Ditto ..	C. D. Miller ..	160 0 0	July,	1929
<i>Trelawny.</i>				
Second Class Collector ..	V. H. Fonseca ..	500 0 0	July,	1902
Assistant Ditto ..	W. P. Watkins ..	325 0 0	April,	1912
	Travelling allowance ..	54 0 0		
Assistant Collector ..	L. L. Ingram ..	450 0 0	April,	1912
	Travelling allowance ..	84 0 0		
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	H. G. Williams ..	300 0 0	Aug.,	1919
	Travelling allowance ..	10 0 0		
Ditto ..	R. A. Oliver ..	260 0 0	March,	1910
Assistant ..	S. A. Stewart ..	160 0 0	July,	1926
Ditto ..	E. Roberts ..	160 0 0	April,	1928
<i>St. James.</i>				
First Class Collector ..	A. P. Williams ..	600 0 0	Mar.,	1891
Assistant Ditto ..	J. A. Binns ..	450 0 0	April,	1912
	Travelling allowance ..	72 0 0		
Locker and Gauger ..	S. I. Parry ..	300 0 0	June,	1921
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	E. A. C. Smith ..	260 0 0	April,	1921
Ditto ..	D. A. Sterling ..	300 0 0	Jan.,	1920
Second Class Clerk ..	H. A. Francis ..	280 0 0	June,	1922
Assistant ..	J. L. Balfour ..	160 0 0	April,	1928
Ditto ..	A. G. Reid ..	160 0 0	July,	1930

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector ..	F. C. Lofthouse ..	500 0 0	April, 1904
Asst. Collector ..	J. W. Weller ..	450 0 0	July, 1902
	Travelling allowance ..	114 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	C. A. Robinson ..	300 0 0	Aug., 1918
Assistant ..	W. B. Campbell ..	160 0 0	Aug., 1929
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector ..	C. St. L. Hogarth ..	500 0 0	April, 1906
Asst. Collector ..	G. T. Farquharson ..	400 0 0	Dec., 1907
	Travelling allowance ..	104 0 0	
Ditto ..	C. F. Crooks ..	450 0 0	May, 1906
Second Class Landing Waiter ..	C. Johnson ..	220 0 0	March, 1924
Ditto Ditto ..	E. Barnett ..	180 0 0	Aug., 1924
Assistant ..	M. A. Segre ..	145 0 0	Jan., 1932
Ditto ..	G. R. Grey ..	160 0 0	Dec., 1928
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector ..	St. G. V. Thompson ..	500 0 0	March, 1895
Assistant Ditto ..	I. A. Wallace ..	350 0 0	May, 1918
	Travelling allowance ..	115 0 0	
Second Class Clerk ..	J. S. Marshall ..	300 0 0	Sept., 1920
Ditto Landing Waiter ..	N. G. Gregory ..	200 0 0	May, 1924
Assistant ..	C. A. Kerr ..	160 0 0	Dec., 1929
Ditto ..	C. A. Spence ..	160 0 0	May, 1929
Ditto ..	V. L. James ..	160 0 0	July, 1926
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector ..	J. M. Fonseca ..	600 0 0	March, 1895
Asst. Collector ..	E. A. Swaby ..	450 0 0	April, 1908
	Travelling allowance ..	66 0	
Second Class Clerk ..	A. B. Brandford ..	300 0 0	April, 1920
Assistant ..	E. D. Kerr ..	160 0 0	Aug., 1929
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
First Class Collector ..	T. E. Fray ..	550 0 0	March, 1893
Assistant Ditto ..	D. A. Saunders ..	400 0 0	Nov., 1917
	Travelling Allowance ..	56 0 0	
Ditto Ditto ..	W. L. Crawford ..	450 0 0	April, 1912
	Travelling allowance ..	60 0 0	
Assistant ..	F. L. J. Francis ..	160 0 0	July, 1929
Ditto ..	G. R. Simpson ..	160 0 0	May, 1926
Ditto ..	W. F. Atkinson ..	160 0 0	April, 1928
Ditto ..	E. B. South ..	130 0 0	Sept., 1933
Ditto ..	H. A. Kerr ..	115 0 0	Jan., 1933

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1934, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Second Class Collector ..	R. H. Nicholas ..	500 0 0	Jan., 1905
Assistant Ditto ..	J. H. Scott ..	450 0 0	Dec., 1909
	Travelling allowance ..	47 0 0	
Ditto Ditto ..	J. P. McLaughlin ..	450 0 0	Jan., 1917
	Travelling allowance ..	16 0 0	
Second Class Clerk ..	A. M. Bennett ..	300 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto ..	C. Edwards ..	160 0 0	Jan., 1927
Ditto ..	R. Millengen ..	100 0 0	April 1934
Ditto ..	W. S. Grant ..	100 0 0	March 1934
Ditto ..	H. G. Harrison ..	160 0 0	July, 1930

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906, the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911 under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of property, his and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each Parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

The Mayor of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew is an ex-officio member of the Boards of Assessment for those parishes:—

KINGSTON	R. E. H. Melhado, A. S. Hendricks, L. C. E. Nunes, Robt. Gillies.
ST. ANDREW	W. H. Landale, Altamont Dolphy, W. A. Carpenter.
ST. THOMAS	C. E. Randall, Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison, R. A. Lightbourne, J. G. Marchalleck.
PORTLAND	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, T. Adrian Gray, Geo. D. Henriques.
ST. MARY	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker.
ST. ANN	Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.; C. N. Hemming, Chas. Costa Alex. Gordon.
TRELAWNY	Hon. G. S. Ewen, George Taylor, J. Clerk, J. C. Cadien.

ST. JAMES	A. B. Lowe, C. C. DeLisser, Edmund Hart, G. L. McFarlane.
HANOVER	J. G. Robertson, J. Thompson Evans, G. Levy. E. P. Beresford.
WESTMORELAND	John D. Winder, V. A. Michelin, M. H. Segre, B. A. Kirkham.
ST. ELIZABETH	R. D. Binns, Hon. A. E. Harrison, W. H. Griffiths, C. E. Isaacs.
MANCHESTER	W. H. Coke, Major J. B. Thursfield, J. M. McGregor, G. S. Shiletto.
CLARENDON	Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Clarence Lopez, H. E. Upton, Theophilus Harty.
ST. CATHERINE	Ian H. Campbell, N. C. Gyles, C. Gilpin-Hudson, V. H. Muschett.
PORT ROYAL	G. W. Clements, J. S. Goldson, James Jones, Anthony Miller.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919, and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

Under the provisions of Law 23 of 1919, the Valuation Roll which was completed in 1919, and which became effective from the 1st April, 1920, should remain in force for a period of seven years. This period expired on the 31st March, 1927. A re-valuation of property should, therefore, have taken place during the year 1926. Law 3 of 1926, however, was passed to provide for the continuation of the existing Roll until the Legislative Council shall by resolution otherwise determine. At the Spring Session of 1929, the Legislative Council determine that the re-valuation should take place within the financial year ending on March 31st, 1930. This was accordingly done and resulted in a taxable value of £16,623,369. Mr. W. deW. Logan was appointed Acting Valuation Commissioner on the 24th July, 1934.

SUMMARY OF VALUATION ROLLS, 1ST APRIL, 1935.

Parish or Division of Parish.	Taxable.		Non-Taxable.		Total.	
	Holdings	Value.	Holdings	Value.	Holdings.	Value.
		£		£		£
Kingston ..	9,580	3,480,061	210	731,572	9,790	4,211,633
St. Andrew ..	17,291	2,477,605	343	364,330	17,634	2,841,935
Morant Bay ..	9,212	496,857	172	51,058	9,384	547,915
Port Morant ..	4,205	378,529	63	27,651	4,268	406,180
Port Antonio ..	10,560	566,590	267	158,816	10,827	725,406
Buff Bay ..	5,609	253,405	68	21,970	5,677	275,375
Port Maria ..	10,334	848,364	110	74,695	10,444	923,059
Annotto Bay ..	8,882	659,568	123	57,707	9,005	717,275
St. Ann's Bay ..	4,920	355,171	81	45,913	5,001	401,084
Pedro and Moneague ..	4,817	263,895	70	28,097	4,887	291,992
Brown's Town ..	11,450	475,253	137	52,048	11,587	527,301
Falmouth ..	5,896	383,341	156	58,906	6,052	442,247
Jackson Town ..	3,695	135,251	65	14,801	3,760	150,052
St. James ..	10,370	866,434	155	103,659	10,525	970,093
Hanover ..	10,209	566,831	116	41,317	10,325	608,148
Sav-la-Mar ..	8,773	603,524	127	52,173	8,900	655,697
Darliston ..	5,376	210,031	40	7,865	5,416	217,896
Black River ..	9,535	371,654	76	27,397	9,611	399,051
Santa Cruz ..	12,949	464,751	113	25,282	13,062	490,033
Manchester ..	19,852	1,004,230	214	74,016	20,066	1,078,246
May Pen ..	4,799	233,688	175	20,225	4,974	253,913
Chapelton ..	16,346	547,124	203	47,610	16,549	594,734
Alley ..	3,078	371,267	83	16,249	3,161	387,516
Spanish Town ..	4,822	841,327	128	124,530	4,950	965,857
Linstead ..	15,635	548,310	176	47,108	15,811	595,418
Old Harbour ..	5,901	285,745	48	22,158	5,949	307,903
Port Royal ..	215	18,010	12	25,400	227	43,410
	234,311	17,706,816	3,531	2,322,553	237,842	20,029,369

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 3d.*]

THERE are 279 Post Offices in the Island. Of these 60 are Telegraph, and 121 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 45 Telegraph Offices.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

LOCAL:—*Letters*—1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

Post Cards—Single, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Reply paid 1d.

Printed and commercial papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.

Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each copy irrespective of weight.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, unless it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

Small Packets. A "Small Packet" embraces all mailable matter, merchandise, etc., not classified above as letters, postcards, newspapers, or printed or commercial papers, when sent in unsealed packages weighing up to and including 8 ozs. The same matter when sent in parcels exceeding 8 oz. in weight is embraced in Parcel-post mail.

Parcel-Post Parcels embrace all mailable matter, merchandise, etc. not classified above as letters or postcards, when sent in unsealed packages exceeding 8 oz. in weight.

Limit of weight—11 lbs. and of size 1,000 cubic inches or 3 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

Registration fee—2d. (See *Registration*, (Inland).)

Advice of Delivery fee—2d.

OVERSEA:—*Letters*—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

His Majesty's Forces abroad and on land, the rate for letters is the ordinary rate for the country of destination.

His Majesty's Ships outside home waters, the rate for letters 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. Letters should be addressed:—H.M.S. (name of ship), c.o. G.P.O., London, E.C. 1; if addressed direct to a foreign port, instead of c.o. G.P.O. London, the rate will be the ordinary rate for the country of destination.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples—1d. for first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., thereafter.

"*Small Packets*"—5d. for first 8 oz. and 1d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery Fee—2d. (for registered articles only.)

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size and Weight.

Letters—Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2 ft. by 18 ins. Limit of weight to all countries—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Post Cards—Maximum size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins.

Printed and Commercial Papers—Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters.

The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is 5 lbs. for the British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. for other countries. Single volumes of printed books sent separately to any destination may, however, weigh as much as 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

Samples and "Small Packets."—Packets of samples and "Small Packets" for foreign countries must not exceed 18 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may measure 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

Limit of weight for Samples is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 1lb 2 oz. for other countries; and limit for "Small Packets" is 2 lbs. 2 ozs. for all countries.

"Blind Literature"—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

Up to 2 lbs. 3 oz. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; up to 4lbs. 6oz. = 1d.; up to 6lbs. 9 oz. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

REGISTRATION (Inland.)*

Any letter or other matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money or jewellery, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*. Any packet found to contain money or jewellery† but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee	2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.
Limit of compensation	£2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees *include* the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive correspondence through the inland post free of charge:

Attorney General	Inspector General of Police
Auditor General	Inspectors of Police
Bureau of Health Education	Inspectors and Asst. Inspectors of Schools.
Centl. Brd. of Health, Chairman and Sec.	Judge of the Kingston Court
Chairman Banana Industry Aid Board	Keeper of the Records (<i>Not</i> Deputy
Hon. G. C. Wainwright †	Keeper: See List B.)
Chief Commissioner, Contagious Disease	Mayor of Kingston
of Animals Law	Medical Officer, Malaria Commission.
Chief Inspector of Agricultural Produce	Officer Commanding Troops
Chief Justice	Postmaster for Jamaica
Clerk of Legislative Council	Puisne Judges
Collector General	Quarantine Board, Chairman and Secretary.
Collectors of Customs	Registrar General
Collectors of Taxes and Assistants	Registrar of Business Names
Colonial Secretary and Assistant	Resident Magistrates
Crown Solicitor	Secretary of Assessment Committee,
Custodes of Parishes	Income Tax
Dir. of Agriculture and Island Chemist (1)	Secretary of Central Board of Health
Director of Education	Secretary of Agricultural Loan Societies Board
Director of Public Works	Secretary, Local War Graves Committee
Director of Railway	Secretary, Quarantine Board
Director of Tuberculosis Commission	Senior and Junior Sanitary Medical Officers
Director of Yaws Commission	Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital,
District Medical Officers	Kingston
Executive Engineers and Inspectors, P.W.D.	Staff Officer of the Local Forces
Government Bacteriologist	Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp
Government Electrical Inspector	Commissioner
Government Meteorologist	Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum
Government Savings Bank, Manager of	Superintendents of Public Works
Governor, His Excellency the	Superintending Medical Officer
Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.	Surveyor General
Health Officers	Transport Board, Chairman, Secretary and
Inspector of Income Tax	Treasurer

*Conditions governing registration of inland correspondence differ from those governing overseas correspondence.

†For definition of money and Jewellery see p.O. Guide.

(1) Letters for the technical officer of the Department of Agriculture, viz., Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School, Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

B.

The following may send **but not receive** official correspondence free of charge. —

Administrator General	Secretary of Anti-Tuberculosis League
Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation (letters must bear signature of Engineer, Mr. A. M. Hall)	Secretaries Anti-Tuberculosis League
Canadian Trade Commissioner	Branches in parishes
Clerks of Courts	Secretary of Board of Directors, Shortwood Training College
Clerk, Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Secretary of Board of Education
Comptroller of Jamaica Civil Service	Secretary of Board of Supervision
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	Secretary of Central Supplementary Allowances Committee
Deputy Keeper of Records	Secretary of Institute of Jamaica (2)
Director of Prisons	Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural Society (3)
Director of Public Health Bureau	Secretary of Kingston Athenæum (2)
Elected Members, Legislative Council (1)	Secretary of Marine Board
Harbour Master	Secretary of Mico Training College
Headmaster Cornwall College, Montego Bay	Secretary of Public Tenders Committee
Headmaster Kingston Technical and Continuation School	Secretary of Schools Commission
H. M.'s Trade Commissioner	Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board
Inmates of the Lepers' Home	Secretary Tourist Trade Development Board
Inspector Hookworm Campaign	Secretary of Vere Irrigation
Mico Training College, Principal and Secretary	Shortwood College: Principal and Secretary of Board of Directors
Nominated Members, Legislative Council (1)	Superintendent of General Penitentiary
Officer in charge of Low Temperature and Marketing Experimental Station	Superintendent of Govt. Printing Office
Officer Commanding Jam. Militia Artillery	Superintendent of Grove Place
Passport and Permit Officer	Superintendent of industrial School
Principal of Mico Training College	Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.
Principal of Shortwood Training College	Superintendent of Public Gardens
Registrar of the Supreme Court	Superintendent of St Catherine District Prison
Registrar of Titles	Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Department
	Superintending Inspect., Hookworm Campaign

Special Regulations.

The following are permitted to pass through the Post Office free of postage:—

1. Printed notices ("consignee's undelivered goods"), posted in open official envelopes by railway station agents, and bearing the stamp "Jamaica Government Railway" or "Jamaica Railway Company."
2. Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification," bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health.
3. Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston.
4. Parcels containing artificial limbs sent by ex-service men of the B.W.I.R., addressed to the military authorities at Up-Park Camp or to the Technical School, Hanover St., Kingston.
5. Reading matter for the blind printed in Braille or similar script, posted by the Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, on the following conditions:—
 - (a) The cover of each such packet to bear the signature and designation of the Territorial Commander.
 - (b) To be endorsed "Literature for the Blind."
 - (c) Each packet of such literature to be returned to Kingston to bear a label addressed "The Territorial Commander, Salvation Army, Kingston," duly signed and endorsed as above.

(1) Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their *signatures* and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

(2) Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

(3) The Secretary of the Agricultural Society may issue franked envelopes or coverings addressed to himself.

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked but should be prepaid.

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways—(a) By the impression of an approved official frank stamp; (b) by the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the Head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege and any departure from the rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, etc., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes contain at the time of franking the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

N.B.—All registered letters, posted by the public and not franked as above described, addressed to the officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of two pence, with the exception of registered letters addressed to the Manager of the Government Savings Bank and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes which are wholly postage free.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are sold:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s.

Books containing twelve 1d. stamps and six $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and six $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are issued, price 2s.

Inland post cards are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, Reply-paid at 1d.; International Post Cards at 1d. Reply-paid, 2d.

Registered letter envelopes (linen-lined) bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d., are of two sizes and are sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 8s. 6d. are sold at all Post Offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices.

Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps in circulation:—

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	King George V.—green	Nov. 3, 1927
1d.	King George V.—carmine	Mar. 15, 1929
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	King George V.—chocolate	Jan. 18, 1929
2d.	Scenery: Columbus Cove—green and grey green	Nov. 4, 1932
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Scenery: near Castleton—pale blue and greenish blue	Mar. 5, 1932
3d.	Landing of Columbus, 1494—myrtle-green and blue	April 8, 1921
4d.	Cathedral, Spanish Town—brown and deep green	Jan. 1, 1921
6d.	Scenery: Priestman's River—purple and grey black	Feb. 4, 1932
9d.	King George V.—maroon	Mar. 5, 1929
1s.	Statue of Queen Victoria—orange-yellow and red-orange	Dec. 10, 1920
2s.	Adml. Rodney Memorial, Spanish Tn.—light blue and brown	Do.
5s.	Scenery: ("Isle of Wood and Water") blue and yellow-orange	April 15, 1920
10s.	King George V.—myrtle-green	May 6, 1921

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water mark paper.

Special Jubilee Commemoration Stamps of 1/-, 6d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were sold from May 6 to December 31, 1935.

Stamp Vendors.—W. N. Alberga, 1a Kingston Lane, Kingston; E. D. Evans, 15 Devon Avenue, Cross Rds; Jamaica Times Store, 8-10 King St., Kingston; Mrs. E. E. Matthews, 19 South Road, Halfway Tree; Chas. Pow, 179 Orange Street, Kingston; J. A. Stewart, 21 Windward Road, Kingston; Miss M. S. Williams, 1 Kent Lane, Kingston; Oscar Seaton, Sav.-la-Mar; Titchfield Hotel, Port Antonio; Cyril Chin, Linstead.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Post Offices of the capital of each parish. Applications for money orders addressed to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Postmaster are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commission on money orders drawn on *Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and any other country except those named in the following sentence is sixpence for the first £ and threepence for each additional £ or fractional part. The commission on Money Orders drawn on *Trinidad, *Barbados, *British Guiana, *Windward and Leeward Islands, *Turks Island, *Cayman Islands, *Bermuda, *Bahamas, and *British Honduras, is sixpence for first £2 and twopence for each additional £ or fractional part.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M. O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/4) or at the "deferred" rate (1/2) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M. O. Office, Kingston.

A through Money Order Exchange exists between Jamaica and certain British colonies and foreign countries via Great Britain. Such through money orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four pence. The full name and address of the payee of a through money order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the payee a money order for the net amount payable, the money order issued to the remitter being only of the value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the remitter.

The following is a partial List of countries to which money orders may be sent through London.

*Ascension, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, *Ceylon, Costa Rica, *Cyprus, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, *Egypt, *Federated Malay States, *Fiji, France and Algeria, Germany, *Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Greece, Holland, Honduras (Republic of), *Hong Kong, Hungary, *Irish Free State, *India and Aden, Italy, *Iraq, Japan, *Kenya, Luxemburg, *Malta, *New Zealand, *Nigeria, Norway, *Nyasaland Protectorate, *Palestine, Poland, Portugal, *Rhodesia, (Northern and Southern) Roumania, *Sierra Leone, *South Africa (Union of), Spain, *Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, *Tanganyika Territory, *Togoland (British), *Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts of poundage.—Postal Orders are sold and cashed at all Post Offices in Jamaica, and in the countries marked with an asterisk above. These orders are printed on a paper bearing an "all-over" watermark consisting of the Royal Cipher—a crown and the letters G. v R., and they measure slightly less than 7 in. in length.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	1d.	At 7s. 6d.	..	2d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s.	1½d.	At 8s., 10s.	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	4½d.	..	..

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a postal order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing postage stamps not exceeding two in number to the face of the order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, &c., cannot be accepted for this purpose.

REPLY COUPONS.

International Reply Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, at 4d. each, and Imperial Reply Coupons at 2½d. each. The former represent the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the Postal Union, and the latter the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the British Empire. Coupons are cashed at the rate of 2½d. for a 50 centime, and 1½d. for an Imperial coupon.

*British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in these countries, see P. O. Guide, p. 64,

INLAND MAILS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

- a.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels—9.15 a.m.
 b.—Closing time for newspapers, books—12.15 p.m.; registered letters and parcels—12.30 p.m.
 c.—Closing time for newspapers, books—2.15 p.m.; registered letters—2.30 p.m.; parcels—3 p.m.
 d.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels—10 a.m.
 t.—Telephone Offices. *tel.*—Railway Telegraph Offices.

All Offices transit parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked "*l*" are occasionally subject to delay.
 Registered transfers for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m. must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.
Offices printed in SMALL CAPITALS are branches of the Government Savings Bank.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., and Fri.	Tues. and Thurs.	Wed. and Fri.	Mon., Wed. & Sat.	Tues. Thr. & Sat.	Wed. & Sat.	Mon., Wed. & Sat.	Tues. Thr. & Sat.	Wed. & Sat.	Mon., Wed. & Sat.	Tues. Thu. & Sat.	Wed. & Sat.
Aberdeen, <i>l</i>	St. Elizabeth	81	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Above Rocks <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	12.45 p.m.
ADELPHI, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Aeon Town	Clarendon	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Airy Castle	St. Thomas	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.27 p.m.	5.27 p.m.	2.18 a.m.	2.18 a.m.	2.18 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Albany, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
ALBERT TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ALEXANDRIA, <i>t.</i>	do.	76	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ALLER, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Alligator Pond, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.42 p.m.	6.42 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alston, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.02 a.m.	9.02 a.m.	4.18 p.m.	4.18 p.m.	4.18 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Anchovy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ANNOTT BAY, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
ASKENISH, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BALACIAYA, <i>t</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Balcarras <i>l. tel.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

Bamboo <i>tel.</i>	59	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Banana Ground, <i>l.</i>	57½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bangor Ridge <i>l.</i>	48	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Barfons, <i>l.</i>	30	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BARR, <i>tel.</i>	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Beckford Knaal, <i>tel. l.</i>	51	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Beeston Spring <i>l.</i>	116	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BELFIELD <i>tel. l.</i>	42½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
BELLAS GATE. <i>l.</i>	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bensonon. <i>l. tel.</i>	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BETHEL TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BLACK RIVER, <i>l.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	104	—	3.15 p.m. c	12.10 a.m.	12.10 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BLACKSTONEIDGE, <i>l. tel.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	118	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bog Walk. <i>l.</i>	20½	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bonny Gate, <i>l. tel.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
BOROUGHBRU, <i>l. l.</i>	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.54 a.m.	8.54 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Braes River, <i>tel.</i>	77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Brained, <i>tel. l.</i>	35½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brighton, <i>l.</i>	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
BROWN'S HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BROWN'S TOWN, <i>l.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	12.05 a.m.	12.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BUFF BAY, <i>l.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bull Bay, <i>tel.</i>	10	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Bushy Park, <i>Ry. l.</i>	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Calderwood, <i>l. tel.</i>	81	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Camberwell	56	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
CAMBRIDGE, <i>tel.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CANNON HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, <i>l. tel.</i>	148	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, <i>tel. l.</i>	19	10.30 a.m. a	10.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.

Office	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
CATADUPA, Ry. l. tel.	St. James	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cavaliers, l.	St. Andrew	13	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cave	Westmoreland	132	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
CAVE VALLEY, tel. l.	St. Ann	94	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. a	8.05 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m. a	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CEDAR VALLEY, tel. l.	St. Thomas	23	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Cessnock, l.	Hanover	157½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CHAPELTOWN, l.	Clarendon	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.07 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Chalky Hill, l.	St. Ann	62	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Chester Castle, l.	Hanover	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CHRISTIANA, l.	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.19 p.m.	3.19 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.24 p.m.	3.24 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CLAREMONT, l.	St. Ann	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CLARK'S TOWN, tel. l.	Trinity	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clonmel, l. tel.	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
COLEYVILLE, l. tel.	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Colonel's Ridge, l. tel.	Clarendon	53½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Comfert Castle, tel.	Portland	89	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Comfort Hall, l.	Manchester	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Constant Spring, l.	St. Andrew	6	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.12 a.m.	8.12 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
			10.30 a.m. a	10.30 a.m. a	12.12 p.m.	12.12 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.03 p.m.	5.03 p.m.	5.48 p.m.	5.48 p.m.
Cornwall Mtn. l.	Westmoreland	115	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
Craighead, tel. l. tel.	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Croft's Hill, tel.	Clarendon	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CROOKED RIVER, tel.	do.	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cross Keys, tel.	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.				

Cross Roads, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m. d	6.30 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
Dallas, <i>l.</i>	do.	10	10.30 a.m. d	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.10 a.m.	1.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.20 a.m.
Dalvey, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	48	1.00 p.m. b	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
DARLINGTON, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	136	3.15 p.m. c	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
DEESIDE, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 a.m. a	3.30 a.m. a	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
Devon, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
DRY HARBOUR, <i>l. l.</i>	St. Ann	71	9.30 a.m. a	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Duan Vale, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
DUNCANS, <i>l.</i>	do.	82	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Elderslie, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ellen Street <i>l.</i>	Manchester	68½	9.30 a.m. a	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ENFIELD, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Epworth, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	56	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
EWARTON, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	29	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fairy Hill, <i>tel.</i>	Portland	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
FALMOUTH, <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	92	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.05 p.m.	9.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Fellowship, <i>l. tel.</i>	Portland	80	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Four Paths, <i>l. l.</i>	Clarendon	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
FRANKFIELD, <i>l.</i>	do.	57	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Free Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	55	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Friendship, <i>l.</i>	Westmoreland	131	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fruitful Vale, <i>l.</i>	Portland	50½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Fyffes Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
GAYLE, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	81	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Georges Plain	Westmoreland	133	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Gibraltar, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	91	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Giddy Hall, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	95	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ginger Hill, <i>l.</i>	do.	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
								5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
								7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
								5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
								2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
								6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
								7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Ginger Ridge, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.		3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
GLENGOFFE, <i>tel. l.</i>	do.	20	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>		4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.		7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	
Glenslay	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.		3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
GOLDEN GROVE, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.		1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.		6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	
GORDON TOWN, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	9	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		12.00 m.	12.00 m.							
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
GRANGE HILL, <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.		4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Grantham, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
GREAT VALLEY, <i>l. tel.</i>	Hanover	134	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.		3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Gregory Park, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	6½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.		2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.		3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.		5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.		6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	
GREEN ISLAND, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	152	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		8.38 p.m.	8.38 p.m.		4.27 a.m.	4.27 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Guanaboa Vale, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Catherine	22½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.		3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
GUY'S HILL, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.		8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Hagley Gap, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
HALFWAY TREE, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	3	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.		8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.		8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	
			10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.		12.20 a.m.	12.20 a.m.		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.		2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.		2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	
			3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>		4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.		5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.		5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	
HAMPDEN, <i>l. tel.</i>	Trelawny	100	1.30 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.		3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
HAMPSTEAD, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Mary	44	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.		5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Harewood, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	29	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.		8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.		11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	
Harker's Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	do.	30	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Harmons, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Harry Watch, <i>l.</i>	do.	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.		9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Hartlands, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.		4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.		6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	
Hayes, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	40	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.		6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
HECTOR'S RIVER, <i>t.</i>	Portland	51	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.		12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.		6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	
HIGHGATE, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
HOPE BAY, <i>t.</i>	Portland	49	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	

Hopeton l.	St. James	1.00 p.m. b.	1.00 p.m. b.	10.55 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
HOREWELL, l. l.	Hanover	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Inverness	St. Ann	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ipswich, Ry. l.	St. Elizabeth	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Islington, l. l. l.	St. Mary	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Jackson Town, tel.	Trelawny	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
JAMES HILL, l. tel.	Clarendon	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jericho, l. tel.	Hanover	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Johns Hall, l. tel.	St. James	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
JONES PEN, l. tel.	St. Andrew	Three times daily.	Three times daily.						
Kalorama, l.	do.	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Keith, l.	St. Ann	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
KELLERS, tel. l.	Clarendon	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Knockpatrick	Manchester	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lacovia, l.	St. Elizabeth	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LAMB'S RIVER, l. tel.	Westmoreland	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lascelles, l.	Kingsston	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.				
Laughlands, tel.	St. Ann	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LAWRENCE TAVERN, l. l. l.	St. Andrew	15	10.30 a.m. d	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Leamington, l.	Westmoreland	104½	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
LIGUANE, tel.	St. Andrew	5	6.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	11.25 a.m.	11.25 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
Lime Hall, tel.	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lincoln, l.	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. a	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
LINSTEAD, l.	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
			6.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lionel Town l.	Clarendon	49½	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
LITTLE LONDON, tel.	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Little River, tel.	St. James	103	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	4.35 a.m.	4.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
LLANDEWEY, tel.	St. Thomas	17½	1.00 p.m. b						

Office.	Parish	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
LUEDAS VALE, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Catherine	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LODGE, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	St. Ann	68	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Long Bay, <i>tel.</i> ..	Portland	68½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.10 p.m.	8.10 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Lorimers, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	Trelawny	70	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
LOTTERY, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
LUCEA, <i>t.</i> ..	Hanover	139	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lucky Hill, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Mary	36	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
MAGGORTY, <i>Ry. t. tel.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	83	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maidstone, <i>t.</i> ..	Manchester	69	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MALVERN, <i>t.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	87	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MANCHIONA, <i>t.</i> ..	Portland	56	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
MANDEVILLE, <i>t.</i> ..	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
March Town <i>t.</i> ..	Hanover	157	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MARON TOWN, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	St. James	129½	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maryland, <i>t.</i> ..	Hanover	146	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	11.50 a.m.	11.50 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mavis Bank, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	St. Andrew	14	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MAY PEN, <i>t.</i> ..	Clarendon	32½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Middle Quarters, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	{ 94	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		{ 89	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
		{ 61	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MILE GULLY, <i>t.</i> ..	Manchester	..	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	—	—
Milk River, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	Clarendon	49	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mocho, <i>l. tel.</i> ..	do.	44	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.00 noon	12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MONEAGUE, <i>t.</i> ..	St. Ann	39	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.50 a.m.	11.50 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MONTEGO BAY, <i>t.</i> ..	St. James	{ 117	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	by rail	{ 113	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		{ 103	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MONTPELIER, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. James	..	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		..	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		..	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Moore Town, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	80	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
MORANT BAY, <i>t</i>	..	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.30 p.m.	3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Mor vi, <i>l.</i>	..	67½	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.40 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mount Horeb, <i>l.</i>	..	102	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.30 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mount James, <i>l.</i>	..	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	..	41	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
MOUNTAINSIDE, <i>tel. l.</i>	..	106	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.35 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Munro, <i>tel.</i>	..	92	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.35 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Myers' Wharf, <i>t.</i>	..	1	Three times	Three times	daily.				
Myersville, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	87	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myrtle Bank, <i>t.</i>	..	..	Three times	Three times	daily.				
Nain <i>l.</i>	..	74	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.10 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEGRL, <i>tel.</i>	..	147	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.45 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWCASTLE, <i>tel.</i>	..	14	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
NEWMARKET, <i>tel.</i>	..	100	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	8.00 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWPORT, <i>tel.</i>	..	64	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.10 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, <i>l.</i>	..	70	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.10 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old England, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	65	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.45 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Old Harbour, <i>l.</i>	..	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Catherine	..	..	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Old Harbour Bay, <i>l.</i>	..	27	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
ORACABESSA, <i>l.</i>	..	57	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.25 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Orange Bay, <i>Ry. l.</i>	..	43	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Osborne Store, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	40½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PEAR TREE GROVE, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	..	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Catherine	..	40	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Ann	..	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.10 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pedro Plains, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PEMBROKE HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	..	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pepper <i>tel.</i>	..	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.20 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
PETERSFIELD, <i>tel.</i>	..	129	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.50 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Point <i>l.</i>	..	127	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.55 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
POINT HILL, <i>tel. l.</i>	..	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PORT ANTONIO, <i>t.</i>	..	77	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.40 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
PORT ANTONIO, <i>t.</i>	..	75	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
PORT MARIA, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PORT MORANT, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PORT ROYAL, <i>l.</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	2.35 a.m.	2.35 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
PORTS, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pratville, <i>l. tel.</i>	do.	73	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
PUESTMAN'S RIVER, <i>tel.</i>	Portland	65	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Prior Park	do.	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	11.05 p.m.	11.05 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Rambling, <i>l. l.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Reading	St. James	132	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.56 p.m.	5.56 p.m.	7.04 a.m.	7.04 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Red Hills, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Redwood, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
RETREAT, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.25 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
RICHMOND, <i>l.</i>	do.	36	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Richmond Park	Clarendon	52	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Rio Bueno, <i>l. l.</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
RIVERSDALE, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Catherine	26½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
RIVERSIDE, <i>tel. l.</i>	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.55 p.m.	8.55 p.m.	2.05 a.m.	2.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rock River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.55 p.m.	12.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Rose Hall, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	45	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ST. ANN'S BAY, <i>l.</i>	do.	57	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St Leonards	Westmoreland	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Marg. Bay, <i>Ry. l.</i>	Portland	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Peters, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Salisbury, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Salt Gut, <i>tel.</i>	59	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Salt River, <i>tel. l.</i>	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sandy Bay, <i>tel.</i>	130	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.46 p.m.	6.14 a.m.	6.14 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SANTA CRUZ, <i>l.</i>	79	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	4.45 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	—	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR, <i>l.</i>	128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.20 p.m.	8.20 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	125	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.45 a.m.	—	1.55 p.m.	—	9.15 a.m.
Sawyers, <i>l. tel.</i>	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.20 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SEAFOURTH, <i>tel.</i>	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Sheffield	143	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Sherwood Content, <i>l. tel.</i>	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.55 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Shooter's Hill, <i>tel.</i>	55	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SLOAN, <i>tel.</i> (Appel- ton)	78	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
	46	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Skibo, <i>l., tel.</i>	23	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sligoville, <i>l.</i>	1	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
SMITH'S VILLAGE, <i>tel.</i>	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	123	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
	62	12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
	12	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Smithville, <i>l. tel.</i>	51	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Somerton, <i>l.</i>	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Southfield, <i>tel.</i>	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPALDINGS, <i>l.</i>	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.43 p.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	12	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.25 a.m.	3.53 p.m.	3.53 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SPANISH TOWN, <i>l.</i>	107	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	35½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.30 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.06 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD, <i>l. tel.</i>	107	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.00 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Spring Garden	35½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.25 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spring Hill, <i>l. tel.</i>	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Spur Tree, <i>tel.</i>	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
STEWART TOWN, <i>tel.</i>	85	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.55 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Stonehenge	91	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	91	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
STONY HILL, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	9½	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. <i>d</i>	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Sturge Town, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	84	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
Sunning Hill, <i>t. tel.</i>	St. Thomas	44	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Swift River, <i>t. tel.</i>	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Thompson Twn., <i>t. tel</i>	Clarendon	48	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Toll Gate, <i>t.</i>	do.	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
TRINITY VILLE, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	1.55 a.m.	1.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Troja, <i>Rv. t.</i>	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Trout Hall, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Troy, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ULSTER SPRING, <i>tel.</i>	do.	92	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Union Hill, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Victoria Town, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Vineyard Pen <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	2	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
		1220 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Wait-a-bit, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	109	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Wakefield, <i>tel. t.</i>	do.	105	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
WALDERSTON, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.25 a.m.	10.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Walker's Wood, <i>t. tel.</i>	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watsop, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watermount, <i>tel. t.</i>	St. Catherine	27	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Watson's Hill, l.	70	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watt Town, l. tel.	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Welcome Hall	126	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
White Horses	25	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.55 a.m.	3.55 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
White House, tel.	110	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Whitfield Pen tel.	3	Three times a day.	Three times a day.						
White Sands Beach	115½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. b	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	{	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Williamsfield, l.	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Windsor Castle	21	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Windward Road, tel.	2	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Woodford, l.	15	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Woodhall, l.	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
YALLAH, l.	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.

SUMMARY.

OUT-GOING.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Kendal and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For *through* train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For *through* train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, daily at 9.30 a.m. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

IN-COMING.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 9.15 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 6.00 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Kendal daily at 9.15 a.m.
6. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
7. From *Northside*, daily at 9.15 a.m.
8. From *Southside* daily at 3.20 p.m.
9. From *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MOTOR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Montego Bay and Lucea, Balaclava and Malvern, Balaclava and Ulster Spring, Maggotty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Cross Keys, Linstead and Gayle, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town, and May Pen and Race Course. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

I. GREAT BRITAIN—Letter Mail † to and from the United Kingdom is conveyed by every available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes and Jamaica Direct Line of steamers, via Liverpool, Bristol, or Plymouth. The Department endeavours to forward letter mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the United States of America are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co. and Colombian Line.

III. CANADA—Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only in direct bottom by the steamers of the Canadian National Steamships trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica about once every week, the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax, N.S. and Jamaica, and United Fruit Company trading between St. John and Jamaica.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries (*except East Coast of Nicaragua and Venezuela*) is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Colombian Line, and Canadian National Steamships, via Cristobal, Barranquilla, Limon, Belize, Barrios, etc., and Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., via La Ceiba. For further information regarding parcel-post mail for these places, see Post Office Guide page 40.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRITISH GUIANA—Letter mail to and from the West India Islands is exchanged by way of Trinidad and Barbados (fortnightly by Aluminum Line steamers), and also (rarely) via New York when favourable opportunity for effecting connexions by this route occurs, and the information is available. Mails may also be exchanged with Trinidad and Barbados by way of Cristobal. Parcel-post mail is exchanged by the Elders and Fyffe's and Aluminum Line steamers. The Colombian Line maintains a weekly service with Haiti, and the Horn Line and the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company also maintain a direct service to Haiti. (There is no direct parcel-post exchange with Haiti.)

The Canadian National Steamships maintain a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda, and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN ISLANDS—A twice-a-month service is maintained by R.M.S. "Cimboco" and an irregular service by schooners.

VII. TURKS ISLANDS—A monthly mail service is maintained by the M.S. "Mayflower." Letter mail is also exchanged via New York.

VIII. CUBA—Mails are conveyed weekly by United Fruit Co.'s Steamers via Habana. (The Cuban Post Office forwards only letters *mailed in Habana* by the weekly steamers. Mail posted in other places is only forwarded via Santiago by occasional opportunity. Full mails for Cuba are forwarded *from Jamaica* by the weekly and any other opportunity.) There is no direct parcel-post exchange with Cuba.

REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS.)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration* has been *entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs*, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) *No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.*

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

(†) The term "letter mail" refers to letters and post cards, and packages of printed and commercial papers and samples.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents* of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the *Insurance System*. See "Insurance" below.

INSURANCE—OVERSEAS (*For Letters only.*)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—5d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee.*

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured *parcels*.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank notes coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

PARCEL POST.

A parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Irish Free State, United States of America, Bermuda, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the W. I. Islands and British Guiana is sent and received via Trinidad and Barbados.

The parcel mail for Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama; and for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras via British Honduras.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via Great Britain.

Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

TELEGRAPHS

The Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee resides within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid:—

a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid.

Persons resident at a place to which the island telegraph line has not been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

a. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be *telegraphed* to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

b. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the telegraph clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by telegraph* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for miscarriage.

c. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Telegrams may be sent to any port for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "By post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post," Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge the sender must also pay the postage fee.

In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and Holiday services may be obtained at the following rates:—

a. After 6 a.m. *until* 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/- to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. After 8 p.m. *until* 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/, respectively, for messengers refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and telegrams are accepted at the *ordinary week day rates during these hours*.

A certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to Postmaster for Jamaica on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/- per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

Local telegrams from authorized Government officials, members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business are transmitted free of charge.

CABLEGRAMS.—*Full rate cablegrams* for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland charge in addition to the amount charged by the cable company.

Cablegrams addressed to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Europe will be routed "Via Imperial," unless otherwise marked by the sender.

This route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and Ireland and Europe; it is entirely British owned and operated and touches only British territory.

Patrons are urged to mark their cablegrams "Via Imperial," for which indication no charge is made.

DEFERRED CABLEGRAMS in plain language are accepted at half rates to most parts of the world.

WIRELESS MESSAGES for ships at sea are accepted for transmission through the D.W.I. Cable Co.'s Kingston Station to vessels within a radius of 300 miles at a rate of 10d. per word. Vessels beyond this distance can be reached at increased rates.

CABLE RATES.—*Ordinary*. "Via Bermuda," "Via Bermuda Imperial" or Via "West India & Panama Telegraph Co.," per word, Austria, 3/-; Belgium, 2/8½; Canada, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1; France, 2/8½; Germany, 2/9½; Great Britain and Ireland, 2/4; United States, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1. Continental rates subject to fluctuations.

"Via Bermuda-Marconi" to Great Britain and Ireland, 2/2 per word.

Deferred.—To all points mentioned above at half the rates quoted. These messages must be in plain language and must bear the prefix, LCO (language of country of origin) LCD (language of country of despatch) or LCF (French) which is charged for and signalled as the first word in the address. Such messages must not contain code words in the text though registered cable addresses may be used.

Night letter telegrams are accepted to Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Bermuda and Turks Island and the U.S.A. The charge is one-third of ordinary rate with a minimum of twenty-five words.

ALL BRITISH ROUTE TO THE B.W.I.—The "All British" cable to the British West Indies is open. Messages for this route should be routed "Via D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd." Rate 1/3 per word to British West Indian Islands only. Deferred messages 7½d. per word.

A public telephone call office is established at Cross Roads Post Office. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

AIR MAIL SERVICES.

SOUTHBOUND: A mail-carrying air plane flies from Miami, U.S.A., (via Havana, Cuba) every Tuesday and Friday at 8.15 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.30 p.m., and flies to Cristobal (via Barranquilla, Col.) on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6.30 a.m., arriving on the same days at 5.00 p.m.

NORTHBOUND: A plane flies from Cristobal (via Barranquilla) every Wednesday and Saturday at 6.30 a.m., arrives at Kingston on the same days at 5.30 p.m., and flies to Miami (via Havana) on Thursdays and Sundays at 8.00 a.m., arriving on the same day at 5.15 p.m.

EAST AND WESTBOUND: A plane flies from Kingston every Wednesday at 9.00 a.m. for Port-au-Prince, Haiti and Santo Domingo City, Republic of Dominicana arriving at latter place at 11.15 a.m. on Friday. Return plane flies from Santo Domingo City to Port-au-Prince at 1 p.m. on Friday and arrives at Kingston at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Planes fly daily from Miami to all points in the United States. Letters for New York City, N.Y., are due to reach that city at 6 a.m. on Fridays and Mondays.

On pages 74-80 of Post Office Guide (1936) a Schedule will be found showing the routes and times of arrival of air mails for the principal cities of United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies; also the air mail routes of the London-to-Continent services (and beyond) which are now in operation.

AIR MAIL FOR EUROPE AND AFRICA:—Letters are forwarded by air to New York City to connect with the trans-Atlantic steamers, affording an 8 to 12-day service to Great Britain and the Continent, depending upon the speed of the vessels by which forwarded and the timeliness of the connexion in New York.

AIR MAIL FOR AUSTRALASIA, ETC.:—Letters for Australasia, China, Japan, etc., are forwarded by air to U. S. Pacific exchange post office for transmission by steamer to destination.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	R. H. Fletcher	£900 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Asst. Ditto	W. A. Campbell	600 0 0	20th June, '03
Chief Clerk and Accountant	S. W. Royes	550 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	E. L. Morris	450 0 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	G. F. White	450 0 0	28th July, '12
Ditto	M. V. Hearne	450 0 0	1st May, '11
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	450 0 0	3rd July, '13
Second Class Clerk	V. H. Murphy	325 0 0	4th June, '19
Ditto	E. M. Morales	325 0 0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	325 0 0	1st July, '18
Ditto	E. Seivright	300 0 0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto	A. V. Nash	300 0 0	2nd Feb., '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	280 0 0	19th Oct., '20
Ditto	Vacant		
Ditto	Vacant		

In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of lady clerks and a subordinate staff of sorters, letter carriers and telegraph messengers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Assistant ..	M. F. Guilfoyle ..	£160 0 0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto ..	D. G. Priestley ..	160 0 0	12th July, '24
Ditto ..	S. E. Fyfe ..	160 0 0	18th Aug., '24
Ditto ..	R. E. A. Mais ..	160 0 0	8th Oct., '24
Ditto ..	C. S. Irving ..	160 0 0	11th July '27
Ditto ..	R. S. Nelson ..	160 0 0	27th June, '27
Ditto ..	R. E. Weston ..	160 0 0	11th April, '27
Ditto ..	H. A. Fairweather ..	160 0 0	5th Sept., '27
Ditto ..	S. A. Dudley ..	160 0 0	14th Mar., '27
Ditto ..	A. R. Abrahams ..	160 0 0	17th Aug., '27
Ditto ..	I. F. Escoffery ..	160 0 0	20th Aug., '28
Ditto ..	E. B. Laing ..	160 0 0	2nd Aug., '29
Ditto ..	A. B. D. Lumsden ..	160 0 0	13th Nov., '29
Ditto ..	H. H. Phillips ..	160 0 0	9th Dec., '29
Ditto ..	H. B. Young ..	160 0 0	7th Jan., '29
Ditto ..	E. L. F. Gaynair ..	160 0 0	1st Dec., '30
Ditto ..	D. C. Barrett ..	145 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Ditto ..	V. H. Murray ..	130 0 0	1st Sept., '32
Electl. Insp. and Trav. Sup. District Post Offices. ..	G. A. Rock* ..	650 0 0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs ..	T. J. Guilfoyle† ..	650 0 0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Supt. do. ..	S. P. Bather ..	500 0 0	17th Nov., '19

*Also receives £50 for inspection of Branches of the Government Savings Bank.

†Also receives £60 for assisting Electrical Inspector and £100 as Wireless Inspector

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.*

Districts—There are 42 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 43 Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Kingston Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that Institution a Medical Superintendent assisted by 2 Senior Resident Medical Officers, 4 Medical Officers and 6 Supernumeraries who, however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. A Medical Superintendent, 2 Senior Resident Medical Officers and 2 Medical Officers are employed and reside at the Lunatic Asylum.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1935, was £186,652 2s. 6d. The receipts were £8,157 6s. 1d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £178,494 16s. 5d.

Leave and Pensions—Medical Officers are eligible for leave of absence in accordance with the Colonial Office Regulations. Pensions are granted under Law 24 of 1904.

Outdoor Dispensary System—Every District Medical Officer is now provided with a central Dispensary near to his residence, in the case of Hospital Districts the out-patient Departments serve the purpose, and a varying number of subsidiary dispensaries, the number of the latter having been increased from 42 to 52 during 1935. These facilities now provide for the extension to every Medical District of the outdoor dispensary ticket service established in 1933-34, and the policy is to make this service still more available and convenient to the large group of population who are eligible to make use of it by increasing the number of subsidiary dispensaries as funds are available and increasing the number of authorised Ticket Distributors.

Patients who attend for treatment at these Dispensaries are—

- Those entitled by Law or Regulation to free medical attendance, such as persons on the Pauper Roll, Constables and East Indian Immigrants.
- Those who do not come under (a), but who produce a ticket signed by a Ticket Distributor appointed by the Governor.

*Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office.

Tickets are issued for treatment at the following rates:—

Income of patient.	Rate.
Up to 12/- weekly	Free
Over 12/- weekly to 25/- weekly	1/6
Over 25/- weekly to 50/- weekly	2/6

Medical Attendance on Midwifery Cases at Home:—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in case of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.
- In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage in accordance with the Regulations. When attendance on a case of this kind is made by a whole time District Medical Officer, a fee of One Guinea is paid by the Board to the Government and not to the District Medical Officer.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital, Kingston, for the purpose of training Dispensers; there are at present 40 students undergoing a course of instruction.

HOSPITALS.

The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	30 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospital	33 beds
Hordley Hospital	40 "	Falmouth	" 25 "	Lionel Town Hospital	50 "
Port Antonio	" 55 "	Ulster Spring	" 6 "	Spanish Town Hospital	70 "
Buff Bay Hospital	50 beds	St. James's	" 70 "	Linstead Hospital	60 "
Annotto Bay	" 60 "	Lucea Hospital	30 "	Lepers' Home	120 "
Port Maria	" 65 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 66 "		
St. Ann's Bay	" 40 "	Black River	" 70 "		
		Mandeville	" 35 "		
Total					987

Admissions to the Public General Hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed, and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the hospital.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Board, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule, however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

CHARGES FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT, PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

I. *Permanent residents in Island.*

Income.

Rate of Payment.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Up to 20/- weekly | .. Free. |
| b. Over 20/- to 50/- weekly | .. 6d. per day. |
| c. Over 50/- to £5 weekly. | .. 1/- per day plus Operation fees to D.M.O. in accordance with existing Government tariff.
Minor Operations 10/6.
Major Operation £1 1s. |
| d. Over £5 weekly | .. <i>Ordinary Ward.</i> 1/- to 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation fee to D.M.O. as above.
<i>Special Ward.—2nd Class:</i> 4/- per day plus Operation Room Charges 30/-. <i>1st Class</i> 10/- per day plus Operation Room Charges 30/-. These patients shall pay fees to the District Medical Officer or Medical Attendant by special arrangement. 2nd Class patients will be required to pay visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 2/- per visit and fees for operations not exceeding £1 11s. 6d. for minor operations and £5 5s. 0d. for major operations. 1st Class patients will be requested to pay visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 4/- per visit and operation fees not exceeding £3 3s. 0d. for minor operations and £10 17s. 0d. for major operations. |

II. *Articled Seamen and Ships' Apprentices.*

.. 1/6 per day, plus Operation fee in accordance with Government Tariff and Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Funeral Expenses in case of death. (Guarantee to be given by Shipping Company.)

As in (a) (b) (c) and (d) as above.

III.—*Persons who are not natives or bona fide residents of the Colony.*

Visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 6/- per visit may be charged to these persons by the D.M.O. or Medical Attendant where 1st and 2nd class special accommodation is occupied.

The following extras will be charged to persons in Classes I and II (c) and (d):—

Special diet not in accordance with diet scale

Special nursing

Funeral Expenses

{ at
actual
cost.

NOTES:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying hospital fees.

2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Government Hospitals may be charged by the D.M.O. except as indicated in (d) I and III.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON,
North Street.

Patients.—The patients are divided, into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. Applicants for medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from such persons as the Governor may appoint to grant tickets.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost.

On Saturday of each week persons unable to pay for continuous treatment outside are given Salvarsan injections on payment of a small fee.

No seaman, hired, article or apprenticed to any vessel, and no indentured person shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the master or employer of such indentured person shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each indentured person, plus operation room charges 30/-, plus operation fee in accordance with Government Tariff, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than article seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, shall be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues as are set out below:—

I. *Permanent residents in Island.*

Income.	Rate of Payment.
a. Up to 20/- weekly	.. Free
b. Over 20/- to 50/- weekly	.. 6d. per day.
c. Over 50/- to £5 weekly	.. 1/- per day, plus Operation fee in accordance with existing Government Tariff. Minor Operations 10/6. Major Operations £1 1/-.
d. Over £5 weekly	.. <i>Ordinary Ward.</i> 1/- to 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation fee as above. <i>Special Ward. 2nd Class:</i> 4/- per day. <i>1st Class:</i> 10/- per day. Plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation Fee as above.

II *Person who are not natives or bona fide residents of Colony.*

As in I (a) (b) (c) (d) above.

The following extras to be charged to persons in Classes I and II, (c) and (d):—

Special diet not in accordance with diet scale	{ at actual cost.
Special Nursing	
Funeral Expenses	

- NOTES:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying hospital fees.
2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Hospital may be charged by the Medical Officers.
3. Extra diet will not be charged for first class patients in special wards as they are allowed a special diet.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admit- ted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	Patients discharged.			No. who died.
				Cured.	Re- lieved.	Not im- proved.	
1931	337	5,707	332	3,498	1,250	537	365
1932	337	6,232	398	3,644	1,623	252	661
1933	389	6,962	396	3,717	2,064	434	821
1934	315	7,818	356	4,106	2,474	446	742
1935	365	7,904	385	4,117	2,680	411	698

Board of Visitors: Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., *Chairman*, Dr. C. Barrington Armstrong, A. V. Kingdon, Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, Miss Annie Douglas, M.B.E., Rev. E. Armon Jones.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons: F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., C.M., Edin.

JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for each of the last five years to 31st December, 1935.

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.												Remained last day in each year.			
			Re- covered.			Re- lieved.			Not im- proved.			Died.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1931	275	242	517	55	46	101	62	60	132	6	3	9	142	119	261	876	894	1,770
1932	289	256	545	87	60	147	63	54	117	5	2	7	102	83	185	905	951	1,856
1933	278	255	533	68	50	118	49	64	113	1	2	3	146	135	281	918	955	1,873
1934	258	268	526	65	68	133	49	64	113	2	1	3	105	124	229	954	966	1,920
1935	255	289	544	67	71	138	48	69	117				114	105	219	980	1010	1,990

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Maj. T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., Suptg. Med. Officer—*Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., The Administrator General, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., Very Rev. Francis Kelly, S.J., Dr. Joyce Isaacs Saward, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, V. C. Alexander, *Secretary*, W. E. Watson.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds. There is a part-time Medical Officer and a resident Superintendent who is a licensed Dispenser. At the end of 1935 there were 149 inmates, 83 males and 66 females.

Facilities are provided for all religious denominations represented among the inmates and recreation is afforded in the form of in-door and out-door games.

Plots of land are allotted on the farm to those inmates physically fit to cultivate the soil. the products are purchased by Government at prevailing market prices for the use of the inmates themselves.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

Admission of Patients.—Every person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution shall give at least two months' notice to the matron, who will if accommodation can be provided for such person, issue a ticket signed by herself (the Matron) stating that a bed will be retained for the bearer of such ticket between the dates therein specified.

No patient shall be admitted for whom there is no vacant bed and no person shall be entitled to treatment in the Institution without having given such notice as is mentioned in the above rule except in a case of urgency, certified as such either by the Visiting Medical Officer or a Registered Medical Practitioner.

I. Every person desiring to be admitted to the Maternity Wards for delivery shall be required to lodge in advance a deposit at the following rates, and to pay the under-

mentioned fee per day for every day's maintenance after ten days' residence in the Hospital:—

Persons whose incomes are: Rate of Payment.

- (a) Up to 20/- weekly—Deposit 7/6 and daily payment over 10 days 9d.
- (b) Over 20/- to 50/- weekly—Deposit 15/- and daily payment over 10 days 1/6.
- (c) Over 50/- to £5 weekly—Deposit £2 2/- and daily payment over 10 days 3/-.
- (d) Over £5 weekly—It is not desired to admit such patients to the Hospital but if they have to be admitted, special wards will be provided and the daily payment will be 10/- as required for the Public Hospital.

II. Persons desiring to obtain obstetrical treatment other than those of full term pregnancy shall be required to make payment as under:—

Persons whose incomes are: Rate of Payment.

- (a) Up to 20/- weekly—Free.
- (b) Over 20/- to 50/- weekly, 6d. per day.
- (c) Over 50/- to £5 weekly, 1/- per day, plus Operation Fee in accordance with existing Government tariff. Minor Operations 10/6, Major Operations 21/-.
- (d) Over £5 weekly *Ordinary Ward*. 1/- to 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/- plus Operation Fee as above.
 Special Ward. 2nd Class: 4/- per day.
 1st Class: 10/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation Fee as above.

The following extras shall be charged to persons in Classes I. and II (c) and (d).

- (1) Special diet not in accordance with diet scale
 - (2) Special Nursing
 - (3) Funeral Expenses
- } at actual cost.

Notes:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying Hospital Fees.

2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Hospital may be charged by the Medical Officers.

3. Extra diet will not be charged for 1st Class patients in special wards as they are allowed a special diet.

A number of beds variable at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor will be reserved for women, not paupers, who are unable to pay the Hospital Fees.

Any woman certified by the Kingston Charity Organisation or a Justice of the Peace as being in such poor circumstances as to be unable to pay the required fees shall be admitted free of charge provided accommodation is available in the Hospital. Such women must, however, give the notice required by Rule mentioned above and present the certificate required by this Rule.

The Matron shall attend daily at the Hospital at 10 a.m. to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	No. who died.	Longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1931	39	1,384	34	5	52 days
1932	36	1,222	31	11	36 "
1933	39	1,195	30	12	21 "
1934	33	1,220	34	9	22 "
1935	35	1,551	41	15	29 "

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer ..	Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., Lond. M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H. Dub. Univ. 1	£ s. d. 1,150 0 0	1910
Senior Sanitary Medical Officer	Dr. J. M. Hall, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins 1	900 0 0	1st May, '25
Chief Clerk ..	B. M. Clark, 2	525 0 0	May, '11
1st Class Clerk ..	S. M. Hearne, ..	325 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Medical Storekeeper ..	S. M. Edwards 3	425 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd Class Clerk ..	A. S. M. McCarthy, ..	280 0 0	1st Nov., '22
1st Assistant Storekeeper	E. E. D. Bryce ..	275 0 0	14th April, '10
2nd do. do.	C. H. Scale ..	180 0 0	15th Oct., '25
Assistant ..	Miss I. H. Holtz ..	160 0 0	8th May, '22
ditto ..	Miss D. E. Gray ..	160 0 0	15th June, '27
ditto ..	O. C. A. Buckley ..	160 0 0	1st May, '30
ditto ..	K. K. Lopez ..	160 0 0	5th May, '30
ditto ..	Miss M. L. Peterkin ..	115 0 0	16th July, '34
Typist & Stenographer	Miss H. Gordon-Hay ..	160 0 0	13th Oct., '30
<i>Public Hospital, Kingston.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E.	—	
Medical Supt. ..	A. S. Westmorland, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. D.T.M. & H. Eng. 4	800 0 0	7th April, '21
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 5	700 0 0	1st Feb., '20
ditto ..	J. M. Stockhausen, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 5	700 0 0	1st April, '30
Medical Officers ..	M. S. Golding, L.R.C.P. & S Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glg. 6	400 0 0	1st Mar., '31
ditto ..	H. L. Henriques, M.B. CH.B., Glas., 6	200 0 0	1st May, '34
ditto ..	L. L. Freeman, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 6	200 0 0	6th July, '34
ditto ..	O. C. Pitter, B.A., M.B., CH.B., Birmg. (Actg).	250 0 0	1st Feb., '35
Supernumerary Medical Officer	C. B. Phillips, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin, L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	250 0 0	1st Jan., '36
ditto ..	K. C. Royes, B.M., .. B.C.H., Oxford	250 0 0	1 Jan., '36
ditto ..	H. H. Brown, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng. 7	250 0 0	1st Sept., '34
ditto ..	Vacant ..	..	..
ditto ..	Vacant ..	..	..
ditto ..	Vacant ..	..	..

1 Receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorised scale

2 Receives £24 p.a. as Clerk to Hookworm Campaign.

3 Receives fees under Law 20 of 1926 and fees for inspecting Poor Houses.

4 House Allowance in lieu of quarters.

5 Furnished residence.

6 Acting as D.M.O. and Health Officer, Port Royal.

7 Stationed at Montego Bay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked* are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Casualty Officers ..	E. E. Murray, B.M., & B.S., Lond.	£250 0 0	1st Jan., '36
ditto ..	W. A. S. Browne, M.D., C.M., McGill*	250 0 0	1st Jan., '36
Radiologist and Pathologist ..	C. F. H. Parkin, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., McGill*	750 0 0	1st Oct., '30
Dental Surgeon (part-time) ..	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	100 0 0	11th Sept., '12
Matron ..	Miss A. Walton 1 & 8	300 0 0	13th Sept., '26
Asst. Matron ..	Miss J. A. Pollard ..	150 0 0	9th May, '35
Dispenser ..	C. C. A. Robinson ..	240 0 0	3rd Nov. '08
Asst. Dispenser ..	K. E. Taylor ..	130 0 0	24th Oct., '34
ditto ..	R. F. Gordon ..	120 0 0	1st April, '36
Warden ..	C. H. Valencia 1	250 0 0	16th Nov., '15
Chaplain ..	Rev. A. H. Webb ..	50 0 0	1st Feb., '36
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory.—</i>			
Bacteriologist and Pathologist ..	K. L. R. Evans, .. L.R.C.P. & s, Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas., M.P.H., Harvard.	800 0 0	1st April, '30
1st Laboratory Asst. ..	S. M. Dailey 2 ..	300 0 0	1st Apl., '12
2nd Lab. Asst. ..	J. E. Reid 2† ..		1st Apl., '24
<i>Lunatic Asylum—</i>			
Medical Supt. ..	R. W. D. Hewson, .. L.R.C.P. & s, Edin., L.R.F.P. & s, Glas., M.P.C.S., Manitoba 1	850 0 0	22nd Nov. '26
Senior Resident Medical Officer	J. J. Cameron, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.D. C.M., Toronto, L.M., Rotunda Hospital Dublin 1	700 0 0	1st July, '23
Resident Medical Officer ..	U. N. Murray, M.C.P.& s., Ont. 1	600 0 0	1st July, '25
Medical Officer ..	R. O. Cooke, M.D., C.M., (Dal.) L.M.S., N. S. 3	400 0 0	15th Sept., '34
ditto ..	C. H. Tomlinson, M.B., ch.B., Edin. (actg.) 6 & 7	250 0 0	18th Nov., '35
Dental Surgeon (part time) ..	S. C. DePass, D.D.S. ..	100 0 0	—
Clerk and Purveyor ..	W. E. Watson ..	325 0 0	1st Aug., '16
Second Class Clerk ..	V. A. Isaacs ..	300 0 0	26th Aug., '21
Assistant ..	I. A. Jervis ..	160 0 0	16th Dec., '24
Assistant ..	S. E. Murray (Actg.) 6	100 0 0	1st May, '35
Stenographer and Typist ..	V. O. Taylor ..	160 0 0	29th July, '29
Matron ..	H. J. Tyler 1 & 4 ..	270 0 0	11th July, '27
Asst. Matron ..	M. Grant 5 ..	150 0 0	19th May, '30

1 Partly furnished residence.

2 Duty pay £24 p.a.

3 Residence and Duty Allowance of £100 p.a.

4 Receives Uniform £12 p.a.; rations 1/6 per day, and servant £16 p.a.

5 Receives Uniform £12 p.a., rations 1/6 per day, servant £16 p.a. and £24 p.a. allowance for quarters if not resident on premises.

6 Office vacant.

7 Free quarters.

8 Receives 1/6 per day rations, £12 p.a. uniform, £15 12s. p.a. servant.

† Seconded for duty with Yaws Commission. Mr. W. A. King, acting.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908 or Laws 1872-1896.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Lunatic Asylum, contd.</i>			
Dispenser	O. G. Miller	£ 150 s. 0 d. 0	1st April '30
Chief Attendant	E. Thomas 1 & 2	200 0 0	30th June, '32
Deputy Chief Attendant	T. F. Sinclair	169 0 0	—
Storekeeper	W. S. Grizzle	115 0 0	25th June, '34
Asst. Storekeeper	L. Hutchinson	72 16 0	21st Dec, '33
C. E. Chaplain	Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson	60 0 0	—
R. C. Chaplain	Rev. Father Semmes	—	—
<i>Lepers' Home</i>			
Superintendent and Dispenser	S. A. Johnson, 1	220 0 0	19th Oct., '20
Matron	E. F. Leamy, 1 & 3	130 0 0	1st May, '19
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon	E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas. 4	425 0 0	1st Oct., '30
Matron	Vacant 5	—	—
Assistant Matron	Miss E. McNeil-Smith 1 & 6	150 0 0	1st April, '20
<i>Port Health Officers.</i>			
Morant Bay	F. A. Norton, 7	—	—
Port Antonio	L. M. Watson, 7	—	—
Port Maria	H. S. Lawrence 7	—	—
St. Ann's Bay	A. A. Peat 7	—	—
Falmouth	W. J. Branday 7	—	—
Montego Bay	ditto 7	—	—
Lucea	F. H. N. Cruchley 7	—	—
Sav.-la-mar	ditto 7	—	—
Black River	D. H. McPhail 7	—	—
Milk River	G. S. Escoffery 7	—	—
Port Royal	P. C. Murray, L.M.S., Nova Scotia (Actg.) 8 and 9	250 0 0	7th Aug. '35
<i>Malaria Commission</i>			
Medical Officer	F. W. Aris, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	750 0 0	16th Mar., '28
<i>Tuberculosis Commission</i>			
Medical Officer	E. J. Isaacs Saward, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.	750 0 0	1st April, '34
Assistant Medical Officer	R. A. S. Cory, M.B., Ch.B., Bristol, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	400 0 0	1st April, '34
<i>Hookworm Commission</i>			
Medical Officer	W. J. Branday 10	—	—
ditto	T. B. Sinclair 11	—	—

1 Partly furnished residence.

2 Receives £9 p.a. allowance for uniform.

3 Rations (1s. per day).

4 Receives £25 p.a. travelling.

5 Assistant Matron acting.

6 Receives rations 1/6 per day; washing £12 p.a.; servant £15 12s. p.a. Uniform £12 p.a.

7 M.O.H. for the Parish.

8 Office vacant. Supernumerary Medical Officer acting.

9 Receives Duty Allowance of £200 p.a.

10 M.O.H. for Trelawny and St. James.

11 M.O.H. for St. Catherine.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked* are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 19008 or Laws 1872-1886.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Yaws Commission</i>		£ s. d.	
Medical Officer	L. E. Arnold, L.M.S., Nova Scotia	700 0 0	1st Feb., '32
ditto	H. D. Chambers, M.B., CH.B., Aberdeen (Actg.) 1	450 0 0	1st Oct., '33
ditto	S. E. Ferreira, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 2	625 0 0	29th Dec., '33
Women's V. D. Clinic	G. E. Valentine, M.A., M.B., CH.B., Aberd.	200 0 0	14th Oct., '35

1 Receives Duty Allowance of £200 p.a., and T. A. of £150 p.a.

2 Receives a T. A. of £150 p.a.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
Kingston	a Kingston	R. H. Davidson, M.D., Howard*	27.7.15
St. Andrew	b Lower St. Andrew	H. S. Hendriks, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.R.F.P., & s., Glasg. (Actg.) 1	1.1.36
	b Stony Hill	S. C. Grant, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.S. Glasg.	10.8.32
	b Gordon Town	H. S. Brady, M.B., CH.B., Aberd. (actg.)	17.12.34
St. Thomas	b Morant Bay	F. C. Wright, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P. Lond.	20.12.30
	b Hagley Gap	A. A. Myers, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., (actg.)	1.4.30
	b P. G. River	M. M. Lopez, L.M.S.S.A., Lond.	19.3.31
Portland	b Port Antonio	L. St. C. Ferguson, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glasg., B.A., M.D., Howard	1.4.30
	b Buff Bay	C. E. Vaz, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.12.28
	b Manchioneal	R. F. C. Cooper, M.D., C.M. Dalhousie, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 2	1.9.27
St. Mary	b Port Maria	S. R. M. Gordon, M.D. Howard, L.M.S. Columbia.*	1.12.28
	b Annotto Bay	G. I. Leeseue, M.B., CH.B. Edin.	1.9.08
	b Richmond	Lawrence Richards, M.B., CH.B., Edin., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.R.F.P., & s., Glasg., (Actg.) 1	1.1.36
	b Gayle	P. C. Jackson, M.D., Howard (actg.)	1.4.32
St. Ann	b St. Ann's Bay	G. V. Harry, M.B., CH.B., Edin., (Actg.) 1	27.4.35
	b Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick, M.D., C.M., McGill.*	2.7.11
	b Claremont	I. S. Lloyd, L.M.S.S.A., Lond., M.D., Howard	1.6.33
	b Brown's Town	W. I. Escoffery, M.B. CH. B., Aberd. Cert. Lond. Sch. Trop. Med.	1.7.20
Trelawny	b Falmouth	A. L. McFarlane, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.30
	b Duncans	H. M. Embden, B.S., M.D., Howard, L.M.S., New York	1.9.33
	Ulster Spring	K. G. Wilson-James, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lond.	31.10.31

1 Salary £250 p.a., plus £50 travelling allowance. 2 Office vacant.

a Whole-Time district—Salary £600 to £800 p.a. plus house and travelling allowance.

b Part-Time “ “ £400 p.a. plus £50 travelling allowance.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
St. James	b Montego Bay	H. L. Morrison, M.B., CH.B., Edin.	10.11.30
	b Adelphi	E. S. Greaves, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas	2.11.30
Hanover	b Lucea	J. H. Forde, M.D., Toronto	19.9.30
	b Windward District	S. J. Arthurs, M.D., Howard*	1.7.23
Westmoreland	b Sav-la-Mar	L. R. Levy, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	1.4.30
	b Lambs River	Noel Sanford, M.D., Canada*	1.12.18
	b Little London	A. R. C. Hayden, M.D., C.M., Dal., L.M.S. Nova Scotia	7.3.27
St. Elizabeth	b Black River	C. D. Johnston, M.D., C.M., McGill*	29.2.16
	b Santa Cruz	L. B. Lyon, M.B., Toronto, M.C.P., & S. Ont.	15.5.19
	b Balaclava	Amos I. Foster L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg., (Actg.)	24.1.34
Manchester	b Mandeville	L. J. Lannaman, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng. (Actg.)	1.1.36
	b Newport	R. Mott Prille, M.D., Alabama*	10.2.20
	b Mile Gully	E. G. Douglas, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasg.	1.4.30
Clarendon	b Chapelton	V. R. Rob, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.	1.9.33
	b May Pen	L. E. Johnson, M.B., ch.B., Liverpool	16.2.28
	b Vere	H. E. T. McDonald, M.B. ch. B., Aberd.	25.11.31
St. Catherine	b Frankfield	H. D. Collins, M.B. ch. B., Aber.	2.1.34
	c Spanish Town	H. H. Blair, M.D., Long Is. College Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.*†	1.7.22
	ditto	I. S. Parboosingh, B.A., M.D., Pennsylvania.* 3	1.6.35
	b Crofts Hill	F. W. Aird, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasg. (Actg.) 1	19.12.35
	b Linstead	G. G. Binns, M.B., ch. B., Edin.	1.4.33
Port Royal	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke, M.D., C.M., Mont.* (Actg.) 2	15.7.10
	..	P. C. Murray, L.M.S., Nova Scotia. 1 & 4	7.8.35

1. Salary £250 p.a., plus £50 travelling allowance.

2. Office vacant.

3. 2nd. Medical Officer—Salary £250 p.a., plus £40 travelling allowance.

4. Salary £250 p.a., plus £200 duty allowance.

b Part-time district—Salary £400 p.a. plus £50 travelling allowance.

† Part-time Medical Officer in charge of the Lepers' Home.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Parish.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston	I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	1.2.32
	H. M. Johnston, M.B., CH.B., Edin., M.P.H., Harvard (Asst. M.O.H.)	1.1.32
St. Andrew	I. J. Cruchley, M.L.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins.	1.2.32
	H. M. Johnston, M.B., CH.B., Edin., M.P.H., Harvard (Asst. M.O.H.)	1.1.32
St. Thomas	F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. (Actg.)	1.4.30
Portland	L. M. Watson, M.B., CH.B., Aberd., C.P.H., Harvard	1.11.33
St. Mary	H. S. Lawrence, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glasg., D.P.H., Lpool.	1.2.32

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, *contd.*

Parish.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First appointment
St. Ann Trelawny	A. A. Peat, M.B., CH.B., Aberd., M.P.H., Harvard .. W. J. Branday, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H. .. Johns Hopkins	12.1.33 16.10.32
St. James Hanover	ditto ditto .. F. H. N. Cruchley, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., .. Lond., C.P.H. Johns Hopkins	ditto 1.10.31
Westmoreland	ditto ditto ..	ditto
St. Elizabeth	D. H. McPhail, M.P., CH.B., Glasg. ..	1.4.30
Manchester	C. E. Pengelley, M.D., C.M. McGill,* D.P.H., Trinity ..	18.11.31
Clarendon	G. S. Escoffery, M.B., CH.B. Aberd., C.P.H. Johns .. Hopkins	22.9.30
St Catherine	T. B. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., McGill,* L.M.S., Nova Scotia ..	20.9.32

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Central Board of Health.

Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., *Chairman*; The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, Neville Roots, D.D.P.W., N. W. Manley, K.C., Dr. Stephen Locket, M.C.V.S., Dr. E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Dr. E. E. Penso, D.D.S., *Secretary*, B. M. Clark.

Local Boards of Health.

The Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation shall be the Local Board for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, and as regards the several other parishes the Parochial Boards of such parishes shall be the Local Boards.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox: Alastrim	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	Encephalitis Lethargica
Plague	Leprosy	Yellow Fever
Cholera	Chicken Pox	Typhus
Diphtheria: Membranous Croup	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Typhoid Fevers
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid Fevers
Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Puerperal Fever
	Undulant Fever	

QUARANTINE.

Quarantine Board—Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., Suptg. Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D., C.M. Edin.; Capt. S. D. List; The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N.; Dr. I. W. McLean.

Secretary—Dr. J. N. McIntosh, M.B., CH.B., Edin., F.S.M.O.H., F.R.S.T.M.H.

Visiting Officers—(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893).

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	Dr. F. A. Norton	Dr. F. C. Wright
Port Morant	—	Dr. M. M. Lopez
Manchioneal	—	Dr. L. L. Freeman (Actg.)
Port Antonio	Dr. L. M. Watson	Dr. L. St. C. Ferguson
Annotto Bay	—	Dr. G. I. Leceane
Port Maria	Dr. H. S. Lawrence	Dr. S. R. M. Gordon
Ocho Rios	—	Dr. G. V. Harry (Actg.)
St. Ann's Bay	Dr. A. A. Peat	Dr. G. V. Harry (Actg.)
Dry Harbour	—	Dr. W. I. Escoffery
Rio Bueno	—	Dr. H. M. Embden
Falmouth	Dr. W. J. Branday	Dr. A. L. McFarlane
Montego Bay	ditto	Dr. H. L. Morrison
Mosquito Cove	—	Dr. J. H. Forde
Lucea	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	Dr. J. H. Forde
Green Island	—	Dr. J. H. Forde
Sav-la-Mar	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	Dr. L. R. Levy
Black River	Dr. D. H. McPhail	Dr. C. D. Johnston
Milk River	Dr. G. S. Escoffery	Dr. H. E. T. McDonald
Port Royal	Dr. P. C. Murray	—

REGULATIONS.

RATGUARDS

1. All vessels must place metallic ratguards in a manner satisfactory to an Officer of the Quarantine Board, and of a type approved by the Board, on all mooring lines leading from the vessel to the wharf or to another vessel, immediately the vessel is berthed, and to keep such metallic ratguards properly adjusted to the satisfaction of an Officer or the Quarantine Board during the time the vessel remains moored to the wharf or other vessel. Such guards must not be less than 3 feet in diameter, must fit the lines tightly, must be approximated at all points along the circumference, and must be applied fairly near the vessel so as not to overhang the wharf.

2. All hawser holes and maindeck scuppers on side next to the wharf must either be plugged with a solid piece of wood, or covered with thick canvas, while the vessel is alongside the wharf.

GANGWAYS AND FENDING OFF

3. Between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf, must either be removed altogether or kept raised not less than 8 feet above the wharf, and all lighters or boats must be removed from alongside the ship during the same hours.

4. No cargo shall be loaded or discharged between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without permission being obtained, either from the Secretary of the Quarantine Board or a Visiting Officer, such loading or discharging shall be under the supervision of an Officer of the Quarantine Board and immediately work ceases whether during hours for meals, or for any other reason, all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf must be removed at once.

5. While alongside the wharf vessels must keep all hatches and port holes closed unless they are actually being used in the loading or discharging of cargo.

6. Vessels of low freeboard if on the weather side of the wharf must put off into the stream between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., or fend off 8 feet, and vessels on the leeward side of the wharf must fend off 8 feet between the same hours.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS

7. Vessels from countries infected with Plague, may accept first class passengers and will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided they are six days out, all well on board and the Captain of each vessel produces a certificate from the British Consul certifying of his own knowledge, that the vessel while in a port of any of the countries named in the next paragraph was anchored, not less than a quarter mile from the shore, and that cargo was not taken on board. Disinfection of clothing and effects may be required.

The Captains of vessels which have been alongside or taken cargo on board, at a port of any of the countries mentioned in the next paragraph, in order to obtain pratique here, must produce a certificate of complete fumigation, satisfactory to the Quarantine Board certifying that the vessel has been fumigated since being alongside, or taking on cargo, and six days must have elapsed since the fumigation took place.

8. The following countries are infected with Plague:—

EUROPE.		ASIA.		AFRICA.		AMERICA.	
Azores	..	Ceylon	..	Algeria	..	Argentine Republic	
		China	..	Belgian Congo	..	Bolivia	
		Dutch East Indies	..	British East Africa	..	Brazil	
		India	..	Canary Islands	..	Ecuador	
		Indo-China	..	Cape Verde	..	Hawaii Islands	
		Iraq	..	Egypt	..	Peru	
		Japan	..	French West Africa	..		
		Siam	..	Madagascar	..		
		Siberia	..	Morocco	..		
		Straits Settlements	..	Nigeria	..		
		Syria	..	Tripolitania	..		
				Tunisia	..		
				West Africa	..		

Vessels which have been at any port in the countries named in this paragraph within the two months preceding their arrival here, are to be detained and reported to the Quarantine Board.

9. Vessels arriving from ports in which Plague has occurred may be allowed alongside during the day time to discharge or load cargo under supervision, provided in each case the Quarantine Board is satisfied that there is no danger to the public Health.

TOURIST VESSELS.

10. Tourist Vessels will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided the Captain presents to the Health Officer at Port Royal, Port Antonio or Montego Bay, a certificate in the form approved, signed by the Surgeon and countersigned by himself, certifying that all on board have been inspected by the Surgeon of the vessel, within 24 hours of arrival here, and are free from quarantinable diseases, and that the vessel has not called at an infected port during the voyage.

FUMIGATION.

11. No fumigation will be done at any outport. Fumigation is done entirely at the risk of the Owner or Owners of the ship.

12. Vessels which have been at ports other than Jamaican before turning drogher for coastal service or going on the slip for cleaning or repairs must be fumigated.

SAILING VESSELS.

13. *Sailing vessels which have had communication with ports other than Jamaican, while in any outport of Jamaica, except Port Antonio, must anchor not less than 200 yards from the shore and when alongside in Kingston Harbour or Port Antonio, they must not anchor or remain within 8 feet of a drogher or other coastal vessel.*

14. *Sailing vessels must not come alongside a wharf in Kingston between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., without the permission of the Secretary of the Quarantine Board.*

BOWDEN.

15. Vessels may go alongside the wharves at any time but must go into the stream from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., unless actually loading or discharging cargo.

Vessels which are actually loading or discharging cargo, can lie alongside after 6 p.m. but immediately work ceases for the night, they must go into the stream.

Vessels taking water only, are permitted to take it after 6 p.m., provided it was not possible to take it during the daytime and that they are fended off the wharf 8 feet, and all gangways are raised. As soon as they finish they must go into the stream.

YELLOW FEVER REGULATIONS.

16. Vessels from countries infected with Yellow Fever in order to obtain pratique in Jamaica must be either 18 days out from those countries or submit to fumigation on arrival here. Crew remaining on board for 6 days after the fumigation, and passengers will be landed and detained at the Quarantine Station for 6 days, or bring a certificate from the British Consul certifying that while in port the vessel had anchored away from the shore.

The following countries are infected with Yellow Fever:—

Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Monrovia, (Liberia), French Soudan and Brazil.

INFLUENZA.

17. Passengers arriving from ports in which Influenza has been declared by the Quarantine Board to be epidemic will be allowed to land here if two and a half days out and all well on board.

Passengers less than 2½ days out must complete that period at the Quarantine Station.

Crew must also remain on board for the same period.

18. Passengers from Colon, Panama, Cartagena, Porto Colombia, Santa Marta, Nicaragua, Republic of Mexico and the Islands of St. Andrew and Old Providence, who desire to land here must be either 14 days out, or show to the Health Officer at Port Royal marks of recent successful vaccination, or submit to vaccination on the voyage and detention at the Quarantine Station until the Health Officer is satisfied that it is successful or complete the remainder of 14 days from the date of embarkation at the Quarantine Station. Fumigation of baggage at the Quarantine Station will also be required.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica before March 31st, 1926, will be required to show marks of recent successful vaccination or submit to vaccination on arrival here, or go to the Quarantine Station to complete 14 days from the date of embarkation.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica after March 31st, 1926, Nationals of the Republics named, and the Nationals of any other country, will be required either to produce a certificate of vaccination certified by the Quarantine Board, or show marks of recent successful vaccination or vaccination on arrival here with detention at the Quarantine Station until it has taken, or complete 14 days at the Quarantine Station from date of embarkation.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

19. Passengers must present either a certificate of recent successful vaccination, revaccination or reaction to vaccination certified by a Government Medical Officer or submit to vaccination or revaccination here and such detention as may be considered necessary.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Since 1919, the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has co-operated with the Central Board of Health of Jamaica in units of public health work. The general plan has been to make a survey of a particular disease and to develop control measures which are effective in its prevention. During such a survey the Foundation has provided members of its staff to make a preliminary study and usually a member of the Government Medical Department has assisted in this work and later on has taken charge of the control measures.

2. The Co-operative Public Health work began with the control of hookworm disease through sanitation and treatment. Thickly populated areas of a parish were selected and these were sanitized by a co-operative arrangement between the Central and Local Boards of Health. Following the Sanitation Campaign, during which every home was provided with a sanitary fly-tight latrine, treatment work was carried out in the area by a Medical Officer and a staff of 15 assistants. An opportunity was given to each individual living in the area to be examined for hookworm disease, and if infected, to be treated until cured. Special attention was given to the education of the people, not only as regards sanitation and the improvement of water supplies, but in disease prevention generally. Up to the end of 1935, the Hookworm Commission has worked in all of the 14 parishes of the Colony.

3. As a result of the educational work of the *Hookworm Commission* there was a demand on the part of teachers and others for more public health education. To meet this demand, a *Bureau of Health Education* was formed in 1926, and is now engaged in public health propaganda, mainly through a monthly publication, *Jamaica Public Health*, the circulation of handbills and special bulletins, and the provision of material for health lectures, such as magic lanterns, slides, and moving pictures. The circulation of *Jamaica Public Health* has increased from 2,000 to 20,000 per month, and it is now used in many of the schools as a text in hygiene. A Division of Prenatal Work has been organized and letters and suitable literature are mailed to expectant mothers.

4. *School Hygiene Work* was started in St. Andrew in 1926. Along with the examination of pupils by the Health Officer of the parish, dental treatment is provided by a Dentist who visits each school in the parish and conducts treatment work. Ten parishes have now provided School Dental Clinics and more than 200,000 pupils have received treatment to date.

5. *The School for Sanitary Inspectors* was organized in 1927, and holds sessions of 3 months duration. At this school sanitary inspectors and young men who are planning to take up this work are given practical instruction. The School is affiliated with the Royal Sanitary Institute, and out of 130 inspectors who have been trained at the School, 81 have taken the examination of the Institute and obtained its certificate. The Central and Local Boards of Health have come to require the training of the School for their Sanitary Inspectors and all important districts of the island are now in charge of trained sanitary officers.

6. *The Malaria Commission.*—A Malaria Survey was conducted during 1928, and control measures based upon the findings of the Survey were begun in 1929. At the present time control measures are conducted in centres of the Colony in which Malaria is endemic. This work has been highly effective and has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of cases of fever occurring in the control areas. In fact, in places like Montego Bay, Black River, Annotto Bay and Orucabessa, the disease has been controlled to the great benefit of the people.

7. Since 1928, a *Tuberculosis Dispensary* has been conducted in Kingston for the purpose of giving examinations and treatment to people who have the disease. In addition to this an X-ray laboratory has been established and certain sections of the city have been surveyed intensely in order to learn the exact amount of tuberculosis among the people, the ways in which it is spread, and to gather information which may lead to efficient measures of control. Surveys have also been conducted in the parishes of Trelawny, St. James and Portland. As a result of this work much interest has been aroused and dispensaries have been established in a number of parishes which have also made provision for indigent cases in special wards at their poor houses. A 48 bed hospital has been erected for indigent cases from Kingston and St. Andrew, and smaller hospitals in St. Mary, St. James, Portland and Manchester. In addition to the dispensary and survey, tuberculin tests are given to groups at schools and institutions and educational work is conducted through the Bureau of Health Education to spread a knowledge of tuberculosis and the best method for its control. Wards for the treatment of early cases are being estab-

lished at district hospitals and a sanatorium is to be erected as a Jubilee Memorial. Modern methods of treatment, medical and surgical, are now available.

8 *The Yaws Commission*.—Since 1931, a comprehensive study of the yaws problem has been underway in the Colony. A Central Laboratory was set up in Kingston to provide facilities for the necessary blood tests, and to serve as headquarters for the Commission. Intensive surveys have been made in St. Thomas, St. Andrew, St. Mary and Portland to learn the incidence of the disease and to study the ways in which it is spread. A system of control by treatment of infectious cases has been elaborated that promises to be an effective method of eradicating yaws from the island.

9. *Parochial Health Departments*.—As a final step in the development of public health work in Jamaica the Foundation co-operated with Government in three demonstration units of parochial health work. These departments were in the parishes of St. Mary, Trelawny and St. Catherine; and the object was to demonstrate the best methods of conducting parochial health activities. The work of each department consisted in the control and treatment of infectious disease, the provision of sanitation and water supplies, medical inspection and treatment of school children, and the improvement of general health conditions in the towns and villages. The staff of each department consisted of a Health Officer who had had special training, a chief, and from 4 to 8 sanitary inspectors and an office clerk; all were employed for their full-time. In 1930, the Legislative Council approved a plan whereby each parish has a full-time Health Officer appointed by and paid by the Central Board of Health. Already, all the parishes have accepted this plan and permanent appointments have been made in thirteen parishes.

10. As a result of the co-operative health work, along with other activities of the Central and Local Boards of Health, conditions of living and housing in Jamaica have greatly improved during the last 10 years. Parochial Boards are now spending increasing amounts on public health work and have come to recognize the importance of providing safe water and that the upkeep of sanitation and the control of epidemics are part of their public duty. Public Health Education has been extended to all parts of the island and conditions of housing and living have greatly improved. In 1934, the death-rate was only 17 per 1,000 population while in 1921 it was above 28 per 1,000. There has also been a marked decrease in the infantile death-rates. Jamaica now ranks high among the Colonies of the Empire as regards disease control and the advancement of public health; the practical result of this work is reflected in the marked decrease in the death rate which has occurred during the past 15 years.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas.: Chapelton.

Aird, F. W., L.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s. Glasgow.

Allen, G. P. F., M.B., Ch.B., Lpool., 64 Duke St.: Kingston.

Alexander, Frederick H., M.B. Ch.B., Lpool.; Montego Bay.

*Anderson, O. E.,: Cross Roads.

Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon.: Kingston.

Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.

Arnold, L. E., L.M.S., N.S., Kingston.

*Arthurs, S. J., Duncans

Auden, F. T., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Claremont.

Baillie, F. W. W., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.

Bartlett, T. M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Trinity Ville

Beard, E. A. C., M.B., Ch.B., Glas.: Manchester, Eng.

*Blair, H. H.: Spanish Town.

Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., 20 Eyre St. Hill, Lond., E.C.1.

Brady, H. S., B.M. & B.S. Aberdeen: Kingston.

Bramwell, H. A., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin. L.R.F.P. & s.g., Christiana.

Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D., & C.M.: Montreal.

Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.

Brooks, T. H. P., L.R.C.P. Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.: Essex, Eng.

Brown, H. H., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Montego Bay.

Brown, U. F. F., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Kingston.

- Browne, S. O., M.B., C.M., Edin.: England.
 *Browne, W. A. S.: Kingston.
 Butler, R. I., M.C.P. & S., Hamilton, Canada, Spanish Town.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Port Antonio.
 Calder, C. A., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: England.
 Calder, J. A. L., M.B., C.M. Edin.: Malvern.
 Cassidy, M. I. T., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Accra, Gold Coast.
 Cassidy (nee Beard), M.A.A., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Clontarf, Dublin, I. F. S.
 Chamberlain, R. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S.G., Gordon Town.
 Chambers, H. D., M.B., Ch.B., Aberd.: Kingston.
 *Chance, A. E., New York, U.S.A.
 *Clarke, John H., Montego Bay.
 *Clarke, A. T., Old Harbour.
 Clark, L. M., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Linstead.
 Collins, S. J. D., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: British West Africa.
 Cooke, E. H., B.M., B.S., Durham University: Sav-la-Mar.
 Cooper, R. F., M.D., C.M., Dalhousie University, L.M.S., Nova Scotia. Manchioneal.
 Cory, R. A. S., M.B., Ch.B., Bristol, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Curphey, A. G., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas., M.C.P.S., Ont., St. Ann's Bay.
 deCarteret, R. J., M.B., Ch.B., Birm.: Browns Town.
 Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.: Friendship, Duncans.
 Dickenson, W. N., M.B., Ch.B., Oxon.: Kingston.
 Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub.: Ramble.
 Douglas, E. G., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Glasgow: Frankfield.
 *Dryden, T. A., Highgate.
 Edwards, C. R., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin.: Claremont P.O.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Sav-la-Mar.
 *Embsden, H. M., Cross Roads.
 Escoffery, W. I., M.B., Ch.B., Aberd.: Browns Town.
 *Evans, F. R., Cross Roads.
 Evelyn, L. H., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., England: Kingston.
 Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Kenya Colony.
 Ferguson, V. L., M.B., Ch.B., Aber.: Palestine.
 Ferriera, S. E. L., L.M.S., Nova Scotia: Duncans.
 *Forde, J. H., Little London.
 Forrester, G. W. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Port Maria.
 Foster, A. I., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas. Golden Grove.
 Freeman, S. L., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Cross Roads.
 Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.: London.
 Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Gideon, E. D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Gifford, Lawson, M.D., C.M., Edin.: Kingston.
 *Gordon, G. D. B., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
 Graham, M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., B.Ch., Cantab.: Madeira.
 Greaves, E. S., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.F.P.C., Glas.: Adelphi.
 Halawani Ahmed El.: Montego Bay.
 Hall, R. S., L.M.S., Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia: Kingston.
 Hargreaves, G. M., M.B. Ch.B., Edin., D.P.H. R.C.P.E., Eng.: Kenya Colony.
 Hargreaves, Geo., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Mandeville.
 Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 Harry, G. V., M.B. Ch.B., Edin.: Kingston.
 Hayden, A. R. C., L.M.S., Board of Nova Scotia, M.B. Ch.B., Aberd.: Little London.
 Hearne, A. A., M.B. Ch.B., Aber.: Sunderland, England.
 Henriques, H. L., M.B. Ch.B., Glas.: Liguanea.
 Hoashoo, Yit Hou., M.B. Ch.B., Edin.: Hong Kong.
 Hudson, Hon. J. W. N., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Darliston.
 *Isaacs, S. A., Grange Hill.
 *Jackson, P. C., M.D., Howard: Gayle.
 James, K. G. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London: Ulster Spring.
 *Johnston, C. D., Black River.
 Johnston, Harold M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Bath.
 Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & S. Man., M.D., Man.: Michigan, U.S.A.
 Johnson, L. E., M.B. Ch.B., Liverpool: May Pen.

- Joslen, H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.D. Durham: "Linton," Claremont.
 Kennedy, R. A., M.B., ch.B., Glas.: Brown's Town
 Kochhar, Soharr Lal., M.B., ch.B., Punjab: Kingston.
 Lannaman, Leslie J., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Morant Bay.
 Lecesne, G. I., M.B., ch.B., Edin.: Annotto Bay.
 Leslie, L. C., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Port Maria.
 Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasgow: Kingston.
 Levy, L. R., M.B., ch.B., Edin.: Kingston.
 Lloyd, I. S., L.M.S., S.A., Lond., Kingston.
 Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
 Lofthouse, W. O. R., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Balaclava.
 * Logan, R. A., Kingston.
 Lopez, M. M., L.M.S.S.A., Lond.: Linstead.
 Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Montego Bay.
 * Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
 Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Cross Roads.
 Lyon, L. B. M.C.P. & S. Ontario, M.B., Toronto: Race Course, Vere.
 McCrindle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow: Cross Roads.
 McCulloch, W. E., M.B., ch. B., M.D., Aberd.: Kingston.
 MacDonald, H. E. T., M.B. ch. B. Aberd.: Croft's Hill.
 Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Manchester: Scotland.
 Mais, G. A., M.R.C.S., England: Mandeville.
 McFarlane, A. L., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London: Lucea.
 McIntosh, J. N., M.B. ch. B., Edin., Chapelton.
 McKenley, A. G., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Christiana.
 Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 * McLean, I. W., Kingston.
 * Marsh, O. V., Port Maria.
 Mellad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 McKenzie, J. P., M.R.C.S., England, Cross Roads.
 Miller, J. H., B.M. & B.S., Edin.: Mandeville.
 Moffat, formerly Stewart, J. H., M.B., ch.B., Glas.: Kingston.
 Moody, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lond., M.D. & B.S., Lond.: Kingston.
 Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.B., B.S., Lond., M.D. Lond.: Kingston.
 Morgan, J. H. S., B.M. & B.S., Aberd.: Kingston.
 Morton, J. E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 * Mott-Trille, R., Newport.
 Murray, E. E., M.B. & B.S., Lond., Cross Road.
 Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: St. Ann's Bay.
 Myers, A. E. C., M.B. ch. B., Aberd., Mandeville.
 Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Morant Bay
 * Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.
 Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & S. and M.D., C.M., Ont.: St. Ann's Bay.
 * Parboosingh, J. S., Linstead.
 * Parkin, C. F. H., Kingston.
 Parris, Ivan E. R., L.M.S.: Nova Scotia, Kingston.
 Paterson, S. E., L.R.C.P.S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas.: Port Antonio.
 Peat, A. A., M.B. ch. B., Aberd.: Spanish Town.
 * Pengelley, C. E., Walderston.
 * Phillips, A. A., Kingston.
 Pitter, O. C. L., B.M. & B.S., Birmingham: Hector's River.
 Price, E. W., B. Chir., Camb., Kingston.
 Reid, F. T., L.M.S., N.S.: Southfield.
 Reirie, J. I., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Cross Roads
 Reirie, J. P., L.S.A., Lond.: Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
 Riddell, C. E., M.B., ch. B., Aberd.: Malvern.
 Ritchie, F. A., L.R.C.P.S., Edin.: L.R.F.P.S. Glas.: Highgate.
 Rob, V. R., L.R.C.P.S., Edinb., L.R.F.P.S. Glas.: Alexandria.
 Rodgers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L.L.M.R.C.S., Ire.: Linstead.
 Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Race Course.
 * Robertson, G. H., Kingston.

- Robertson, O. D. F., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Kingston.
 *Sanford, N., Lambs River.
 Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
 Saward, Ethel J. Isaacs, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Scott, L. J., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Sharp, C. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London:
 Shepherd, T. S., M.B., ch. B., Edin: Cross Roads.
 Shepherd, Eliz., B.M. & B.S. Edin.: Cross Roads.
 Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.S., Edin: Sav-la-Mar.
 Shirley, I. O. B., L.M.S.S.A. Lond., Kingston.
 Simon, K. M. B., M.C.P.S., Ont., M.B., Toronto, D.P.H., R.C.P. & S., England: Haiti.
 Sinclair, T. B., L.M. & S., N.S.: Cambridge.
 Sinclair, F. A., M.B., C.M., Edin: Little London.
 Smith, J. N., L.M.S., N. Scotia, P.M.B., Halfway Tree.
 Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Oracabessa.
 *Stamm, H., Halfway Tree.
 Stewart, F. E. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Black River.
 Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Morant Bay.
 *Strudwick, H. T., Alexandria.
 Swaby, E. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London: Kingston.
 Tate, D. L., M.B., ch. B., Glasgow University: Montego Bay.
 Taylor-Pengelly, E., M.B., B.S., Dublin: England.
 *Taylor, K. P. A., Havana, Cuba.
 Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Mandeville.
 Thomson, A. W., M.B.C.M., Aberd.: Chapelton.
 *Tomlinson, A. E. O., St. Ann's Bay.
 Valentine, Gilbert E., M.B., ch. B., Aberd.: Kingston
 Varm, Jai Lal, M.B., ch. B., Punjab: Kingston.
 Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Kingston.
 Vaz, C. E., L.R.C.P., Edin: L.R.C.S., Edin: L.R.F.P., & S., Glasgow: Buff Bay.
 Vernon, Kathleen A., M.B. & B.S., Lond.: Montego Bay.
 Walcott, Morgan, Registered under the Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Calif., U.S.A.
 Walsh, Joseph P., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: Kingston.
 Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.: 29, Beauchamp Road, Lond.: S.W., Eng.
 Watson, J. A., L.M.S., N.S.: Halfway Tree.
 Watson, L. M., M.B., ch. S., Aberd.: Lucea.
 White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: 17 Holland Park Ave., Lond., W. 11 Eng.
 *Whitaker, Wm. B., 30 N. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
 Whitbourne, Dahlia, M.B., B.S., Lon.: Kingston.
 Williams, J. R., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 *Williams, R. O., Port Maria.
 Wilson, B. M., M.B., ch. B., M.D. & D.P.H. Vic. University of Manchester
 Woodman, William J., L.S.A., Lon., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Mandeville.
 Wright, F. C. A., M.R.C.S., Eng: L.R.C.P., London: Morant Bay.
 Wright, G. A. P., L.A.H., Dub., Eng.
 Wynter, T. A. P. L.R.C.P., & S., Edin: L.R.F.P., & S., Glasgow: Cross Roads.
 Yuen, William, M.B., B.S., Hong-Kong.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica

upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate, evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace
Declared before me this day of 19 Justice of the Peace (Signed).

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1927, (Law 36 of 1927) (which repeals Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1, the General Register Office, Spanish Town is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Sections 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is and has been for not less than five years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island. Any person who at the framing of this Law was *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island and who has passed the examinations set by the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law.

Section 8, provides as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law to be examined.

Section 9 provides for the establishment of the Board of Examiners and appointment of the members thereof.

Section 10 provides that the candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate in dentistry accordingly; and, if they find him suffi-

ciently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN DENTISTRY. *Appointed under Law 36 of 1927.*

Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Dr. Ludlow Moody, M.D., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., D.T.M. & H.; Dr. S. C. DePass, D.D.S.; Dr. F. G. Hollar, D.D.S. and Dr. F. L. Aris, D.D.S., *Secretary*.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6 (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of 22nd March, 1928.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Aitcheson, E. S., Kingston; Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill; Aarons, I. H., Montego Bay; Aris, F. L., Kingston; Bragg, P. E., Woodford Park, Kingston P.O.; Cowan, H. J., Kingston; Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio; Clark, E. E., Kingston; Constantine, Eric A., Kingston; Correo, P. N., Kingston; Connell, A. G., Kingston; Douglas, J. B., Frankfield; Duhaney, A. E., Kingston; Davis, T. B., Kingston; DaCosta, S. A., Kingston; DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston; Dillon, C. S., Sav-la-Mar; Duhaney, W. S., Kingston; Desnoes, L. A., 45 Duke St., Kingston; Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay; Eames, F. M., Kingston; Evans, E. H., Kingston; Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town; Foster, A. F., Kingston; Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio; Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay; Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour; Gale, S. E., Montego Bay; Gibb, L. A. Bath; Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville; Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville; Gregory, J. M., Kingston; Hunter, H. D., Kingston; Hall, A. G., Kingston; H. Chong Hen, Kingston; Hastings, B. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Haley-Samuels, H. C., Kingston; Hamilton, A. C., Brown's Town; Henson, T. E., Cross Roads; Harty, Edgar A., Kingston; Henriques, L. T., Mandeville; Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads; Howell, F. A. C., Kingston; Howell, J. C., Kingston; Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield; Hunter, F. W., Kingston; Hibbert, W. N., Port Maria; James, F. DeL., Black River; James-Swan, C. A., Kingston; Johnson, S. O. G., 60 East Queen St., Kingston; Lyon, W. V., St. Ann's Bay; Lumsden, D. M., Mandeville; Lumsden, G. F., Bellefield, Mandeville P.O.; Lumsden, G. F., Kingston; Malcolm, D. N., Kingston; Machado, G. J., Kingston; Machado, G. R., Kingston; Malabre, H. F., Kingston; McCarthy, J. B., Kingston; McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston; Machado, B., Kingston; McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar; McTaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman; Melville, E. C., Kingston; Maitland, S. A., Kingston; Miller, L. A., Mandeville; Morrison, J. M., Kingston; Moody, C. A., Half-way Tree; Munro, J. N., Kingston; Nethersole, S. C., Kingston; Orr, L. J., Kingston; Penso, E. E., Kingston; Pink, Leo. S., Kingston; Plummer, O. U., Halfway Tree; Pomareda, F. L., Kingston; Phillips, E. D., Port Antonio; Pottinger, S. H., Kingston; Raymond, M. T., Port Maria; Richardson, C. W., Kingston; Small, V. F. G., Kingston; Sherwood, R. R., Kingston; Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Stoddard, G. E., Kingston; Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston; Sturridge, Ernest, Halfway Tree; Thomas, C. F., Kingston; Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay; Whitney, C., Kingston; Wilson, J. D., Falmouth; Washington, L. C. D., Montego Bay; Wright, A. L., 5 Marlborough Road, Kingston.

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.
- (3) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/-); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920. Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6). Registratiⁿ under (3) is free.

POLICE.* †

IN 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	O. F. Wright ..	£900 0 0	2nd Nov., '08
Dep. Insp. Genl. ..	Ditto	W. H. F. Sidley, B.A. (T.C.D.)	600 0 0	26th Dec., '22
First Class Inspector	Manchester ..	H. J. Dodd ..	475 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto ..	St. Mary ..	W. P. C. Adam ..	475 0 0	7th May, '06
Ditto ..	Kingston ..	W. A. Orrett ..	475 0 0	15th Aug., '13
Ditto ..	" ..	J. M. O'Connor ..	475 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Ditto ..	St. Thomas ..	R. C. Waters ..	475 0 0	2nd May, '19
Second Class Insp.	St. Catherine ..	W. Magee ..	425 0 0	4th Sept., '09
Ditto ..	Trelawny ..	G. O'Toole ..	425 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Second Class Insp.	Portland ..	F. N. Miles ..	425 0 0	1st Feb., '21
Ditto ..	St. Andrew ..	E. G. Orrett ..	425 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Ditto ..	St. Elizabeth ..	W. V. Beaumont ..	425 0 0	2nd July, '22
Third Class Inspector	Clarendon ..	T. N. Drake ..	375 0 0	1st Sept., '24
Ditto ..	Kingston ..	C. A. Smith ..	375 0 0	22nd Dec., '24
Ditto ..	St. James ..	J. H. H. Clark ..	375 0 0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	Westmoreland ..	J. Murphy ..	375 0 0	28th April, '22
Ditto ..	St. Ann ..	D. G. Ross ..	375 0 0	24th April, '28
Ditto ..	" ..	C. O. Adams ..	375 0 0	30th Sept., '30
Ditto ..	Hanover ..	L. O'Donoghue ..	375 0 0	24th Feb., '22
Sub-Inspector ..	Kingston ..	S. V. Higgins ..	275 0 0	11th Feb., '24
Ditto ..	" ..	D. G. Neish ..	250 0 0	23th Jan., '33
Ditto ..	" ..	A. B. Harper ..	250 0 0	26th April, '33
Ditto ..	" ..	Vacant ..		
<i>Administrative & Correspondence</i>				
<i>Branch Insp. General's Office.</i>				
Chief Clerk ..	Head Quarters	G. R. Rickards ..	550 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Second Class Clerk ..	" ..	Miss E. Brown ..	280 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Assistant ..	" ..	E. R. Richardson ..	130 0 0	15th May, '33
Stenographer and Typist ..	" ..	B. A. Watkis ..	130 0 0	4th Nov., '33
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
First Class Clerk ..	" ..	J. B. Facey ..	450 0 0	14th May, '06
and Accountant	" ..			
Second Class Clerk ..	" ..	A. H. Durant ..	240 0 0	5th July, '20
Ditto ..	" ..	H. A. Abrahams ..	220 0 0	19th Sept., '23
Assistant ..	" ..	F. A. L. Laing ..	160 0 0	1st March, '26
Ditto ..	" ..	H. F. Hart ..	100 0 0	1st Sept., '20
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk ..	" ..	V. A. Pomier ..	300 0 0	14th Sept., '22

* Historical details of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and duties of the Police will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

† For Criminal Investigation Department see Addenda.

Officers receive Motor Car Allowances also Servants Allowances and are provided with partly furnished Quarters, or Allowances in lieu thereof. Sub-Inspectors receive Transport Allowance instead of Motor Car Allowance.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Central Station, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Rollington Pen, Water Police Station.

Port Royal—Water Police Station.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Trinity Ville, Seaforth.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River, Water Police Station, Mill Bank, Spring Hill.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Highgate, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay, Dry Harbour.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Wakefield.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Luca, Miles Town, Green Island, Kings Vale, Sandy Bay.

Westmoreland—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town, Water Police Station.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Si'oah, Water Police Station.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield, Spaldings.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Luinstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja, Glengoffe, Ferry.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.*

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1934, has been £28,649 13 8

The Gross Expenditure of the St. Catherine District Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1934 has been £13,252 4 3

The Gross Expenditure for the Juvenile Adult Section has been 900 16 3

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been £6,607 19 6 48,802 14 2

The Gross earnings of the St. Catherine District Prison for the year ended 31st Dec., 1934 3,190 10 0 9,796 9 6

Materials supplied other Departments free of charge, £605 18s. 7d.

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £32,392 6s. 1d. The total estimated value of products which yielded no return in money was £4,563 16s. 0d.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prison two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past five years.

*Historical details of the development of the Prisons will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

	1930. 31st Decr.	1931. 31st Decr.	1932. 31st. Decr.	1933. 31st Decr.	1934. 31st Decr.
General Penitentiary ..	648	605	704	692	583
St. Catherine District Prison	477	518	558	633	509
	1,125	1,123	1,262	1,325	1,092

Return of prisoners in the Juvenile Adult Section for the past five years.

	1930. 31st Decr.	1931. 31st Decr.	1932. 31st. Decr.	1933. 31st Decr.	1934. 31st Decr.
J. A. Section ..	52	56	45	55	23

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1934, was 1,223.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.*

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Forty boys were employed during the year 1934 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £861 8s. 7d.; 26 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £242 13s. 3d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 30 boys; they made all clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £450 10s. 8d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £170 5s. 1d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per annum for the 422 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1934, was £18 17s. 1d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £11 14s. 10d.

The girls are taught sewing, washing, hat-making, house-cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1934, the washing of clothes was valued at £256 0s. 0d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £57 0s. 0d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st December, 1930, and to 31st December thereafter for the past five years:

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.	Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.
31st Dec., 1930	219	150	369	31st Dec., 1933	238	183	421
" 1931	258	150	408	" 1934	206	191	397
" 1932	235	171	406				

Respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1934.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys ..	13	92	167	78	350
Industrial " Girls ..	4	14	28	1	47
Total ..	17	106	195	79	397

*Historical details of the development of the Industrial School, Stony Hill, will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	W. Shillingford *†	£ s. d. 750 0 0	26th Mar., '28
First Class Clerk	A. B. Wood	450 0 0	28th Jan., '95
Second Class Clerk	J. Johnston	300 0 0	1st Nov., '14
Assistant	V. E. Spencer	160 0 0	2nd April, '28
<i>General Penitentiary</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Cox †	500 0 0	11th Jan., '26
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	300 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Temporary Clerk	S. R. Myers	100 0 0	1st April, '35
Medical Officer	R. H. Davidson ‡	—	27th July, '15
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	200 0 0	16th May, '01
Chief Warder	H. A. D. Noad †	275 0 0	31st May, '10
Principal Warder	T. E. Rippin †	225 0 0	2nd May, '21
Ditto	R. K. Bird †	225 0 0	13th Feby., '21
Ditto	J. F. Horner	225 0 0	6th Oct., '26
Overseer of Works	W. P. Beckwith	300 0 0	11th July, '31
<i>General Store and Kingston Male Prison Store.</i>			
Chief Warder Storekeeper	—	—	—
Assistant Storekeeper	F. V. Sale	180 0 0	1st May, '24
Temporary Clerk	J. E. Wakefield	120 0 0	4th May, '27
<i>Kingston Female Prison.</i>			
Matron	Miss Dollar †	250 0 0	6th Jan., '28
<i>Spanish Town Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	C. H. Dent † ¶	400 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Chief Warder	R. B. Parkinson†	275 0 0	27th May, '12
Principal Warder	C. T. Phillips †	225 0 0	24th Mar., '96
Ditto	C. J. Lawrence†	225 0 0	28th Oct., '03
Ditto	O. C. Scott†	225 0 0	1st May, '23
Ditto	R. H. E. Hooker†	225 0 0	26th Sept., '28
Medical Officer	H. H. Blair	200 0 0	1st July, '22
Dispenser	W. C. Campbell	180 0 0	1st Nov., '12
Clerk	L. J. Hobson	275 0 0	25th Nov., '89
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	J. J. G. Mair †	450 0 0	3rd July, '12
Asst. Superintendent	E. B. Rodgers †	275 0 0	1st. Jan., '16
Medical Officer	D. C. Grant ††	—	—
Dispenser	L. C. Lawrence †	120 0 0	15th Sept., '34
Matron	Miss A. Cameron †	100 0 0	1st July, '25

* Allowance of £60 per annum for Travelling Expenses.

† Free Residence, fuel, light, water and Medical Attendance.

¶ Also draws £150 per annum as Overseer of Farms.

†† District Medical Officer with free residence, and duty allowance of £25.

† Also D.M.O. for Kingston.

EDUCATION*

Office: 116 East Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Education	Hon. B. H. Easter, B.A., M.B.E. ..	950	0	0	11th Jan., '28
Asst. Director of Education ..	L. Tucker, I.S.O. ..	700	0	0	16th Aug., '04
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools ..	H. Hughes, M.A. ..	550	0	0	1st Aug., '25
Examiner ..	C. McL. Morales, B.A. ..	500	0	0	10th Aug., '22
Inspector of Schools ..	C. D. Neilson ..	450	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	C. W. Howard, B.A. ..	450	0	0	18th April, '21
Ditto ..	F. Ogle, B.Sc. ..	450	0	0	1st Jan., '27
Ditto ..	S. L. Burey, B.A. ..	450	0	0	1st June, '27
Ditto ..	B. E. Carman, B.Sc. ..	450	0	0	2nd Aug., '29
Ditto ..	G. K. Roberts ..	400	0	0	9th Aug., '33
Ditto ..	H. L. Lindo ..	375	0	0	1st March, '35
Lady Superintendent of Female and Infant work ..	Miss R. W. Mornan ..	375	0	0	2nd Jan., '35
Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	A. Chambers ..	300	0	0	12th June, '20
Ditto ..	K. N. Phillips ..	300	0	0	15th June, '20
Ditto ..	E. A. Tomlinson ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	R. H. Kerr ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	C. H. Williams ..	300	0	0	1st March, '21
Ditto ..	J. J. Simpson ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	M. A. Graham ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	F. A. Myers ..	300	0	0	1st July, '31
Ditto ..	J. A. Jones ..	275	0	0	1st July, '31
Chief Clerk ..	W. A. Logan ..	550	0	0	1st Mar., '96
First Class Clerk ..	A. D. Soutar ..	400	0	0	3rd Aug., '15
Second Class Clerk ..	L. M. Kirkpatrick ..	300	0	0	25th Oct., '15
Ditto ..	E. A. Hewett ..	300	0	0	19th Feb., '18
Ditto ..	N. A. Pomier ..	300	0	0	1st Aug., '20
Ditto ..	A. L. Noad ..	280	0	0	15th May, '16
Ditto ..	L. L. Bonitto ..	280	0	0	2nd May, '19
Assistant ..	N. A. Hussey ..	160	0	0	1st Feb., '23
Ditto ..	A. D. Langley ..	160	0	0	2nd July, '28
Ditto ..	C. W. Richards ..	160	0	0	1st Sept., '29
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss F. E. Davis ..	160	0	0	1st Oct., '13
Ditto ..	Miss M. M. Matthews ..	145	0	0	29th Jan., '32

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records have been amalgamated and are located in Spanish Town.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria, Chapter 54, and 8 Victoria, Chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 29, as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual

*For general information on Education see Part VIII.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1—The father or mother of the child; if they fail, 2—The occupier of the house in which the birth took place, 3—A person present at the birth, or 4—The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above-named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose, and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered, and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General, and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness that Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

I.—Publication of Banns—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 23 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a Marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any Marriage Licence, the person issuing it must secure that such licence be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the licence.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the licence or certificate of publication the licence or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration. Certified copies, &c.—Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar ..	£0	1	0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months ..	0	10	0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months ..	0	2	0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration ..	0	2	0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—			
Within 12 months of registry of birth ..	0	1	0
After do. do. ..	0	10	0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who made the correction ..	0	2	6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar ..	0	0	3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search ..	0	5	0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry ..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General ..	0	2	6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns ..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection ..	0	2	6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage ..	0	2	6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage ..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection ..	0	2	6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage ..	0	10	0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search ..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy ..	0	2	6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's License ..	5	0	0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Kingston—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town, Content Gap, Gordon Town P.O.; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall, Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle, Dallas P.O.; Bull Bay, Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern, Woodford; Cross Roads; St. James, Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton P.O.; Galloway, Kalorama P.O.; Cavaliers, Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills; Mannings Hill, Stony Hill P.O.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; The Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant; Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.; Cedar Valley; Sunning Hill.

Portland.—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moroe Town; Claverty Cottage, Skibo P.O.; Birnam Wood and Silver Hill, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balcarres P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River, Skibo, Fruitful Vale.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Gayle P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley, Yankee, Colleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Calderwood P.O.; Mount Moriah; Borobridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith; Bensonton; Blackstonedeg; Walkerswood.

Trelawny.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clark's Town; Bunkers Hill, Wakefield P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Duan Vale P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content P.O.; Lowe River, Lorrimers P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Sawyers P.O.; Troy.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, John's Hall P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge; Orange Hill, Stonehenge P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O., Catadupa.

Hanover.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Rumble, Chester Castle, Mount Hannah, Maryland P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell; Gurney's Mount, Great Valley P.O.; Askenish, Cessnock; Jericho.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill; Bluefields; King's, White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, George's Plain P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods, Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Ashton, Darliston P.O.; Cornwall Mountain; Glen Islay.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balaclava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Maggoty P.O.; Parottee, Black River P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.; Munro College; Elderslie.

Manchester.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asia, Pratville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond; Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Keynsham, Balaclava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville; Harmons; Comfort Hall; Craighead; Banana Ground; Williamsfield.

Clarendon.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham, St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Moravia P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Anon Town, Boroughbridge P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kelletts P.O.; Crooked River, Smithville, Beckford Kraal; Garlogie, Banana Ground P.O.

St. Catherine.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton, St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Sligoville P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate; Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seaford, Carron Hall P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Hermon, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Spanish Town P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill; Troja; Watermount.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars—J. N. Russell, *Kingston P.O.*; C. M. Codling, *Halfway Tree P.O.*; E. Rogers Clarke, *Morant Bay*; C. H. Gale, *Port Antonio P.O.*; S. L. Thompson, *Spanish Town P.O.*; D. H. Jackson, *Port Maria P.O.*; H. N. Pullar, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; L. R. Miller, *Mandeville P.O.*; O. M. Seaton, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; H. Brown, *Montego Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*; S. L. Scott, *Lucea*; E. G. Taylor, *Black River*.

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable Trade Mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of Trade Marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.

The Registration of Business Names Law, 1934, Law 12 of 1934 makes provision for the registration of firms and persons etc., carrying on business in Jamaica.

Traders (i.e. individuals or firms carrying on "Business by way of trade") are required to furnish three photographs with their application as well as to supply particulars of the place or places where each and every branch of the business by way of trade is carried on and to furnish an additional photograph in respect of each branch. The Certificates of Registration furnished by the Registrar (which in the case of a Trader has affixed thereto a photograph of the individual or, in the case of a firm, of each partner) are required to be kept exhibited in a conspicuous position at every place of business or branch.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

On a statement of particulars required by Section 5 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 12 of 1934, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration and in the case of a trader one additional certificate in respect of each place of business other than the principal place of business

0 5 0

On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 5 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration

0 2 6

On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 8 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement and in the case of a trader of one additional certificate in respect of each additional or substituted place of business or branch set out in such statement	£0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 18 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 18 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement:	
For certificate of registration	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar	1 0 0

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica, or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	—	£ s. d. 750 0 0	—
Chief Clerk	S. L. Thompson	550 0 0	1st May, '02
First Class Clerk	C. H. Dickson	450 0 0	1st April, '98
Second Class Clerk	W. R. Cooke	200 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	Mrs. S. M. Moody	160 0 0	23rd June, '21
Ditto	M. B. Hay	145 0 0	22nd May, '30
Ditto	F. H. Foster	130 0 0	13th Sept., '29
Ditto	J. M. Lloyd	145 0 0	1st July, '30
Ditto	J. M. Sudu	130 0 0	14th Nov., '31
Ditto	A. E. King	115 0 0	1st Sept., '32
Steno Typist	Miss M. Frankson	160 0 0	1st May, '28

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE,

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary."

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills, which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic. chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by

him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Unions and the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings, per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	£0	1	6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour ..			
“ per hour ..	0	5	0
“ crop accounts ..	0	2	0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865 ..	0	2	0
“ Letters Patent ..	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General ..	0	1	6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more ..	0	2	3
“ search per hour ..	0	1	0
“ additional hour after four hours during the same day ..	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search ..	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost ..	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses ..	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed ..	0	0	4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording) ..	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law ..	0	1	0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty) ..	0	5	0
For every certificate under the Building Societies Laws (exclusive of stamp duty) ..	£0	2	6
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919) ..	1	0	0
“ “ alteration in rules ..	0	10	0
“ inspection of documents ..	0	2	6

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records ..	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws sal. as Chief Justice	
Deputy Keeper of the Records ..	—	Draws sal. as Regr.-Genl.	—
Second Class Clerk ..	J. L. Grant ..	£300 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto ..	Miss M. I. Russell ..	260 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Assistant ..	L. L. Mendez ..	160 0 0	1st Feb., '30
Search Room Clerk ..	E. V. G. Wilks ..	100 0 0	1st April, '35

OFFICE OF TITLES,
Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889. It provides for voluntary registration with a contribution towards an Assurance Fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land registered. The Schedule of fees payable appears in Law 19 of 1922.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	I T. Graham	£700 0 0	1st Aug., '33
Deputy Registrar	—	500 0 0	—
First Class Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	450 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Second Class Clerk	E. G. Hearne	280 0 0	8th Sept., '19
Assistant	C. G. M. Bennett	145 0 0	15th Sept., '32
Ditto	A. D. Manahan	130 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Ditto	N. C. Hogg	130 0 0	19th Sept., '30
Ditto	C. H. Dinroe	115 0 0	1st Dec., '32
Ditto	C. B. Jarrett	115 0 0	3rd Jan., '33
Ditto	B. W. Lynch	115 0 0	1st Feb., '33
Ditto	B. H. Alberga	100 0 0	18th Dec., '33
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. T. Thompson	160 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Referees	J. H. Allwood, o.b.e. H. M. Radcliffe, k.c.	Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Hope Gardens, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens in Kingston, at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, and King's House, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester, the plant nursery at Bath in St. Thomas, and the citrus nurseries at the Prison Farm and Caymanas in St. Catherine. It includes the Government Laboratory and the Government Low Temperature Station and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture—For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Heqd Office.</i>			
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist	Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc., (Hons) F.I.C., A.M.I. ch.E.	£ s. d. 1,200 0 0*	Oct. '14
Chief Clerk and Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture	George D. Goode, DP. AG.	500 0 0†	9th March '03
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Watson (a)	300 0 0	1st Aug. '16
Ditto	R. A. White	300 0 0	14th Dec. '21
Ditto	Miss E. Marson	180 0 0	1st Aug. '18
Accountant	N. B. Donaldson	450 0 0	1st Dec. '24
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. R. Mein	160 0 0	8th June '22
Ditto	Miss V. M. Barrows	160 0 0	9th Jan. '28
Ditto	Miss R. E. White	160 0 0	21st April '26
Assistant	Miss M. McDonald	115 0 0	16th Oct. '33

*With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

†With furnished residence.

(a) Receives a commission on rents collected for Hope Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Supt. Public Gardens and Plant			
Breeder ..	M. S. Goodman	400 0 0*	11th Mar., '20
Horticulturist ..	E. Downes	375 0 0*	8th Nov., '20
Assistant ..	Miss E. G. McKay	100 0 0	27th May, '35
<i>Agricultural Experiments and Field Services.</i>			
Supt. of Agriculture ..	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG. (a)	500 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Supt. Sugar Cane Experiments	M. S. Goodman	100 0 0	1st April, '31
Agricultural Officer ..	L. L. Carrington, DP. AG.	400 0 0†	1st April, '34
Junior Agricultural Officer	H. C. Miller, D.I.C.T.A.	195 0 0†	4th April, '34
Ditto ..	J. M. McEwen, D.I.C.T.A.	195 0 0†	16th April, '34
Ditto ..	E. A. Tai, D.I.C.T.A.	175 0 0	1st Oct., '35
Technical Assistant ..	R. C. Bridge	80 0 0	27th May, '35
<i>Plants.</i>			
Veterinary Surgeon ..	S. Lockett, v.m.d.	750 0 0*	14th Feb., '23
Technical Assistant ..	W. F. Hutchinson	80 0 0	26th Aug., '35
Supervising Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	J. B. Sutherland	525 0 0†	1st April, '13
Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	H. G. Coote (seconded)	250 0 0	5th Aug., '13
Ditto ..	N. R. McHardy	250 0 0†	15th May, '22
Ditto ..	C. J. Bewley (acting)	230 0 0†	1st March, '29
<i>Additional Inspector of Diseases</i>			
Additional Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	A. T. Wilmot	250 0 0†	15th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	N. A. Wainwright	250 0 0†	19th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	W. S. Whittingham	250 0 0†	5th Jan., '25
Ditto ..	I. L. Dowden	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	R. Glen Campbell	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	L. A. Russell	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	E. M. Carey	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	G. G. Macfarlane	250 0 0†	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	F. F. Graham	250 0 0†	19th July, '26
Ditto ..	M. S. Allen	250 0 0†	24th Jan., '27
Ditto ..	W. C. Castello	250 0 0†	1st Feb., '27
Ditto ..	S. O. Coy	250 0 0†	7th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	N. E. C. Thomson	250 0 0†	8th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	C. J. Case	230 0 0†	4th March, '29
Ditto ..	A. D. Arnaud	210 0 0†	1st Oct., '29
Ditto ..	O. L. Carnegie	150 0 0†	1st Sep., '33
Ditto ..	L. C. Anderson	150 0 0†	21st May, '34
<i>Stud Farm and Experimental Station, Manchester.</i>			
Superintendent ..	A. F. Thelwell	425 0 0*	11th Aug., '13
Supt. of Stock ..	E. U. Lewis	250 0 0†	1st May, '14

*With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

†With furnished residence.

‡With travelling expenses.

(a) Receives £50 as personal allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Farm School.</i>			
Headmaster and Farm Superintendent	J. W. Howe, M.Sc.	£ 750 s. 0 d. 0*	14th July, '31
Assistant Master	L. A. Powell (a)	270 0 0†	1st Aug., '21
Ditto	H. C. Virtue	220 0 0†	1st Oct., '31
Ditto	V. A. Valentine	115 0 0†	16th Nov., '31
Foreman	G. E. Redshaw	160 0 0†	1st Oct., '30
Foreman, Hope Estate	R. A. Amiel (b)	145 0 0†	1st April, '29
Clerk and Storekeeper, Hope Stock Farm	L. S. Martson	100 0 0	1st May, '35
<i>Research and Laboratories.</i>			
Microbiologist	F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc.	750 0 0†	1st Jan., '27
Entomologist	W. H. Edwards, D.I.C.	750 0 0†	16th May, '29
Deputy Island Chemist	W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.	750 0 0†	14th Nov., '22
Agricultural Chemist	H. H. Croucher, B.Sc.	750 0 0†	14th Oct., '31
Geneticist	L. N. H. Larter, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.	625 0 0†	25th Nov., '32
Asst. to Deputy Island Chemist	F. N. Richards	550 0 0	16th Nov., '19
Technical Assistant	E. K. P. Blake	160 0 0	1st Aug., '30
Ditto	O. W. Harrison	145 0 0	1st Dec., '31
Ditto	D. C. Davis	90 0 0	30th Dec., '33
Ditto	Z. A. Daniels	90 0 0	1st April, '34
Ditto	W. B. Dixon	90 0 0	1st Aug., '34
Ditto	D. A. L. Segre	80 0 0	7th May, '35

* With furnished Residence and travelling expenses.

† With board and furnished quarters.

‡ With travelling expenses.

(a) Receives a commission on Hope Stock Farm fruit sales.

(b) Receives a commission on rents collected for Hope Stock Farm.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY, JAMAICA.

SCALE OF FEES

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Acid for electrolytes, from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Agricultural limes and marls, CaCO ₃ only ..	0	5	0
Agricultural limes and marls, complete analysis ..	0	10	6
Alcoholic liquors, strength only ..	0	5	0
Ashes of plants for use as fertilisers, complete ..	1	1	0
Ashes of plants, Potash and Phosphoric Acid only ..	0	10	0
Barks and Tannin materials for tannin content ..	1	1	0
Bay Rums and liquid perfumes from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Butter, moisture, fat and salt ..	0	10	6
Butter, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Cane Juices, sucrose only ..	0	4	0
Cane Juice, complete analysis ..	0	10	6
Citrus Juices, and fruits for citric acid ..	0	5	0
Coals, for ash, moisture, sulphur, carbon and volatile ..	1	1	0
Condensed Milks for fat only ..	0	7	0
Condensed Milks, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Copra, oil only ..	0	7	0
Copra, complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Drugs for B.P. specification purposes, simple ..	0	10	6
Drugs, both crude and complex for assay ..	1	1	0
Essential Oils, native manufacture ..	0	5	0
Essential Oils, imported ..	0	10	6
Essences and Oils for use in making alcoholic liquor ..	2	2	0
Feeding Stuffs, per constituent ..	0	5	0
Fertilisers, per constituent ..	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Foods for preservatives	0	7	0
Foods for prohibited colouring matters and poisons	0	10	6
Fuel Oils, Flash point and Specific Gravity	0	10	6
Gasoline, Kerosine and Turpentine, Flash point and S.G.	0	10	6
Gasoline, Kerosine and Turpentine, complete	1	1	0
Logwood and other dyewoods for dye content	1	1	0
Honey, native for sugar content	0	4	0
Honey, for detection of adulterants and quality	1	1	0
Margarine and butter substitutes, moisture, fat and salt	0	10	6
Margarine and butter substitutes, complete analysis	1	1	0
Lubricating oils for Viscosity, S.G. and Flash point	1	1	0
Medicines, for check of prescription which must be sent with the sample	1	1	0
Milks, fresh, for Fat, S. G. and Total solids	0	2	0
Milks, fresh for Fat, etc., for 2 or more samples submitted at the same time per sample	0	1	0
Mineral Waters, manufactured	1	1	0
Molasses, polarisation only	0	4	0
Molasses, apparent purity and Brix	0	10	6
Minerals and Ores, per constituent determined	0	10	6
Metals and Alloys, ferrous per constituent	0	5	0
Metals and Alloys, non-ferrous per constituent	0	6	0
Oils, Edible, of native manufacture	0	10	6
Oils, Edible, imported	1	1	0
Pimento leaves and berries for oil content	0	10	6
Pimento leaves for oil content and test of oil	1	1	0
Paints, Oil, pigment and fillers	1	1	0
Rum, strength, acidity and ethers	0	10	6
Rum, complete analysis	1	1	0
Soaps, complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils (a) mechanical analysis	0	10	6
(b) Nitrogen; potash, Phos. Acid; Humus; Lime; Lime requirement at 5/- per factor	1	10	0
(c) Fertility analysis, available Potash and Phos. Acid at 7/- per factor	0	14	0
Complete analysis as (a), (b) and (c)	2	12	6
Saccharin in foods and beverages	0	10	6
Sugars, polariscope test per single sample	0	4	0
Sugars, polariscope test 5 samples or more half price			
Salinity of irrigation waters and soils	0	4	0
Viscera of animals for poisons	1	11	6
Waters, Boiler feed for hardness only	0	4	0
Waters, Boiler feed for Ca. Mg, Cl, SO ₄ and hardness	1	0	0
Waters for domestic purposes	1	1	0
Waters complete mineral analysis	2	12	6
Waters, Mineral for complete analysis and Radio-activity	10	10	0
Waters for detection of poisonous substances	0	4	0
Miscellaneous analyses of trade articles not enumerated in the above schedule from 10/6 to	5	5	0

ANALYSES OF GENERAL INTEREST ARE CARRIED OUT FREE OF CHARGE.

Certificates of analysis of samples submitted by the public are issued on condition that such certificates are not to be used in any way for the purposes of advertisement.

All fees for analysis must be prepaid, and should accompany the samples.

All samples of liquids should measure at least one pint, with the exception of water samples, when special sampling bottles are supplied on application to the Laboratory.

Samples of solid substances should weigh not less than 8 ounces, except in special circumstances.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th November, 1932.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

SCALES of fees and expenses payable for the services of the Government Veterinary Surgeon when he is employed in a private capacity. The fees chargeable under (a) and (b) are payable into General Revenue.

- (a) For a visit entailing an absence from Headquarters of six hours or less £ s. d.
0 10 6
- (b) For a visit of more than six hours and not exceeding twenty-four hours 1 1 0
For each day or part of a day thereafter 1 1 0
- (c) Travelling charges by motor car each way from Headquarters or point in a tour to destination. (Actual mileage travelled to be charged) not exceeding 1/- per mile.
- (d) If travelling done by Railway or other means of transportation actual out-of-pocket expenses to be charged.
- (e) Charges for Drugs, dressings, use of appliances, etc., to be paid direct to Government Veterinary Surgeon when he supplies them.

IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 15,305 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 13,937 men, women and children have been repatriated, taking bills to the amount of £151,807.

In accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture has now ceased. The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916.

Under Law 13 of 1903 an Indian immigrant may not leave the Island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

Law 22 of 1896 applies not only to immigrants but also to their descendants.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1934, was 18,307.

Immigration Advisory Committee. Sir A. W. Farquharson, J. H. Scarlett.

Clerk in Charge. P. J. Arms.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1927.*

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Gvt. Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1927	Nil	3.06	Nil	2.04	£3,692 12 0
1928	Nil	3.09	Nil	2.06	..
1929	Nil	3.05	425	2.04	..
1930	Nil	3.02	Nil	2.02	3,984 8 9
1931	Nil	3.03	Nil	2.04	..
1932	Nil	3.03	2	2.05	..
1933	Nil	3.05	Nil	2.06	..
1934	Nil	3.07	Nil	2.07	..

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (performing duties of Protector of Immigrants in addition to substantive duties at Administrator General's Office.)	P. J. Arms ..	Nil	13th Sept., '23

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 1 Mission Row, Calcutta.

*See earlier issues for figures from 1885.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative Council and Departmental printing is done by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial Boards and other public bodies. The Government Printing Office also imports and supplies the stationery for all public departments and is the depot for the wholesale and retail sale of Government publications.

The Office is situated at 79 Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office. P.O. Box, No. 130.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine room, Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Stationery Store and offices. The staff numbers 95.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. G. B. Mathews	£600	25th Feb., '21
Deputy Superintendent	E. D. Matthews	£425	25th Aug., '30
General Foreman	H. C. Escoffery	£315	18th Nov., '10
Storekeeper	H. A. Taylor	£375	27th Dec., '11

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earle Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief, is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board established by this Law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the Law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interests and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision, gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate, and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1933, was 9,864.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.1, and lowest in the parish of St. Catherine, viz., 0.6, while the average for the island was 0.9.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was £4 727, the area to be inspected 4,450½ miles, the estimated population, 1,043,013, the out-door poor, 7,963, the in-door poor, 1,901, making a total of 9,864. The total cost of relief of the poor inclusive of industrial school children chargeable to parochial rates in 1933, was £85,861.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S.,
Edin., *Chairman*.
Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E.
Hon. R. Ehrenstein.
Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O.
F. N. Isaacs,

N. Roots, Deputy Director of Public Works.
R. K. Nunes
W. H. Coke, Chairman Parochial Board,
Manchester.
J. L. Pietersz.

Secretary—Miss Edith Clarke.

Stenographer and Typist—Miss M. M. Smith, £100—£160 by £15, £145.

PASSPORT AND PERMIT BRANCH.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
50 Orange Street, Kingston.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Passport and Permit Officer ..	Lennox M. Johns ..	180 0 0 by increment of £20 to £300	1st July, '20
Typist and Clerical Asst. ..	Miss M. L. Hart ..	104 0 0	15th July, '17

*For Rules governing the issue of Passports see part XIX.

INCOME TAX.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

The first Income Tax Law (No. 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island, received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes was imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ½d., 1d., 2d. and 3d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

LEGISLATION

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920(39)—1920 passed 31st July, 1920—extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed." This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920, (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921) passed on the 2nd September, 1921, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Section 39 of the original Law which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty has been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery are replaced by that of an improved type were also included, as well as the addition of a Section repealing Section 27 of the original law by which interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928 (7-1928) assented to on 19th March, 1928, exempt from Income Tax the official emoluments of the officer administering the Government of the Island for the time being.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928, (21-1928) assented to on 30th November, 1928, raises the exemption limit to £300 on all incomes arising or accruing from 1st January, 1928, increases the relief in respect of wife and child to £50 and £20, respectively, and provides for the revision by the Assessment Committee of assessments which are disputed by the Income Tax payers.

RULES.

Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24—1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 39—1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries, wages, and pensions may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 25th June, 1927, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24-1919, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The Assessment Committee met on twelve occasions during the year ended 31st March, 1934 and eight times during the year ended 31st March, 1935, for—inter alia—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered, after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this department and “to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto” and and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered to determine according to the best of their judgment “the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly.”

RETURN FORMS.

The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment, 1933, was approximately 6,045; 389 further forms were issued from this office and 649 forms were issued to Public Departments and Pensioners. In all 7,083 Return Forms.

The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment, 1934, was approximately 6,255; 306 further forms were issued from this Office and 605 forms were issued to Public Departments and Pensioners. In all 7,166 Return Forms.

APPEALS.

Under Section 7 (3) of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, if a person disputes the assessment made on him he may apply to the Assessment Committee, by notice of objection in writing, to review and revise the assessment. In the event of any person failing to agree with the Assessment Committee as to the amount at which he is liable to be assessed he may appeal against the assessment to a Judge in Chambers.

The total number of applications for revision of assessments listed in the year ended 31st March, 1934, was 216 (13 of which were unheard for the previous year and 203 received during the year) of these, in 181 cases the amounts of the reductions, etc., had been agreed upon in this Department prior to the hearing of the applications. Of the remainder 27 cases were confirmed and 1 increased by the Assessment Committee and 7 cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1934. Of the total number of applications received, 189 were made by taxpayers who had been assessed in default of Returns.

During such year 2 appeals to a Judge in Chambers were listed (1 of which was unheard at the 31st March, 1933). Both these cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1934.

The total number of applications for revision of assessment listed in the year ended 31st March, 1935, was 169 (7 of which were unheard for the previous year and 162 received during the year) of these, in 129 cases the amounts of the reduction, etc., had been agreed upon in this Department prior to the hearing of the applications. Of the remainder 17 cases were confirmed and 23 cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1935. Of the total number of applications received, 135 were made by taxpayers who had been assessed in default of Returns.

During such year no appeals to a Judge in Chambers were listed. Of the two listed during the previous year, one was decided by the Full Court in favour of the Appellant.

The other case is still pending.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

For the year of Assessment, 1933, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to the 31st March, 1934, was (including Government Officials, etc.), 4,511.

For the year of Assessment, 1934, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to the 31st March, 1935, was (including Government Officials, etc.), 4,285.

AMOUNT COLLECTED.

The actual net duty collected during the year 31st March, 1934, was £78,986 7s. 2d. of which £78,055 18s. 1d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £930 9s. 1d., was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1933, viz.: £79,004 7s. 6d., of which £78,135 14s. 9d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £868 12s. 9d. deducted departmentally.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1935, was £60,738 2s. 9d., of which £59,861 13s. 4d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £876 9s. 5d., was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1934, viz. £78,986 7s. 2d., of which £78,055 18s. 1d., was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £930 9s. 1d., deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the years of assessment, 1933 and 1934 based on the incomes of the preceding years, 1932 and 1933 will be of interest.

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1933.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies) assessed by the Assessment Committee (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance and Wife's and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, after adjusting to date any reliefs on Appeal and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ran_es of Income.	Gross Incomes Asscsed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations.	
	Amount 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Insurance.			
			Amount 4	No. 5	Amt. 6	No. 7	Amt. 8	No. 9	Amt. 10	No 11		
1												
Not exceeding	£ 400	1,730	£ 1,074	15	£ 45,050	901	£ 25,540	1,277	£ 9,962	402		
“	500	964	594	10	25,050	501	19,960	998	9,743	229		
“	750	899	2,118	34	..	..	..	..	15,983	373		
“	1,000	395	1,951	25	..	..	..	..	11,201	177		
“	1,500	241	3,919	38	..	..	..	..	11,041	137		
“	2,000	83	2,396	16	..	..	..	..	3,852	35		
“	5,000	144	16,843	64	..	..	..	..	12,472	70		
“	8,000	22	6,348	10	..	..	..	..	1,530	7		
“	10,000	7	5,125	4	..	..	..	..	102	1		
“	15,000	13	16,186	11	..	..	..	..	2,725	7		
“	20,000	4	7,837	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
“	20,000	9	18,377	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding												
	3,740,358	4,511	82,768	238	70,100	1,402	45,500	2,275	78,681	1,538		

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1933.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £300 of Income under Section 8 (1A) of Law 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of Law 21 of 1928.		Net Taxable Income charged to Duty		Observations.
	Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
1	£		£		£		£		20
Not exceeding	£400	1,058	545,967	1,730	221,545	823	324,422	907	These are the Ranges (b) to (j) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law 24 of 1919 as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law 21 of 1928. These are a classification in various ranges of Incomes exceeding £10,000 (Range (k) in the above Section).
"	500	571	386,623	964	36,674	127	349,949	837	
"	750	386	530,958	899	..	1	530,958	899	
"	1,000	186	328,284	395	244	..	328,040	394	
"	1,500	150	277,555	241	..	..	277,555	241
"	2,000	6	135,676	83	..	..	135,676	83
"	5,000	108	399,821	144	..	..	399,821	144
"	8,000	16	127,660	22	..	..	127,660	22
"	10,000	5	60,287	7	..	..	60,287	7
"	15,000	12	141,461	13	..	..	141,461	13
"	20,000	4	64,336	4	..	..	64,336	4
Exceeding	20,000	7	464,681	9	..	..	464,681	9
		2,549	3,463,309	4,511	258,463	951	3,204,846	3,560	
		277,049							

These are the Ranges (b) to (j) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law 24 of 1919 as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law 21 of 1928.

These are a classification in various ranges of Incomes exceeding £10,000 (Range (k) in the above Section).

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1934.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies) assessed by the Assessment Committee (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance and Wife's and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, No. 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, after adjusting to date any reliefs on Appeal and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.		Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations.
				Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Insurance.		
		1	Amount. 2	No. 3	Amount 4	No. 5	Amount 6	No. 7	Amount 8	No. 9	Amount 10	
Not exceeding	£ 400	642,074	1,773	£ 389	7	£ 47,450	949	£ 25,000	1,250	£ 9,619	377	
"	500	409,539	889	942	16	22,850	457	18,660	933	9,856	310	
"	750	510,616	836	1,626	23	..	..	..	..	15,443	351	
"	1,000	291,891	340	1,468	20	..	..	..	..	9,655	154	
"	1,500	254,921	206	2,139	28	..	..	..	..	7,562	99	
"	2,000	130,991	77	2,700	17	..	..	..	..	4,546	41	
"	5,000	382,408	124	14,530	57	..	..	..	..	9,944	51	
"	8,000	107,174	17	10,619	11	..	..	..	..	910	5	
"	10,000	43,005	5	3,541	3	..	..	..	..	1,123	2	
"	15,000	99,953	8	12,304	6	..	..	..	..	1,547	4	
"	20,000	18,021	1	2,148	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding	20,000	3,499,273	9	18,328	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3,240,522	4,285	70,734	197	70,300	6,410	43,660	2,183	70,205	1,394	

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1931.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £300 of Income under Section 8 (1A) of Law 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of Law 21 of 1928.		Net Taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amount. 12	No. 13	Amount. 14	No. 15	Amount. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		{ These are the Ranges (b) to (j) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 1919 as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928.
Not exceeding ..	400	1,100	559,616	1,773	240,749	880	318,867	893	{ These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (Range (K) in the above Section).
" ..	500	533	357,231	889	35,061	123	322,170	766	
" ..	750	368	493,547	836	119	1	493,428	835	
" ..	1,000	162	280,768	340	..	..	280,768	340
" ..	1,500	110	245,220	206	..	..	245,220	206
" ..	2,000	48	123,745	77	..	..	123,745	77
" ..	5,000	87	357,934	124	..	..	357,934	124
" ..	8,000	12	95,645	17	..	..	95,645	17
" ..	10,000	4	38,341	5	..	..	38,341	5
" ..	15,000	7	86,102	8	..	..	86,102	8
" ..	20,000	1	15,875	1	..	..	15,875	1
Exceeding ..	20,000	8	331,599	9	..	..	331,599	9
		2,440	2,985,623	4,285	275,929	1,004	2,703,694	3,281	

INCOME TAX.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, K.C., Assistant to the Attorney General, *Chairman*.

HON. SIR T. L. ROXBURGH, K.T., C.M.G.

A. V. KINGDON.

E. S. HENDRIKS, *Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman, Assessment Committee	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.	£100 & fees	..
Member .. do.	Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G.	Fees	..
Ditto .. do.	A. V. Kingdon	do.	—
Inspector of Income Tax	W. E. A. Pigou	£600 (by £50 to £700)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	£325 (by £25 to £450)	1st April, '10
Ditto	G. H. Scott	£325 (by £25 to £450)	1st Jan., '10
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Munroe	£180 (by £20 to £300)	26th June, '22
Ditto	E. H. S. Barnett	£180 (by £20 to £300)	2nd Aug., '24
Assistant	B. E. Williams	£100 (by £15 to £160)	1st Sep., '30
Typist	Miss H. C. Bayley	£100 (by £20 to £160)	21st July, '24

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

East Street.

THE General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members Room, the West India Reference Library and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Natural History Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes, and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide

or the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,900. The law above mentioned, transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. An amending Law was passed in 1909 and a consolidating Law in 1930.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced bricks and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

LIBRARY—The books, newspapers, manuscripts and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 36,929 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West India, 667; Theology and Philosophy, 1,136; History, 2,615; Biography, 2,645; Travel, 1,338; Law, Politics and Sociology, 827; Education, 577; Art, 1,026; Science and Natural History, 2,357; Poetry and the Drama, 970; Prose Fiction, 6,871; Miscellaneous, 1,817; Works of Reference, 1,195; Publications of Societies, 1,243; Juvenile, 1,228; with a total of 26,513.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and Pamphlets, 3,319; Jamaica Newspapers, 707; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 4,014; West Africa, 410; with a total of 8,441; Manuscripts, 1,802; Maps and Plans, 743.

MUSEUM.—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Cony (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonias, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Cœlenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented, but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dictyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island, cut and polished, serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants and birds.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, include a specimen of rock carving, a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished, others wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, cony and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. One example and photographs of other rock carvings are on view, and

several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics, include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

In the ground is a small Vivarium containing pelicans, various doves, parrots, iguanas, lizards, mongoose, conies, a crocodile, turtle and land turtle and a yellow snake.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 555 of which 350 are exhibited on the walls); paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkly, (to the number of 315 of which 284 are exhibited), Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," a contemporary oil painting of the Battle of the Saints, two water-colour drawings by Pocock, and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy," at Kingston, in 1799, and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tortoise shell comb and case of the year 1671, is the earliest known specimen of Art workmanship made in Jamaica.

In the Vestibule downstairs, is a small War Memorial Collection: upstairs is a portion of the frieze from the West Indies Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions, or these institutions may borrow a box of 50 books free in lieu of individual borrowing.

Kingston Athenæum, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Students Association, Wolmer's Old Boys Association, Wolmer's Old Girls Association, Musical Society of Jamaica, Liguanea Agricultural Society, Swift River Literary Society, Brown's Town Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, the Bluefields Progressive Society, Sav-la-Mar Y.W.C.A., Spaldings Literary and Social Club, Frankfield Shakespearean Club,, Young People's Social Club (Spanish Town), Christiana Social and Literary Club Gibraltar Literary and Social Club, Women Teachers Fellowship, Kingston Police Library, Duke Street Christian Church Literary Society, St. Matthews Young Men's Club, Spanish Town Guild of Fellowship, St. Mark's Guild of Fellowship, (Brown's Town), St. Andrew's Kirk Literary and Debating Society, Christ's Church Literary and Debating Society, Cambridge Social and Literary Society, East Portland Social and Literary Club, Lucea Men's Club, Belfield Social and Literary Club, Stony Hill Citizens Association, Stewart Town Literary and Social Club, have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for Juveniles between the ages of 13 and 16 who support their application with a suitable guarantee.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute. Visitors to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine. In 1935, there were honorary members, complimentary members, corresponding members, life members, subscribing members and affiliated members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 4,291 with 32 depositors to the Library and 102 Juvenile borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 4,425.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—There are 24 Teachers Library Associations which can each avail themselves of the privilege of borrowing a box of books containing 25 volume, viz:—Frankfield, Port Antonio, St. George's, (Falmouth) East Portland, Chapelton, Falmouth Upper Trelawny, South Eastern St. Thomas, North West St. Catherine, Cave Valley, Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary, Glengoffe, Linstead, Montego Bay, N. St. Elizabeth

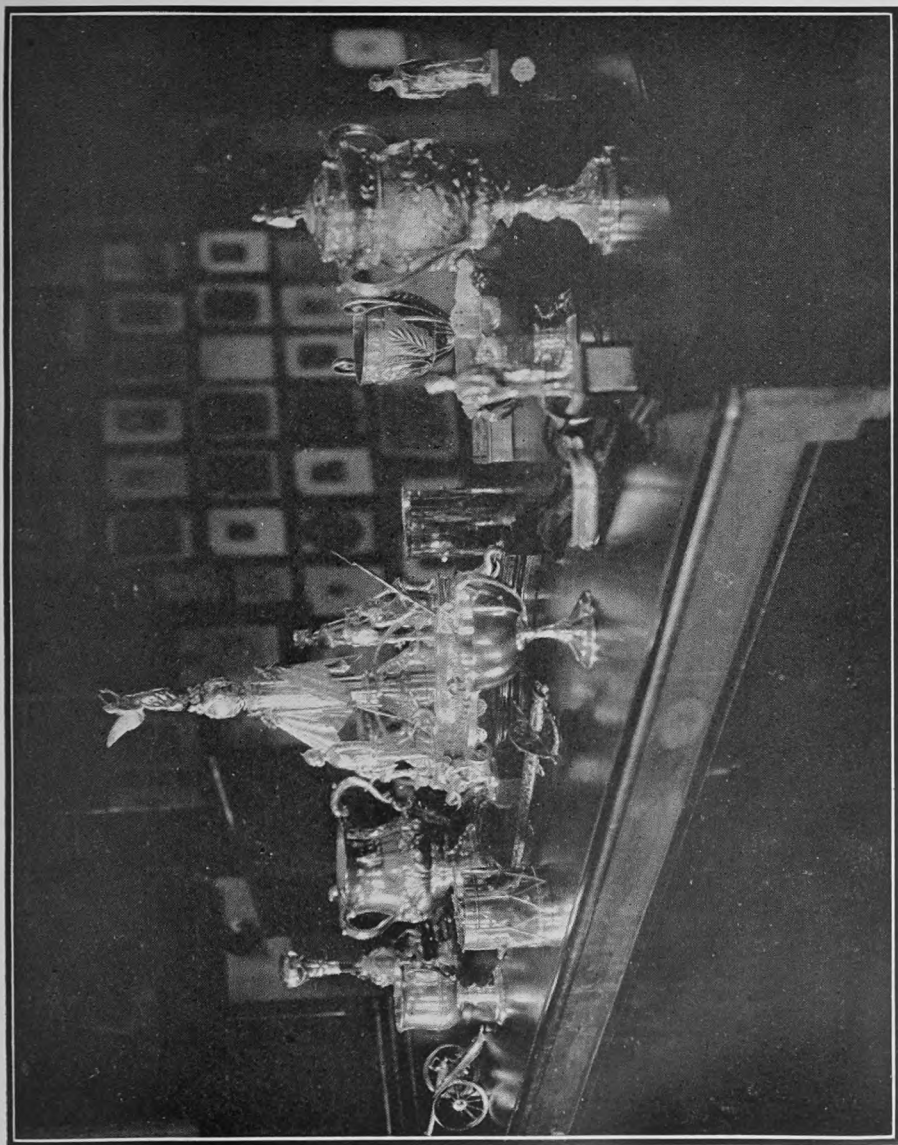


Plate of the late West India Regiment.

and Eastern St. Thomas. Central Cornwall, Darliston Mountain, Springfield, Bath, Balaclava, Claremont, Brown's Town.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS—Some of the publications of the Institute are: "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, D.Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica" by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica, by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1920); "A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis, Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900), "Bibliographia Jamaicensis" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica," 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names," (1903); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica" (1915); "Jamaica in 1928," "Jamaica's Part in the great War," 1924, Lady Nugent's Journal (1907) and a revised Edition (1934) all by the Secretary; "Jamaica under the Spaniards" (1919) by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz; a new edition by the Secretary, of "Jamaica Negro Proverbs and Sayings," (1927) by the late Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary, Brief Account of Kings House, Spanish Town, (1929) a Brief Guide to the Library, the Museum and History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica (1929), 'A Brief History of the Parish Church of St. Andrew' (1931), and The Aborigines of Jamaica (1934). History of Printing in Jamaica from 1717 to 1834 (1935.)

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November—1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Muggrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions were held from time to time until they were relinquished owing to the lack of a suitable hall in which to hold them. In 1927, 1929 and 1932, the Institute held Exhibitions of works by members of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists in the Rooms of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society kindly lent for the purpose.

KNOWN SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1904 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907, he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, (The Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music) the Examination of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris 1885; London, 1882; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1883; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905; British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—*Nominated by the Governor—*

Miss Cowper, M.A., Cambridge Tripos, Robert B. Barker, M.A., J.P., A. S. Nichols, Hon. Lt. Col. A. Miller, M.C.

Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C., Hon. E. A. McNeil, Hon. R. H. Ehrenstein, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

Elected by Members of the Institute—

Chairman; H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., J. L. Pietersz, Vice-Chairman; Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., Hon. N. B. Livingston.

Secretary and Librarian—Frank Cundall, O.B.E., F.S.A., F.R. HIST. S.; *Assistant Librarian*—Miss H. W. Morris, *West India Reference Library Assistants*—Miss V. Nash; Miss C. Nash, *Clerical Assistant*—Miss B. Fletcher; *Accountant and Library Superintendent*—Miss V. Hill; *Loan Library Assistants*—Miss M. Campbell, Miss H. Valverdie, Miss S. Fletcher; *Museum Assistant*—Miss A. Gunter.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to consolidate and amend the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council, and dated the 11th day of June, 1923, and the 1st day of June, 1931, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded, and the following Rules shall be and are hereby substituted therefor.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men and young women who shall be known as "Assistants" and "Typists and Stenographers" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. Assistants and Typists and Stenographers shall be paid a salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year and shall be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant or Typist and Stenographer serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his or her annual salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £15 per annum until the salary of such Assistant or Typist and Stenographer reaches £160 per annum.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer who is under 18 or over 21 years of age. Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. During the first three years of service, an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer shall be liable to have his or her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In case of misconduct he or she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. On completion of three years service, Assistants and Typists and Stenographers subject to satisfactory reports on their work and conduct and suitability for promotion, shall not be subject to dismissal without definite charges preferred against them by the Heads of their Departments, and considered by the Governor.

6. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, Assistants and Typists and Stenographers may be granted full pay leave at the rate of four weeks for each consecutive period of 12 months service, and such leave may accumulate up to a total of 8 weeks: Provided, however, that they shall not be eligible for any leave until they have served for one year from the date of their appointments as such, except in cases of serious indisposition or in circumstances deemed by the Governor to be sufficiently cogent. They may also be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to Officers on the Civil Establishment.

7. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

8. In addition to Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

9. Every candidate shall be required to show attainment to a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either:—

(a) The Cambridge School Certificate; with a "G" (good) or "C" (credit) in English and Mathematics.

(b) The Certificate of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London
or

(c) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

All women candidates will also be required to be proficient in Typewriting and Stenography.

10. Each Candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) A Member of the Privy Council, or
- (b) A Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (c) The Custos of the parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (d) A Member of the Legislative Council.

Such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate, that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the persons certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

11. In addition to the educational standard referred to in Rule 9, all candidates shall sit to a special examination, the syllabus of which is appended hereto. A Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Governor from time to time.

12. Candidates may make their applications at any time one month prior to the special examination which shall be held on two days during the month of May, 1932, in the first instance and thereafter in February of each year. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of ten shillings. Due notice of the dates of the examination shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and the local Press.

13. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules 9 and 10 and after passing the special examination, the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants and Typists and Stenographers are to be selected. Such list shall be known as the "List of Approved Candidates" and shall be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

14. When a vacancy arises for an assistant or a typist and stenographer the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

15. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) The Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee may invite any Head of a Department to attend any meeting of the Committee.

16. In the month of June, 1932, in the first instance and thereafter in April, of each year, the Committee shall interview all the approved candidates and shall select therefrom a sufficient number to fulfil the requirements of the Public Service for the year ending the 31st March following. The names of such candidates shall be placed on a List to be kept by the Colonial Secretary and such List shall be known as the "List of Selected Candidates for appointment as Assistants and Typists and Stenographers." The remainder of the candidates shall be rejected definitely for that year but they may renew their applications for subsequent years until they attain the age limit.

17. The Committee shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate viz. :—

- (a) His or her education record, including the special examination;
- (b) His or her general fitness;
- (c) Any previous service which he or she have in a Government Department, or in outside employment, and
- (d) Any reports which the Committee may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master or Head Mistress of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

18. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

19. No candidate shall be appointed until he or she has passed a satisfactory medical examination by the Senior Medical Officer or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or two District Medical Officers.

20. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless in the opinion of the Governor there are exceptional circumstances which justify such appointment.

21. If a woman marries while in the Service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office, without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

22. All successful male candidates shall be required to attain during the first year of their employment in the Public Service a speed of at least 60 words a minute in short-hand and 30 words a minute in typewriting. Failure in this respect shall make the appointment liable to be terminated.

23. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st February, 1932. All candidates now on the List of Approved Candidates for Admission to the Service shall remain thereon until they attain the age limit under the Rule approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 11th May, 1905, and persons serving temporarily in Public Departments shall be exempt from the special examination provided they possess the educational qualification in Rule 9 and have been continuously employed for not less than one year previous to the coming into operation of these Rules.

SYLLABUS OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF ASSISTANTS AND
TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

English—

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Precis | 1 hr. | 100 marks |
| 2. <i>Composition:</i>
A short essay, letter or memorandum.
Credit will be given for clear, brief and grammatical
expression of the subject matter, in straight-forward
sequence of ideas | | |
| | 1 hr. | 100 marks |
| 3. <i>Spelling—</i>
By dictation | $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. | 50 marks |
| 4. Correction of errors in expression | $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. | 50 marks |

Arithmetic and Book-keeping—

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| 1. Examples of the simple rules of arithmetic in the English and Metric Systems, and their practical application, e.g., to Mensuration of Areas and Volumes, Income and Expenditure, Profit and Loss, Loans, Interest, Investment, Insurance, Taxation | 2 hrs. | 100 marks |
| Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of terms used in Commerce, Banking and Insurance. | | |
| 2. Tots, Statistics; Averages, Percentages, Graphs of Statistics, Summarising Returns | 2 hrs. | 100 marks |
| 3. General Principles of Book-keeping by double entry | 2 hrs. | 100 marks |

General knowledge of Jamaica—

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| The history and geography of Jamaica, its resources, produce, development, government, and current affairs | 3 hrs. | 300 marks |
|--|--------|-----------|

Handwriting—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Marks will be added to or deducted from the above papers for legibility and arrangement in writing and figuring | 100 marks |
|---|-----------|

Maximum 1,000 marks

Approved in Privy Council this 19th day of January, 1932.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are local orders on the subject:

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion

to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures.—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9 to 4		Constabulary	From 9 to 4	
Supreme Court (a)	" 9 to 4		Prisons	" 9 to 4	
Collector General's Office	" 9 to 4		Registration	" 9 to 4	
Customs (b)	" 9 to 4		Treasury (c)	" 9 to 4	
Stamp Office (c)	" 9 to 4		Audit Office	" 9 to 4	
Post Office	" 8 to 4		Savings Bank (c)	" 9 to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7 to 5		Immigration	" 9 to 4	
Public Works	" 9 to 4		Record Office	" 9 to 4	
Island Medical Office	" 9 to 4		Resident Magistrate's		
Education	" 9 to 4		Courts	" 9 to 4	
Institute of Jamaica (d)	" 9 to 4		Office of Titles (e)	" 9 to 4	

(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(b.) " " 10 " 3 "

(c.) " " 10 " 3 " except on Saturdays.

(d.) Library " 9 " 3 p.m.

(e.) Open to public from 10 " 3 " on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.*

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879 known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

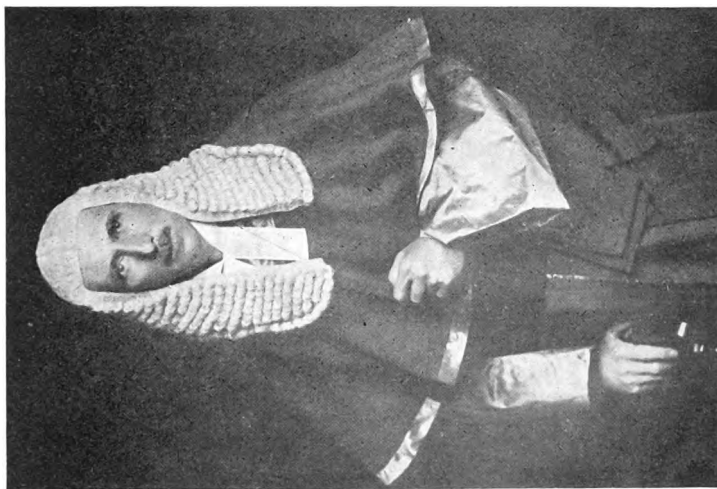
A Law was passed in 1885, confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law 26 of 1892 was passed, enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service Pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910, "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. In March, 1912, the Legislative Council resolved that pensions should be granted to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 7 of 1930, provides for Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 22 of 1912, provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees. Law 29 of 1924, provides for Pensions and Gratuities to Teachers of Secondary Schools. Law 9 of 1929, abolishes the deduction of 2 per cent. from salaries of public officers. Law 5 of 1930, provides Retiring Allowances and Gratuities to Teachers of certain Training Colleges.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

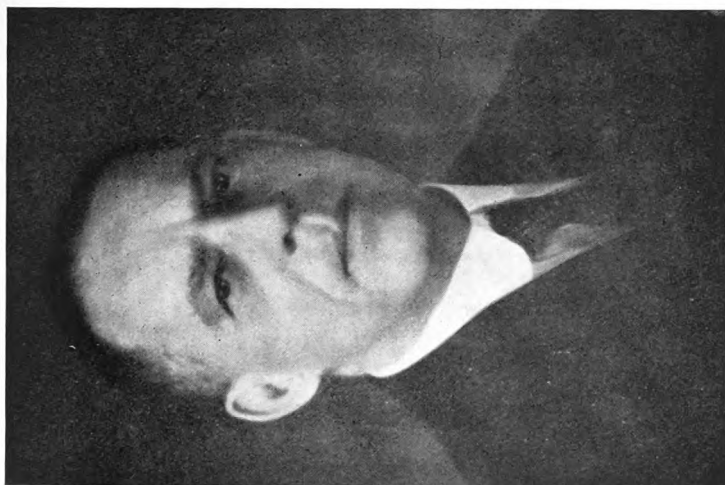
1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Custodes of Parishes, when within their respective Parishes.†
10. Members of the Legislative Council.
11. Custodes of Parishes outside their respective Parishes.
12. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of the Legislative Council)
17. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
18. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Members of the Legislative Council).

*Lists of Pensioners, and Widows and Orphans are given in the Government Blue Book.

†When within their respective parishes, Custodes, have precedence immediately after Puisne Judges.



HON. D. T. J. SHERLOCK, K.C.,
Judge of the Appeal Court.



HON. H. I. C. BROWN, K.C.
Member of the Privy Council.

PART VI.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law, 1879 as amended by the Court of Appeal Law, 9 of 1932. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of Appeal and two Puisne Judges.

The Court of Appeal as constituted under Law 9 of 1932 came into operation on the 6th day of November, 1935. All appeals, motions and other business which heretofore were heard by the Full Court are now heard by the Court of Appeal and in addition persons who are convicted at the Circuit Courts now have a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal on a question of law and are also entitled to make application to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal on questions of fact. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Chief Justice and the Judge of the Court of Appeal both of whom sit exclusively in the Court of Appeal and do not exercise any jurisdiction at First Instance.

The two Puisne Judges continue to exercise all the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court save and except the Jurisdiction now vested in the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal will hold 3 general sittings each year in accordance with a calendar to be settled by the Chief Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Robert Howard Furness	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	
Judge of the Court of Appeal	D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., B.A.T.C.D., M.B.E., (Mil.)	1,500 0 0	Dec., '20
Puisne Judge	G. H. F. Cannon	1,400 0 0	Dec., 27 '34
Puisne Judge	C. R. W. Seton, M.C.	1,400 0 0	Dec. 27 '19
Registrar and Librarian	Trevor L. Lyons	700 0 0	15th June, '33
First Class Clerk	Harold Levy	425 0 0	1st March, '09
Ditto	S. T. B. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	1st Nov., '35
Second Class Clerk	C. Greaves Hill	300 0 0	22nd Oct., '22
Assistant	C. A. Crompton-Nicholas	160 0 0	1st Nov., '29
Ditto	A. L. G. Henriques	130 0 0	—
Usher	D. T. A. Reid	80 0 0	21st Nov., '28
Typist	Miss Alys Sanguinetti	160 0 0	1st Jan., '26
"	Miss E. J. Wood	100 0 0	4th Nov., '35
Shorthand Writer	J. Puttock	500 0 0	6th Nov., '35
Ditto	G. E. Grossett	500 0 0	6th Nov., '35

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Attorney General	M. V. Camacho, K.C.	£ 1,500 s. 0 d. 0	1919
Asst. to the Attorney General	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C. (a)	600 0 0	1st Nov., '24
Crown Solicitor	A. B. Rennie	and private 1,000 0 0	practice. 13th May '34
Clerk to the Attorney General	C. W. Cox	450 0 0	27th June, '22
Chief Clerk Crown Solicitor's Office	Arnold Foote	450 0 0	1st March, '27

(a) Also Referee of Titles and Chairman Income Tax Assessment Committee.

THE BAR.

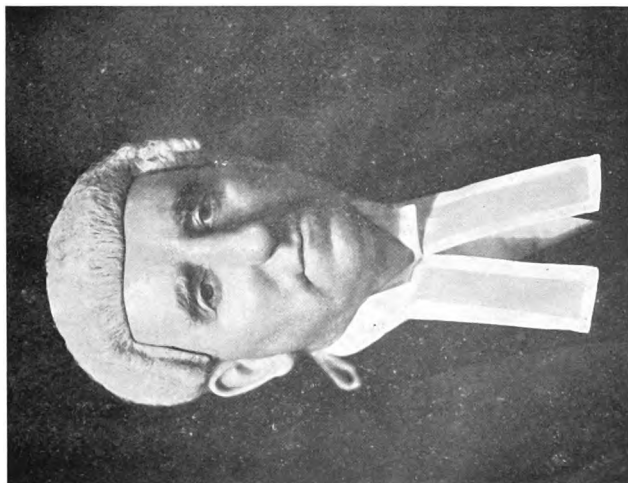
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked.*

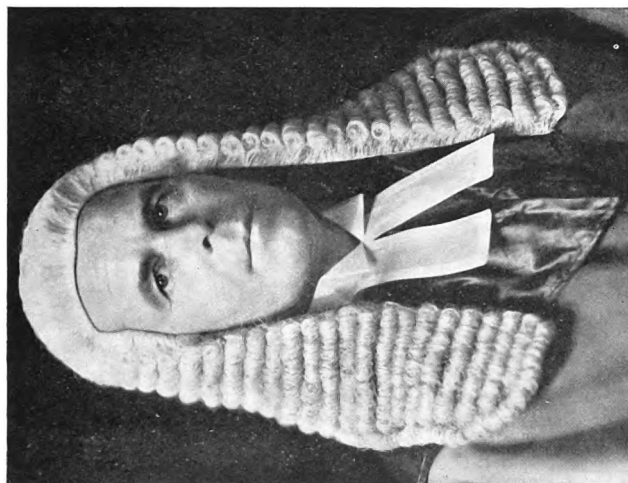
Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked.†

Left the Island, marked ‡

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica
Allen, H. P., LL.B.	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1930.	8th May, 1931
Branch, Sir E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham†	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn 26th Jan., 1899	6th April, 1896
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A. Oxford†	Inner Temple, 9th May, '06	21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Braithwaite, Samuel Robb	Middle Temple, 16th June, 1926	17th February, 1927
Campbell, E. E. A., M.Sc., B.A., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 12th June, 1929	21st August, 1929
Chenalloy, Edmund Hubert	Gray's Inn, 28th April, 1920	14th September, 1925
Carberry, John Edward D.*	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1925	12th March, 1925
Cundall, J. Leslie, M.A., Cantab.*	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1928.	23rd February, 1928
Evans, Ernest†	Lincoln's Inn, 8th June, 1910	1st October, 1925
Gauntlett, H. G. H.	17th November, 1919	12th July, 1935
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C.†	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
Humphryes, Travers†	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1901
Jackman, Edward C.	Middle Temple, 14th April, 1892	2nd March, 1933
Josephs, Hector Archibald, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B. Lond. ‡	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Lindo, A. H., LL.B.	Middle Temple, 12th June, 1929	19th July, 1929
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab.†	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, K.C., B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922



HON. G. F. CANNON,
Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.



HON. C. R. W. SETON,
Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica
McGregor, Colin Malcolm*	Middle Temple, 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B.†	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L.†	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab †	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radcliffe, Henry Milne, K.C.	Middle Temple, June, 1900	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kaye, M.A., LL.M†	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	26th November, 1922
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B.*	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1922
Reid, John Alan Lincoln, LL.B. †	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
Sanders, Gerald Stanley†	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Sutton, S. W. P Foster	Gray's Inn, 16th November, 1926	21st April, 1927
Small, R. H.	Middle Temple, 19th November, 1934	21st December, 1934
Sisnett, Sir Herbert K. McD.†	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G. <i>cert. of honour</i> , K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C.†	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 20th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge, K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked.*

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked by†.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abendana, V. O. (Abendana & Abendana)	20th March, 1928	Port Antonio
Ashenheim, Leslie Erle, B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	4th March, 1925	Kingston
Ashenheim, Neville N., B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Aris, Julius A.	16th August, 1922	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian (Abendana & Abendana)	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav.-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P. (Alberga & Hart)	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, H. V. (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Morrice)	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Barnes, Sidney	31st March, 1936	Kingston
Barrett, Geo. A.	28th July, 1931	Brown's Town
Barrow, F. N.	2nd March, 1933	Kingston
Baquete, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley, jnr.	1st March, 1935	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26th April, 1917	Chapelton

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Brandon, Karl R.	31st March, 1936	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpott (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Browne, C. H. (Manton & Hart)	17th July, 1929	Kingston
Browne, Oswald	1st March, 1935	Kingston
Bell, R. O. (Dickenson & Bell)	24th July, 1929	St. Ann's Bay
Brandon, A. E., LL.B.	9th May, 1924	Kingston
Bailey, A. J.	20th September, 1924	Mandeville
Bolton, Harold Warner	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Brandt, I. G. (Brandt & Dayes)	28th July, 1928	Kingston
Burke, Martin A.	26th March, 1934	Kingston
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. S. R. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Cawley, C. L. O.	27th February, 1929	Kingston
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Chapelton
Clark, W. P.	18th December, 1886	Mandeville
Clarke, A. K. M.	19th March, 1928	Montego Bay
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.*	8th March, 1922	Montego Bay
Cox, H. M. (Motta, Oppenheim & Cox)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Calame, Cyprian Chevallier (Fraser & Calame)	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
Dayes, H. A. O. (Brandt & Dayes)	18th November, 1929	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, W. E. Foster (Foster Davis & Wynter)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
DeCasseres, K. D.	2nd March, 1933	Kingston
DeCordova, O'Connor†	8th March, 1888	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Duffus, H. G. H. (Grossett, Duffus & Phillips)	12th May, 1930	Port Antonio
Duffus, W. A. H.	2nd March, 1933	Sav-la-Mar
Dickenson, J. A. (Dickenson & Bell)	29th March, 1910	St. Ann's Bay
Delfosse, Oswald Keith	23rd April, 1918	Kingston
DeSouza, Solomon Moss Ansell	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Duff, C. Stuart	8th March, 1922	Kingston
Delgado, Alan C. L.	31st July, 1929	Kingston
Delaphena, E. S.†	1st June, 1891	Kingston
Delapenha, L. P. (Delapenha & Iver)	6th March, 1931	Mandeville
Desnoes, George (Desnoes & Orrett)	26th July, 1930	Kingston
Ewen, Hon. Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth
Evans, E. R. Dudley	31st July, 1925	Kingston
Farquharson, Sir Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Finkson, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Alley
Fitz-Ritson, D. A. (Samuel & Samuel)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Foote, Arnold*	22nd September, 1914	Kingston
Forrest, P. G.	28th July, 1931	Kingston
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan	23rd April, 1918	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn (Fraser & Calame)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Fraser, John P.	28th July, 1931	Kingston
Fletcher, G. K. (Simpson & Fletcher)	21st July, 1932	Kingston
Gayle, L. A.	2nd March, 1933	Port Antonio
Gaynair, A. F.	6th April, 1932	Kingston
Grant, D. E.	16th August, 1933	Spaldings
Graham, A. C. V.	26th March, 1934	Kingston
Graham, Cyril M.	26th July, 1927	Kingston
Graham, Ian T.*	26th July, 1927	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Grossett, Fred. V. (Grossett, Duffus & Phillips)	9th April, 1922	Port Antonio
Grossett, G. E.	21st March, 1930	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Mandeville
Gunter, Peter C.*	27th February, 1929	Montego Bay
Gunter, A. M.	27th February, 1929	Mandeville
Hamilton, H. A.	24th March, 1931	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, Clinton (Alberga & Hart)	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
Hart, Samuel L. (Manton & Hart)	27th February, 1929	Kingston
Hart, Kaestner	18th March, 1929	Kingston
Hendry, D.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Innerarity, I. V.	22nd August, 1934	Kingston
Iver, H. V. (Delapenha & Iver)	30th March, 1932	Mandeville
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	Sav.-la-Mar
Judah, Douglas (Judah, Randall & Nether-ole)	27th February, 1929	Kingston
King, Mervin T.	10th July, 1915	Black River
Kingdon, A. V.	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Leach, J. V., M.B.E.	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Levy, A. I. T. (Livingston & Alexander)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Hon. Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906	Kingston
Lushington, A. N. C.†	19th March, 1928	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Livingston, W. R. C.	19th March, 1928	Kingston
Lyons, Trevor*	9th March, 1915	Kingston
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva	27th March, 1923	Christiana
Levy, Eric Adrian	16th February, 1926	Montego Bay
McGregor, J. M.* (McGregor & Williams)	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McFarlane, K. E.	23rd August, 1933	Montego Bay
Marchallick, D.*	28th July, 1931	Morant Bay
Marley, R. C.	19th March, 1934	Kingston
Motta, D. D.	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
McLaughlin, Raynor H.*	26th April, 1921	Montego Bay
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Morrice, F. H. (Allwood & Morrice)	4th March, 1927	Brown's Town
Morrison, Sir Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. (Murray & Tucker)	18th February, 1902	Brown's Town
Myers, A. de C. (Myers & Myers)	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Myers, Frank L. (Myers & Myers)	1st March, 1935	Kingston
McCorkell, K. V.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes)	29th March, 1920	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Nation, B. C. O'Brien, B.A.	9th May, 1924	Montego Bay
Nash, A. E.*	15th August, 1928	Morant Bay
Nethersole, N. N. (Judah, Randall & N.)	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Norton, H. W.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald*	14th October, 1889	Montego Bay
Oppenheim, Percy Guy (Motta, Oppenheim & Cox)	16th September, 1919	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address
Orrett, C. R. M. (Desnoes & Orrett)	21st July, 1932	Kingston
Pixley, Aubrey Dodd*	16th February, 1926	Kingston
Pixley, F. A.	25th September, 1929	Kingston
Phillips, F.†	20th June, 1901	Belize, B.H.
Phillips, S. A. (Grossett, Duffus & Phillips)	33rd August, 1933	Port Antonio
Randall, C. H. (Judah, Randall & N.)	24th July, 1929	Kingston
Rickards, H. E. (Silvera & Rickards)	3rd April, 1925	Morant Bay
Rerrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Mandeville
Robinson, K. Aubrey	13th June, 1901	Richmond
Sandford, Charles Clifford*	18th Oct., 1924	Halfway Tree
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	25th April, 1917	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B. (Sanguinetti & Sanguinetti)	7th September, 1921	Kingston
Sanguinetti, S. T. B.*	18th March, 1929	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.*	21st July, 1911	Lucea
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L.*	16th September, 1920	Lucea
Sharp, Thomas Hicks	25th April, 1917	Christiania
Simpson, Aston H. L.	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. (Simpson & Fletcher)	21st July, 1898	Kingston
South y, T. C.*	8th January, 1906	Mandeville
Stone, L. J. (Miholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Sutherland, E. C.	30th March, 1932	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.†	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Silvera, Derwent V.	1st March, 1920	Morant Bay
Scott, L. A.	4th March, 1925	Port Antonio
Schleiffer, Frederick Stein	16th July, 1930	Richmond
Sieard, H. deV.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Tucker, H. D. (Murray & Tucker)	9th May, 1924	Brown's Town
Thomson, A. A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai } (Tai Tenquee	28th July, 1922	Kingston
Tai Tenquee, H. C. } & Tai Tenquee	30th March, 1932	Kingston
Thomson, A. O.*	5th September, 1923	Spanish Town
Tomlinson, W. J.	4th March, 1927	Sav.-la-Mar
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	—
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard L. (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Waddington, G. E.	9th April, 1932	Kingston
Wesleygannon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. G. (McGregor & Williams)	7th September, 1921	Mandeville
Willoughby, T. N.	17th August, 1933	Kingston
Wood, S. Malcolm†	7th September, 1921	New York, U.S.A.
Wynter, A. E. (Foster Davis & Wynter)	2nd March, 1933	Kingston

Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards, Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923).

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under Section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgment and Awards Law, 1923. (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte or by summons to a judge. If the application is made ex parte the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2 The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name, title, trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923
 (describing the court) and
 In the Matter of a judgment of the obtained in
 (describing the cause or matter) and dated the day of
 19"

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an ex parte application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intituled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order the execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of "which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court, etc." insert "which said sum of money and interest were lately in (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)" etc., and which judgment has been duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

"I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accordance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923)."

(Signed)
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression "the Law" means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

		s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application	..	10	0
Any other Affidavit	..	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register	..	10	0
Any other Summons	..	5	0
On the Order for Registration	..	10	0
On issuing Execution	..		
		(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment	..	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.			

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 23 OF 1924.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens exceeding 100 acres, merchants, general factors, whole-sale dealers, bankers, and professional persons	..	£0	7	6	to	£0	10	6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens, not exceeding 100 acres, overseers, or book-keepers of estates, or pens, tradesmen, (including first class re-tailers) commission agents, auctioneers, accountants, interpreters	0	5	0	to	0	7	0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, small shopkeepers, skilled workmen, tailors, journeymen, district constables	0	2	0	to	0	4	0
Servants, labourers and the like	..	..	..	0	1	0	to	0	2	0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners—

(a) for giving evidence in one case, per day	..	—	1	1	0
(b) for giving evidence in two or more cases in one day on behalf of the Crown:					
(1) for the first case	..	..	1	1	0
(2) for each subsequent case	..	..	..	0	10 6
(c) (1) for examining body without dissection and making the required report	..	..	1	1	0
(2) for the same services as in (1) after exhumation	..	..	2	2	0
(3) for examining and dissecting a body and making the required report	..	—	2	2	0
(4) for the same services as in (3) after exhumation	..	..	—	5	5 0

N.B.—The minimum amount specified in this Schedule is to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than one shilling and sixpence per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

SITTINGS FOR 1936.

COURT OF APPEAL.

SITTINGS of the Court of Appeal will be held, commencing on the following dates:—
January 6th, April 20th, September 16th.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—January 2; April 20; September 16.

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—January 27; May 18; September 28. May Pen—February 3; May 26; October 5. Mandeville—February 6; May 28; October 8. Black River—February 10; June 1; October 12.

Northern Circuit.—Savanna-la-Mar—February 13; June 4; October 15. Lucea—February 17; June 8; October 19. Montego Bay—February 20; June 11; October 22. Falmouth—February 24; June 15; October 26.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—Feb. 27; June 18; October 29. Port Maria—March 2; June 22; November 2. Port Antonio—March 5; June 25; November 5. Morant Bay—March 9; June 29; November 10.

Judges' Chambers: Senior Judge—Tuesday and Friday.
Junior Judge—Monday and Thursday.

Vacation. From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69 on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—Such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

Rules of the Court of Appeal were made by the Judges of the Court of Appeal on the 18th November, 1935, and approved by the Governor in Privy Council and the Legislative Council, are recorded in the "Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary" of February 4th 1936.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of General Revenue.

During the year 1934, Letters of Administration to the estates of 10 deceased persons (one with Will annexed) and Probates of the Wills of 2 deceased persons were granted to the Administrator General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Kingston and Resident Magistrates' Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 31 deceased persons, (one with Will annexed).

The Administrator General was also appointed Guardian and Committee of the estates of 5 persons of unsound mind, not so found, and to act under 1 appointment of Trustee of the estate of an infant.

The estates of 162 deceased persons who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, etc., were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1934, the amount at credit of the estates of deceased persons Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £433,704 18s. 10d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrates' Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustees in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years and that discharge may be refused or made subject to conditions if the Debtor had been carrying on trade by means of Fictitious Capital;
- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English and specifying particulars required to be kept in such books;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more; without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years,
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.
- (g) Definition of the term Debtor.
- (h) that Interest at 6% per annum be calculated on loans, and that Trustee to have power to re-open any account settled within 3 years preceding date of Provisional Order;
- (i) Claim by husband for money lent to wife for purposes of her trade or business shall not rank for dividend until all other creditors have been paid 20/ in the £.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861	..	16	|	1863	..	75	|	1865	..	39	|	1867	..	64
1862	..	76	|	1864	..	40	|	1866	..	47	|	1868	..	39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1919-20	..	3	|	1923	..	46	|	1927	..	40	|	1931	..	53
1920	..	7	|	1924	..	63	|	1928	..	37	|	1932	..	21
1921	..	64	|	1925	..	33	|	1929	..	33	|	1933	..	26
1922	..	36	|	1926	..	50	|	1930	..	45	|	1934	..	29

During the year 1934, there were 29 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 16 were made Absolute, 6 were revoked, 2 were of no effect, 1 on cause being shown and the other by reason of an Order having previously been made in Resident Magistrate's Courts and the remaining 5 were pending at the end of the year.

There were also made 1 Order for Administration of the Estate of 1 deceased person in bankruptcy, 2 Orders transferring Bankruptcy Proceedings to Lower Courts, 2 Absolute Orders on Debtor's Petitions and 2 Orders transferring Bankruptcy proceedings from Lower Courts and 1 Order annulling an Absolute Order.

There were made in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years, 3 Absolute Orders, 5 Orders of Discharge and 1 Order annulling an Absolute Order.

On the 31st December, 1934, the amount at credit of Bankruptcy Estates was £15,773 13s. 2d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General), are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Vacant (Alan O. Ritchie acting)	£ s. d. — — —	—
Deputy Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Alan O. Ritchie	700 0 0	1st April, '02
Chief Clerk (acting)	E. Poulle	525 0 0	31st July, '00
First Class Clerk	M. L. Levy	450 0 0	6th Jan., '08
Do.	C. A. Rickards	450 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Do.	G. V. Rennie	450 0 0	14th Jan., '18
Do.	O. A. Lyon	450 0 0	4th Jan., '15
Do.	J. M. Hippolyte	375 0 0	19th July, '13
Do.	E. N. Bird	375 0 0	13th Mar., '17
Do.	H. F. Barry	350 0 0	9th Mar., '17
Do.	Vacant (R. L. Charlton acting)	— — —	—
Second Class Clerk	R. L. Charlton	300 0 0	25th Jan., '21
Do.	J. L. Gayner	300 0 0	21st Mar., '21
Do.	G. G. Fleming	300 0 0	1st June, '21
Do.	J. S. Wiggan	260 0 0	6th May, '12
Do.	S. L. C. Curtin	200 0 0	24th Jan., '24
Do.	R. A. Thomas	200 0 0	3rd Sept., '24
Do.	E. C. Tomlinson	180 0 0	1st Oct., '28
Do.	P. S. Goldson	180 0 0	7th Jan., '35
Assistant	P. J. Arms	160 0 0	13th Sept., '23
Do.	Mrs. E. L. Curtin	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '24
Do.	R. V. H. Gayle	160 0 0	1st Oct., '29
Do.	H. W. Stephenson	115 0 0	9th April, '34
Do.	Vacant	— — —	—
Stenographer and Typist	Miss N. C. Smith	160 0 0	1st Mar., '10
Do.	" C. L. Richards	160 0 0	1st Dec., '15
Do.	" A. R. Waite	160 0 0	1st July, '20
Do.	" C. B. Fernandez	160 0 0	13th Mar., '23
Do.	" M. A. Morrison	160 0 0	16th Feb., '25
Do.	" R. M. Lloyd	145 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Do.	" J. E. Burgess	145 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Do.	" C. L. McKenzie	100 0 0	4th Feb., '35
Do.	" E. L. McCaw	100 0 0	10th June, '35

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap. 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
ditto ditto any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings on an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6d.
For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and

seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country, that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian ..	15th March, 1920 ..	The whole Island
Abendana, Vincent Orlando ..	26th Feb., 1931 ..	St. Mary
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	28th January, 1908 ..	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L. ..	7th January, 1899 ..	Kingston
Bailey, Albert Joseph ..	10th June, 1932 ..	Manchester
Bourke, Wellesley ..	22nd August, 1908 ..	The whole Island
Brown, G. P. ..	6th August, 1906 ..	St. James
Cargill, J. H. ..	12th July, 1912 ..	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. Sidney Raynes	{ 20th February, 1907 ... 30th September, 1921 ..	Kingston St. Andrew
Cox, H. M. H. ..	31st August, 1932 ..	Kingston
Corinaldi, A. J. ..	31st August, 1932 ..	Kingston
Dickenson, James Alexander ..	30th January, 1924 ..	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Farquharson, Sir A. W. ..	2nd June, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Foote, Arnold ..	16th October, 1919 ..	Westmoreland
Grossett, Frederick Vincent ..	1st June, 1922 ..	Portland
Gunter, G. G. ..	18th November, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	12th November, 1880 ..	The whole Island
King, M. T. ..	4th February, 1920 ..	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Hon. Noel Brooks ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Myers, A. deC. ..	12th June, 1908 ..	Kingston
McGregor, J. M. ..	24th July, 1924 ..	Manchester
Nuttall, E. ..	25th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M. ..	11th April, 1891 ..	The whole Island
Sanftleben, H. C. L. ..	8th Feb., 1928 ..	Hanover
Samuel, Lionel Vincent Disraeli ..	4th April, 1918 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. ..	14th April, 1919 ..	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F. ..	5th May, 1917 ..	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry ..	4th June, 1921 ..	Portland
Wesley-Gammon, C. B. ..	31st March, 1927 ..	Westmoreland

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms

defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

- (a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.
- (b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1927, (Law 39 of 1927). The Resident Magistrates' jurisdiction is similar to that of a Judge of an English County Court, and a Recorder. His Court took the place of the late District Courts. He also presides in the Petty Sessions Court. The Resident Magistrates Court is the Intermediate one between the Supreme Court and the Petty Sessions Court. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates Court, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish of parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland, or a Law Agent admitted to practice in Scotland—of five years actual practice.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Court Fees, for Practitioners and for Bailiffs' Fees in pursuance of the authority in that behalf contained in Section 144 of Law 39 of 1927, in substitution for all the Tariffs of Fees hitherto in force.

COURT FEES.

Common Law and Equity.

£ s. d.

On lodging every Plaintiff or Counterclaim where the amount claimed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
Where the amount claimed exceeds £4, in the £ or part of the £	0	0	6
NOTE—No single Court Fee shall in any case exceed	2	10	0

<i>Land.</i>		£	s.	d.
On lodging every Plaintiff or Counterclaim under the Land jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law, and exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits) ..				
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of 6d. in the £ on the amount of the claim.		0	10	0
Application for Sale of Lands ..		0	15	0
<i>Interpleader</i> (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons) ..		0	15	0
<i>Replevin</i> ..		0	15	0
<i>Equity</i> —Fees at the above rates:—				
In proceedings under Section 110 of Law 39 of 1927, the fees shall be calculated.				
Under Sub-section 1, on the value of the Estate.				
Under Sub-section 2, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.				
Under Sub-section 3, on the amount of the Mortgage, Charge or Lien.				
Under Sub-section 4, on the value of the property.				
Under Sub-section 5, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.				
Under Sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the Infant.				
Under Sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership				
Under Sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates.				
Under Sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument.				
There shall also be payable in all proceedings in Equity the following fees:				
On each Order for Injunction ..		0	5	0
On each Interlocutory or other Order ..		0	2	6
Notice to parties, creditors or claimants ..		0	1	0
On each Petition or Motion ..		0	2	6
On each Bond or Recognizance ..		0	2	6
On Defendant's Admission or Disclaimer ..		0	1	0
There shall also be paid the following fees:				
On each Judgment Summons ..		0	4	0
On each Notice under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927 ..		0	4	0
On every Original Subpoena (which may include 3 persons) ..		0	1	0
On every Warrant ..		0	1	0
On every Notice of Special Defence ..		0	1	0
On entering every Appeal ..		0	10	0
Copies of evidence, documents or books, or extracts—for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet, on appeal or otherwise ..				
		0	0	6
<i>Searchers.</i>				
By a Solicitor ..		Free		
By a party to a suit (or person interested) ..		Free		
By any other person:				
In each book, per hour or part of one hour ..		£0	5	0
In every suit or matter, per hour or part of one hour ..		0	1	0
In every criminal case, per hour or part of one hour ..		0	1	0
Whenever any judgment recovered is less than the amount of the claim, the Court fees allowed for costs shall be on the amount of the Judgment.				
<i>Probate and Administration.</i>				
When the value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50 ..		0	8	6
exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 ..		1	0	0
exceeds £100 and does not exceed £300 ..		2	10	0
(These fees include the fee for the Certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the fees for recording in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Oath of Executor or Affidavit of Administrator.)				
<i>Inventories</i> —on every 600 words or part thereof ..		0	1	6
Fees for recording Wills in the Record Office, at the rate of 1/6d. for 160 words and 2/3 for the Receipt and Stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.				
On lodging every Caveat ..		0	1	0
In any contentious proceedings the Court fee shall be calculated on the value of the Estate.				
NOTE.—No single Court fee shall in any case exceed ..		2	10	0

Criminal.

In any case arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer, whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-officer or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable, the following fee shall be paid:

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any Indictment under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the Person" (27 Vic., cap. 32) or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., cap. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27, Vic., cap. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Laws, or for the offences of Forcible Entry and Detainer of land.

NOTE.—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Resident Magistrate, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of a Resident Magistrate without any application by any party.

BARRISTERS' AND SOLICITORS' FEES.

In Common Law, Equity, Bankruptcy and Probate between party and party, as well as between Solicitor and Client, except where by any Statute or Law provision as to costs or fees has otherwise been made:

Contested Cases.

Where the amount of the claim, the amount recovered, or the value of the estate does not exceed £10	..	..	£2 2 0
Where the amount exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	..	..	3 3 0
" " " £20	"	" £30	4 4 0
" " " £30	"	" £50	5 5 0
" " " £50	"	" £65	6 6 0
" " " £65	"	" £80	7 7 0
" " " £80	"	" £100	8 8 0
" " " £100	"	" £200	10 10 0
" " " £200	..	..	12 12 0

Land Cases.

In cases under the land jurisdiction involving title to land, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate £3 3/- 10 10 0

Receiving Judgment.

For attendance to receive Judgment, when Judgment has been reserved .. 0 10 0

Where a case is ready for trial and is adjourned at the request of one party without the consent of the other party, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate.

When a case is adjourned for want of time or is called on for a date to be fixed 0 5 0

Barristers shall be paid according to the above Scale and the Solicitor instructing shall be paid two-thirds of the amount allowed to Counsel.

In any action or matter in which the Resident Magistrate shall be of opinion that the above fees are insufficient remuneration of the services performed on account of the difficulty or importance of the matter or the extraordinary skill and labour required and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of and shall make a special direction thereof the Resident Magistrate may allow in addition to the above rates such amount as he may think fit, not exceeding £10 10 0

Uncontested Cases under Section 148 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the amount does not exceed £2	0 9 0
When the amount exceeds £2 and does not exceed £10	0 15 0
“ “ “ £10 “ “ £20	1 1 0
“ “ “ £20 “ “ £50	1 13 0
“ “ “ £50 “ “ £75	3 3 0
“ “ “ £75 “ “ £100	4 4 0
“ “ “ £100	5 5 0

Provided when the defendant satisfies the Plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the Summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than two-thirds of the scale for uncontested costs.

In cases in Equity, actions in Tort and for unliquidated damages in contract, actions under the land jurisdiction and in Probate, when the defendant does not appear the Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow an amount not exceeding the rate fixed for contested cases.

Uncontested Cases under Section 151 of Law 39 of 1927—

Where the claim exceeds £2 and does not exceed £10	0 8 0
“ “ “ £10 “ “ £20	0 12 0
“ “ “ £20 “ “ £50	0 18 0
“ “ “ £50 “ “ £75	2 2 0
“ “ “ £75	3 3 0

Taking Judgment, Section 152 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the judgment given exceeds £2 and is less than £20	0 5 0
“ “ “ “ £20 “ “ £50	0 10 0
“ “ “ “ £50 “ “	1 1 0

Judgment Summonses and Fees under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927, when an order is made:

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 8 0
Where the amount exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 10 0
“ “ “ £10 “ “ £25	0 15 0
“ “ “ £25 “ “ £50	0 18 0
Where the amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	2 2 0
“ “ “ £100 “ “ £200	3 3 0
“ “ “ £200	4 4 0

Contested Judgment Summonses.

The Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow costs not exceeding one half of the amount of the fee for contested cases.

New Trial.

For every Motion for New Trial, when uncontested	0 10 6
When the Motion for a New Trial is contested, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate, from	£1 1s. to 5 5 0

Applications.

For substituted service	1 1 0
For Discovery, Interrogatories, from	£1 1s to 3 3 0

Arbitration.

The same as for contested cases. Costs of Counsel and Solicitor shall be in the award of the Arbitrator unless otherwise provided in the Order of Reference.

Travelling Expenses.

The Resident Magistrate may authorize travelling expenses when he considers that they ought to be allowed. He shall fix the amount allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an Appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant prior to transmission of the papers to the Appeal Court £2 2 0

Applications for Sale of Land.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the Order for the Sale of the land 2 2 0

In addition to the fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realises less than £20 1 1 0

When the land sold realises more than £20 but less than £50 2 2 0

When the land sold realises more than £50 but less than £100 3 3 0

When the land sold realises more than £100 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of the parties to be served or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or incumbrancer, or for any reason, the Resident Magistrate shall be of the opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

Where costs of parties other than a judgment creditor are awarded, the Resident Magistrate shall fix the amount of such costs.

Probate and Administration.

Applications to obtain a grant of Probate or Administration when the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50 2 2 0
 exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 4 4 0
 exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200 5 5 0
 exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 6 6 0

BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Serving every Summons or Subpœna or other document within one mile of nearest Court House, when the service need not be personal .. 0 1 6
 When such service is required to be personal, by Law .. 0 2 6
 If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile 0 0 6
 In the case of two or more persons in a Summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only.
2. Affidavit of service of Summons out of jurisdiction .. 0 1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security .. 0 2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security .. 0 2 0
5. For the delivery of goods replevied .. 0 5 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison including all expenses and assistants .. 0 7 6
 If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile 0 1 6

In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison. Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance, then the lowest fare both ways for the Bailiff, and one way for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the route is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.

7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the Bailiff and before being lodged in Prison, the Bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 7/6, and to all expenses necessarily incurred, not exceeding 1/- a mile or the distance actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the Bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours, then he will be entitled to a fee of 10/- for each 24 hours or part thereof after the first 24 hours.

Warrants of Possession.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 9. Executing Warrants of Possession | £0 10 0 |
| with mileage at the rate of 6d. a mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution. | |

Warrants of Execution against Goods.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 10. Serving every Notice of Warrant of execution against goods .. | 0 1 6 |
| 11. A Commission of 2½% on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the Bailiff in addition to mileage. | |
| 12. Executing Writs of Execution against goods, 1/- in the £ poundage to be on the nett proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale. | |
| 13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from the nearest Court House when the Bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25% of the amount of the Warrant. | |
| 14. Keeping possession of goods until sale, or until arranged between the parties, per day, not exceeding 7 days | |
| 15. For the appraisement of goods distrained 3d. in the £ on the value. For the sale and commission and delivery of the goods, 1/- in the £ on the nett produce of the sale together with all necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees. | 0 2 0 |

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by Order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 5% on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1% on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects or live stock and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration not exceeding the rate of £2% provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under Section 82 of Law 39 of 1927 or otherwise, that the Bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the Bailiff as under:
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1/6 a day for each animal until the Return Day.
 For the keep of dead stock, 6d. a day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the Claimant shall also pay the above rates until the date of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from the Court Houses of the parish which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees, shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.		Amts. to be charged where the assets of the bankrupt are sworn under £50.			Amts. to be charged where the assets of the bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedules, Exhibit and Affidavits in verification)	.. ..	0	3	0	0	3	0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final, and on every commission de bene esse	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any other proceedings or document, when necessary, per folio of 160 words, every figure being counted as a word	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits, except Affidavits in verification of Petitions	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every Subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every copy of such Subpoena for service	.. ..	0	0	3	0	0	6
For every Judge's Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk of the Courts	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every copy thereof when necessary	.. ..	0	0	3	0	0	6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	.. ..	0	0	3	0	0	6
For receiving and filing every claim	.. ..	0	0	3	0	0	6
For every bond or recognizance	.. ..	0	0	6	0	1	0
For entering every appeal	.. ..	0	5	0	0	5	0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	.. ..	0	1	0	0	2	0
Every other process, proceeding, act or matter not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for, shall, when the assets of the bankrupt are sworn at under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and when such assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.							

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing and those of any Clerk, Officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him, shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the assets of the bankrupt, if sufficient and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Resident Magistrate on the Treasurer.

	Where value of assets of bankrupt sworn under £50			Where value of assets of bankrupt sworn to exceed £50		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other documents, if not personally served	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court.	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any realty or personally under any process of the Court	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any realty or personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as, having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept, shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation, but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept	0	10	0	1	0	0
On commitment of any person by the Resident Magistrate, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary out of pocket expenses, when allowed)	0	2	6	0	5	0
For swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of execution of process or any other necessary affidavit	0	0	6	0	1	0
All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.						

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff, he shall be paid on the same principle and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 70 of Law 39 of 1927, it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 71 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a *habeas corpus* to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be

deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	B. Burrowes	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	18th June, '03
Ditto	F. W. Theeman	800 0 0	10th Nov., '32
Assistant R.M.	C. C. Sandford	800 0 0	6th July, '25
Clerk	A. D. Pixley	550 0 0	1st May, '27
Deputy Clerk	S. T. Ellington	400 0 0	18th Jan., '21
Senior Assistant Clerk	D. Marchalleck	300 0 0	1st Dec., '34
Assistant	D. McK. Seivright	230 0 0	6th Feb., '06
Ditto	A. G. Stephens	160 0 0	1st Dec., '25
Ditto	W. H. Alexander	160 0 0	7th April, '27
Ditto	G. A. Smith	} From Kingston Court.	
Ditto	A. B. Smith		
Ditto	L. B. Johnson		
Ditto	C. O. Blair		
Temporary Clerk	J. H. Blackwood	100 0 0	4th Aug., '22
Ditto	L. L. Phillips	100 0 0	2nd May, '33
Ditto	L. L. Phillips	100 0 0	6th May, '35
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	From Kingston Court.	
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	800 0 0	—
Clerk of Courts	O. E. Tomlinson	475 0 0	13th Aug., '07
	Travelling allowance	—	7d. per mile throughout
Deputy Clerk	K. W. Polack	290 0 0	7th July, '24
	Travelling allowance		
Assistant Clerk	C. D. Chapman	160 0 0	23rd Sept., '24
Ditto	J. H. Pennicooke	115 0 0	1st Aug., '25
Bailiff	T. U. Parris	60 0 0	13th Mar., '22
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. O. Thomson	800 0 0	15th May, '25
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	B. G. McDonald	475 0 0†	20th Aug., '12
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	C. Grant	250 0 0	21st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance	46 0 0	
Assistant	H. A. Grant	160 0 0	1st April, '31
Bailiff	P. A. Rerrie	60 0 0*	
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. M. Nethersole	800 0 0	6th May, '12
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	and 4d. per mile
Clerk	C. O. Segre	550 0 0†	1st April, '09
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	A. H. V. Cotterell	250 0 0	1st Aug., '20
	Travelling Allowance		
Assistant	L. K. Johnston	130 0 0	1st June, '33
Bailiff	D. L. Thompson	60 0 0*	—
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. MacGregor	800 0 0	1st Jan., '25
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	A. J. Cox	550 0 0†	1st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance		

*And Fees.

†And Bankruptcy Fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>			
Deputy Clerk	R. R. Phillips	£ s. d. 350 0 0	1st Oct, '21
Assistant	S. W. Mowatt	160 0 0	6th Feb., '28
ditto	W. D. Linton	145 0 0	1st Oct., '33
ditto	H. A. Anderson	130 0 0	1st June, '33
Bailiff	H. H. Blackwood	100 0 0*	1st April, '32
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	K. R. Brandon	800 0 0	18th Aug, '19
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk Courts	H. A. Cooper	550 0 0†	2nd Oct., '03
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	W. A. H. Duffus	250 0 0	1st Nov., '35
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	J. G. Lammie	160 0 0	19th July, '22
ditto	R. H. Smellie	100 0 0	1st Dec., '34
Bailiff	S. S. Anderson	100 0 0*	1st Oct., '10
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	800 0 0	10th Nov., '32
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	C. H. Collman	550 0 0†	17th Aug., '04
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	V. L. S. Scott	290 0 0	1st Nov., '21
Assistant	B. H. Barrett	130 0 0	19th Sept., '32
Bailiff	A. M. Jenkins	100 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. M. Cluer	800 0 0	March, '32
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	R. H. McLaughlin	550 0 0†	12th July, '26
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	H. G. Keeling	270 0 0	1st Jan., '22
Assistant Clerk	H. S. E. Stewart	115 0 0	1st Feb., '34
Bailiff	A. H. O. Cotterell	100 0 0*	1st Jan., '30
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	William Scholefield	800 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	S. L. Scott	550 0 0†	14th Sept., '25
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	C. Bedasse	290 0 0	6th April '21
Bailiff	E. T. Francis	100 0 0*	4th July, '23
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	800 0 0	16th Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	W. A. Duffus	550 0 0†	1st Mar., '93
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	Frank St. J. Hill	350 0 0	November '12
Assistant	E. J. Monteith	115 0 0	2nd Oct., '33
Bailiff	F. L. Williams	100 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	800 0 0	12th July, '26
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	N. A. Clare	500 0 0	3rd April, '20
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	P. C. Gunter	340 0 0	1st June, '33
Assistant	K. A. N. Aarons	160 0 0	1st April, '23
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	90 0 0*	1st Aug., '06

* And Fees.

† And Bankruptcy Fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Manchester.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate ‡	E. G. Cooper ..	800 0 0	1st June, '93
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. T. G. Southby ..	— 550 0 0†	
Deputy Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. C. J. St. L. Henry ..	— 350 0 0	12th Oct., '23
Assistant ..	William H. Swaby ..	160 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Bailiff ..	F. W. Brown ..	100 0 0*	1st April, '26
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant. J. L. Cundall, M.A. (actg.) ..	800 0 0	1st Feb., '29
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. A. E. Nash ..	— 475 0 0	1st July, '31
Deputy Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. I. D. Eccleston ..	— 275 0 0	14th May, '23
Assistant ..	Duty Allowance .. H. E. Munroe ..	25 0 0 115 0 0	— 10th Nov., '34
ditto ..	C. G. Grant ..	115 0 0	1st June, '93
Bailiff ..	G. L. Palmer ..	100 0 0*	16th April, '13
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. E. D. Carberry ..	800 0 0	19th Jan., '27
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. J. L. Cundall, M.A. ..	— 525 0 0†	1st Feb., '29
Deputy Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance .. L. T. Moodie ..	— 250 0 0	12th Oct., '25
Assistant ..	A. C. V. Whiting ..	145 0 0	1st April, '32
ditto ..	V. L. Lopez ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '34
Bailiff ..	G. V. T. B. Parkins ..	100 0 0*	15th Nov., '16

* And fees. † And Bankruptcy Fees. ‡ With jurisdiction over Spaldings Court

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904, every Resident Magistrate appointed under that Law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal

cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each Information	£0	3	0
" Summons	0	3	6
" Warrant	0	3	6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0	3	0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0	5	6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0	2	0
" Warrant of distress	0	2	0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0	3	6
" Order of Court	0	2	0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0	3	0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0	15	0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0	1	0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS. 1936.

KINGSTON—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Every Monday except the 13th April, 25th May, 3rd August and 9th November. Every Tuesday. Every Wednesday except 1st January, 26th February and 3rd June. Every Thursday. Every Friday except 10th April and 25th December.

CIVIL.

Kingston—January 6th, 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 2nd, 16th; April 6th, 20th; May 4th, 18th; June 1st, 15th; July 6th, 20th; August 10th, 24th; September 7th, 21st; October 5th, 19th; November 2nd, 16th; December 7th, 21st.

Judgment Summonses will be heard on the Tuesday following each of the above dates.

CIVIL.

Halfway Tree—First and third Mondays in each month (except in the month of August, when the second and fourth Mondays will be substituted.)

Stony Hill—First Tuesday in each month.

Gordon Town—Second Tuesday in each month.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Halfway Tree—Every Wednesday in each month except January 1st, February 26th, June 3rd. Every Thursday in each month.

Stony Hill—First and third Tuesdays in each month.

Gordon Town—Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Halfway Tree—Every Tuesday in each month.

ST. THOMAS—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Morant Bay—January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June

10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th.

Bath—January 9th, 16th, 23rd; February 13th, 20th, 27th; March 13th, 19th, 26th; April 9th, 16th, 23rd; May 14th, 21st, 28th; June, 11th, 18th, 25th; July 9th, 16th, 23rd; August 13th, 20th, 27th; September 11th, 17th, 24th; October 8th, 15th, 22nd; November 12th, 19th, 26th; December 10th, 17th.

Cedar Valley—January 14th; February 11th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.

Yallahs—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 20th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 16th; December 14th.

CIVIL.

Morant Bay—January 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 3rd, 17th; April 7th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

Bath—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Cedar Valley—January 14th; February 11th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.

Yallahs—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 20th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 16th; December 14th.

PORTLAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each month.

Hope Bay—The Fridays following the first and third Mondays in each month except the 10th April and 25th December for which the 17th April and the 21st December are substituted.

Buff Bay—The Wednesdays following the first and third Mondays in each month except the 3rd and 17th June for which the 10th and 24th June are substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month.

CIVIL.

Port Antonio—The first Monday in each month, except the 3rd August for which the 10th August is substituted.

Hope Bay—The Friday following the first Monday in each month except the 10th April for which the 17th April is substituted.

Buff Bay—The Wednesday following the first Monday in each month except the 3rd June for which the 10th June is substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month.

N.B.—The Deputy Clerk will attend at Manchioneal on the first Monday in each month except the 3rd August for which the 10th August is substituted; and at Hope Bay and Buff Bay on the second Monday in each month except the 13th April and the 10th August and the 9th November for which the 20th April, the 17th August and the 16th November are substituted for the purpose of issuing process.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The 12th March and the 10th September.

SETTLEMENT OF JURY LIST.

The 13th August and the 10th September.

SETTLEMENT OF VOTERS LIST.

The 2nd April.

ST. MARY—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Richmond—Every Tuesday in each month.

Port Maria—Every Wednesday in each month except the 1st January, the 26th February and the 3rd June.

Annotto Bay—Every Thursday in each month except 12th March and 10th September.

Gayle—Every first and third Fridays in each month.

CIVIL.

Richmond—Every first Tuesday in each month.

Port Maria—Every first Wednesday in each month except the 1st January when the Court will be held on the 8th January, and except the 3rd June when the Court will be held on the 10th June.

Annotto Bay—Every first Thursday in each month.

Gayle—Every first Friday in each month.

SAINT ANN—CIVIL.

St. Ann's Bay—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Brown's Town—January 8th; February 5th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd; October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.

Cave Valley—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Ocho Rios—January 14th; March 10th; May 12th; July 14th; September 8th; November 10th.

Claremont—January 21st; February 18th; March 17th; April 21st; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 18th; September 15th; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th.

Moneague—January 28th; February 25th; March 24th; April 28th; May 26th; June 23rd; July 28th; August 25th; September 22nd; October 27th; November 24th; December 22nd.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Ann's Bay—January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; May 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; July 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; September 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; November 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.

Brown's Town—January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th.

Cave Valley—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

Ocho Rios—January 14th; March 10th; May 12th; July 14th; September 8th; November 10th.

Claremont—January 21st; February 18th; March 17th; April 21st; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 18th; September 15th; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th.

Moneague—January 28th; February 25th; March 24th; April 28th; May 26th; June 23rd; July 28th; August 25th; September 22nd; October 27th; November 24th; December 22nd.

TRELAWNY—CIVIL.

Falmouth—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Clarks Town—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 7th; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Ulster Spring—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.
 Duncans—January 29th; February 28th; March 25th; April 29th; May 27th; June 24th; July 29th; August 26th; September 23rd; October 28th; November 25th; December 21st.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Falmouth—January 14th, 21st, 28th; February 11th, 18th, 25th; March 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 14th, 21st, 28th; May 12th, 19th, 26th; June 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; July 14th, 21st, 28th; August 11th, 18th, 25th; September 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 13th, 20th, 27th; November 10th, 17th, 24th; December 8th, 15th, 22nd.
 Clarks Town—January 6th, 17th; February 3rd, 20th; March 2nd, 19th; April 6th, 16th; May 4th, 21st; June 1st, 18th; July 6th, 16th; August 7th, 20th; September 7th, 17th; October 5th, 15th; November 2nd, 19th; December 7th, 17th.
 Ulster Spring—January 10th, 24th; February 13th, 27th; March 12th, 26th; April 9th, 23rd; May 14th, 28th; June 11th, 25th; July 9th, 23rd; August 13th, 27th; September 10th, 24th; October 8th, 22nd; November 12th, 26th; December 10th.
 Duncans—January 29th; February 28th; March 25th; April 29th; May 27th; June 24th; July 29th; August 26th; September 23rd; October 28th; November 25th; December 21st.

ST. JAMES—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Montego Bay—Every Wednesday (except 1st January, 26th February and the 3rd of June. For the latter two dates the 25th February and the 2nd June are substituted.)
 Cambridge—The first Friday and the third Thursday in each month.
 Spring Mount—The fourth Thursday in each month.
 Adelphi—The second Thursday in each month (except the 13th August, when the Court will be held on the 14th August.)

CIVIL.

Montego Bay—The third Monday in each month.
 Cambridge—The first Friday in each month.

HANOVER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Lucea—Every Tuesday.
 Green Island—The second and fourth Fridays in each month except 10th April and 25th December for which 8th April and 23rd December are substituted.
 Miles Town—The first Monday in each month except August, when it will be the second Monday.
 Sandy Bay—The first and third Fridays in each month.

CIVIL

Lucea—The first Thursday in each month.
 Green Island—The second Friday in each month (except 10th April for which 8th April is substituted.)
 Mile Town—The first Monday in each month (except August when it will be the second Monday.)
 Sandy Bay—The first Friday in each month.

WESTMORELAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Savanna-la-Mar—January 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; February 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; June 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; August 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; September 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; November 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; December 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.
 Bluefields—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Whithorn—January 16th; February 20th; March 19th; April 16th; May 21st; June 18th; July 16th; August 20th; September 17th; October 15th; November 19th; December 17th.

Bethel Town—January 23rd; February 27th; March 26th; April 23rd; May 28th; June 25th; July 23rd; August 27th; September 24th; October 22nd; November 26th; December 24th.

Little London—January 17th; February 21st; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.

CIVIL.

Sav.-la-Mar—January 8th; February 5th; March 4th; April 1st; May 6th; June 10th; July 1st; August 5th; September 2nd; October 7th; November 4th; December 2nd.

Whithorn—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Bethel Town—January 9th; February 13th; March 11th; April 9th; May 14th; June 11th; July 9th; August 12th; September 11th; October 8th; November 12th; December 10th.

Bluefields—The same as Criminal Courts.

Little London—The same as Criminal Courts.

ST. ELIZABETH—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Black River—January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th.

Malvern—January 13th, 27th; February 3rd, 24th; March 9th, 23rd; April 6th, 27th; May 11th, 26th; June 8th, 22nd; July 13th, 27th; August 10th, 24th; September 14th, 28th; October 5th, 26th; November 16th, 30th; December 14th, 28th.

New Market—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 3rd, 17th; April 7th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

Santa Cruz—January 2nd, 16th; February 6th, 20th; March 5th, 19th; April 2nd, 16th; May 7th, 21st; June 4th, 18th; July 2nd, 16th; August 6th, 20th; September 3rd, 18th; October 1st, 15th; November 5th, 19th; December 3rd, 17th.

Balaclava—January 9th, 23rd; February 13th, 27th; March 13th, 26th; April 9th, 23rd; May 14th, 28th; June 11th, 25th; July 9th, 23rd; August 14th, 27th; September 1st, 24th; October 8th, 22nd; November 12th, 26th; December 10th, 24th.

CIVIL.

Black River—January 22nd; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

Malvern—January 13th; February 3rd; March 9th; April 6th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 5th; November 16th; December 14th.

New Market—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st;

Santa Cruz—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Balaclava—January 9th; February 13th; March 13th; April 9th; May 14th; June 11th; July 9th; August 14th; September 11th; October 8th; November 12th; December 10th.

MANCHESTER AND THE SPALDINGS COURT—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

- Mandeville—January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd.
- Christiana—January 10th, 24th; February 14th, 28th; March 13th, 27th; April 9th, 24th; May 8th, 22nd; June 12th, 26th; July 10th, 24th; August 14th, 28th; September 11th, 25th; October 9th, 23rd; November 13th, 27th; December 11th.
- Spaldings—January 14th, 28th; February 11th, 25th; March 10th, 24th; April 14th, 28th; May 12th, 26th; June 9th, 23rd; July 14th, 28th; August 11th, 25th; September 8th, 22nd; October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th, 21st.
- Cottage—January 13th, 27th; February 10th, 24th; March 9th, 23rd; April 7th, 27th; May 11th, 18th; June 8th, 22nd; July 13th, 27th; August 10th, 24th; September 14th, 28th; October 12th, 26th; November 16th, 30th; December 14th.
- Wigton—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 4th; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.
- Porus—January 17th; February 21st; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.

CIVIL.

- Mandeville—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.
- Christiana—January 10th; February 14th; March 13th; April 9th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.
- Spaldings—January 14th; February 11th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.
- Cottage—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 7th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 16th; December 14th.
- Wigton—Same as Criminal Courts.
- Porus—Same as Criminal Courts.

CLARENDON—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

- Chapelton—January 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th.
- Frankfield—January 7th, 21st; February 4th, 18th; March 3rd, 17th; April 7th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.
- May Pen—January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; May 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; July 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; September 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; November 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.
- Alley—January 6th, 20th; February 7th, 17th; March 2nd, 16th; April 6th, 20th; May 4th, 18th; June 8th, 22nd; July 6th, 20th; August 7th, 17th; September 7th, 21st; October 9th, 19th; November 2nd, 16th; December 7th, 21st.

CIVIL.

- Chapelton—January 14th; February 11th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 9th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.

Frankfield—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 17th; May 11th; June 15th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 13th; December 14th.

May Pen—January 2nd; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Alley—January 6th; February 7th; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 8th; July 6th; August 7th; September 7th; October 9th; November 2nd; December 7th.

ST. CATHERINE—CIVIL.

Spanish Town—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 20th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 17th; September 14th; October 12th; November 16th; December 14th.

Linstead—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 10th; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Old Harbour—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Spanish Town—January 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; February 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; June 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; August 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; September 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; November 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; December 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th.

Linstead—January 2nd, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th, 27th; March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; April 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; May 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; June 4th, 10th, 17th, 24th; July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; September 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; October 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th.

Old Harbour—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

SPECIAL FIXTURES.

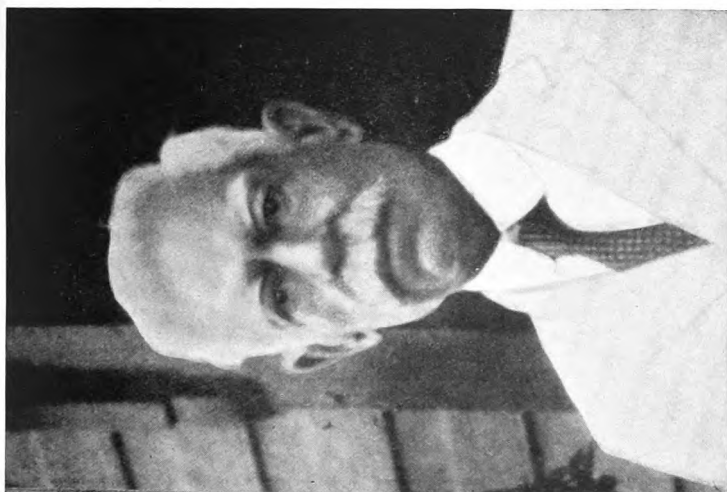
Spirit Licensing Sessions by the Licensing Authority—12th March and 10th September, 1936.

Settlement of Voters List by Resident Magistrate—2nd April and 9th April, 1936

Settlement of Jury List by all Justices of the Peace—13th August and 10th September, 1936.



HON. LT. COLONEL L. G. HARRISON,
Custos of St. Thomas.



HON. H. A. S. SANFTLEBEN
Custos of Hanover.

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1936.

List supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.

KINGSTON.

Custos.

Hon. N. B. Livingston (1936)

Resident Magistrate.

Bertram Burrowes

F. W. Theeman

C. C. Sandford

Justices of the Peace who are residing in Kingston.

Hon. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.
Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong,
L.R.C.P.

David Charles Vaz

Lauriston C. E. Nunes

John Leopold King, B.A., LL.B.

James Michael O'Connor

A. E. Delgado

A. M. Tucker

Reginald Fletcher

Benjamin Alberga

Vernon C. Alexander

R. W. Dale Hewson

Alan Ritchie

Arnold Louis Malabre

Inspector W. A. Orrett

Everard E. Penso, D.D.S.

A. D. Jacobs (senior)

S. V. Higgins

E. R. Hanna

Major T. B. Nicholson

John Hodgson

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Eugene Finzi

T. N. Aguilar

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

William Wilson, O.B.E.

Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G.

Reginald Emanuel Seaton, Cross Roads
P.O.

William Eden Clarke

Reginald E. H. Melhado

S. C. Burke

Lionel deMercado

E. H. Sanguinetti

Edwin Charley

Hon. Alfred Horace DaCosta

Frederick Cohen Henriques

Ernest Bertram Nethersole

G. D. Robertson

William Patterson Cowie Adam

Hon. Ellis Levy

William James Walker, M.B.E.

Hon. Duncan Hamilton Hall, I.S.O.

Arthur V. Kingdon

Owen Karl Henriques

Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.

Edward George Orrett

William Kirkpatrick

Cecil Malvern DaCosta

Hon. George Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E.

Hon. Henry Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Wm. Henry Francis Sidley

Michael deCordova

Hon. G. C. Wainwright

James B. Stiven

James Alfred Miller

William Gamble

Ewan D. Macdougall

George Duncan Robertson, Cross Roads

J. R. Brandon

Vincent L. George

Lieut. Maurice R. MacKenzie (Port
Royal)

Inspector-General Owen Franklin Wright

R. C. Waters

Major Robert Watson, D.S.O., M.C.
(Port Royal)

Herbert L. Harris

Lindsay P. Downer

William E. O. Turvill

A. R. Dignum, M.B.E.

Hon. Sir C. W. Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.

R. B. Barker

Dr. L. M. Moody

L. R. Mordecai

B. O. Parks

F. N. Isaacs

P. G. Duff

ST. ANDREW.

Custos.

Hon. S. R. Cargill (1932)

Resident Magistrate.

Raymond Brown, B.A., LL.B.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.

Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring

H. E. Bolton, Halfway Tree

A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill

Otto Crowden, Halfway Tree

J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill

David Watt, Halfway Tree
 J. H. Watt, Mavis Bank
 James Henderson, Constant Spring
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring
 A. M. Davis, Liguanea P.O.
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads
 Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C.,
 Cross Roads
 Renee V. Malabre, Halfway Tree
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads
 W. J. Palmer, Halfway Tree
 Lieut. Colonel C. S. MacLavery, D.S.O.,
 New Castle
 E. H. Sanguinetti, Cross Roads
 W. B. Powell, Halfway Tree
 G. N. Penso, Halfway Tree
 W. C. Syer, St. Peters
 G. D. Robertson, Cross Roads
 M. S. Goodman, Hope Gardens
 Lindsay P. Downer, Constant Spring.
 Rev. E. A. Edwards, Cross Roads
 R. Lopez, Gordon Town
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank
 W. J. Walker, Gordon Town
 E. C. Orrett, Halfway Tree
 D. L. Feurtado, I.S.O., Halfway Tree
 R. J. Miller, Cross Roads
 T. J. Francis, Lawrence Tavern
 Major W. H. Plant, Halfway Tree
 Dr. J. J. Grace, Gordon Town
 S. S. Woodward, Dallas
 Reginald Emanuel Seaton, Cross Roads
 P.O.
 T. R. Dixon, Halfway Tree
 C. Hope Panton, Halfway Tree
 R. C. S. Rutty, Constant Spring
 Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, Cross Roads
 V. C. Alexander, Halfway Tree
 O. F. Wright, Cross Roads.
 F. N. Isaacs, Halfway Tree

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

T. N. Drake
 W. E. Clark, Mandeville
 J. C. Knollys
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 James M. O'Connor, Insp. Police, Kingston
 J. L. Vickeridge, Riversdale, St. Catherine
 R. C. Waters, Morant Bay
 Dr. C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Claremont
 H. C. Robinson, Mandeville
 H. H. Pouyat, Hanover.

SAINT THOMAS.

Custos.

Hon. Lt. Col. L. G. Harrison, Morant
 Bay (1933)

Resident Magistrate.

A. O. Thomson

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Trinity Ville
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay
 Capt. John Hamilton, Bath
 R. A. Lightbourne, Morant Bay
 Horace F. W. Munn, Seaforth
 Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay
 H. E. Pengelly, Port Morant
 R. F. Robison, Port Morant
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant
 Bay
 John G. Marchalleck, Morant Bay
 Rev. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 Rev. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Golden
 Grove
 C. E. Randall, Bath
 R. A. Burke, Llandewey
 Turner L. Pearson, Morant Bay
 K. S. Calder, Seaforth
 Alton H. Phillipps, Morant Bay
 Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Morant Bay
 Major Byron Frank Caws, Trinity Ville
 Albert Henry Robertson, Bath
 Cecil Alexander DeLisser, Port Morant
 Leonard Hamilton Caryll, Trinity Ville
 R. C. S. Macfarlane, Morant Bay
 Capt. Robert Hamilton-Smith, Golden
 Grove.
 Alfred Eleazar Wyatt, Seaforth
 Henry Emanuel McPherson, Morant Bay
 Robert Charles Lightbourne, Yallahs
 C. V. Munn, Cedar Valley
 D. E. Moyston, Morant Bay
 W. O. Isaacs, Cedar Valley
 Ernest Alexander James, Port Morant
 Robert Tullis Harrison, Morant Bay
 Walter Gordon Pengelley, Cedar Valley
 Dr. Amos Isaac Foster, Golden Grove
 D. P. Ehrenstein, Seaforth
 G. D. L. Thompson, Golden Grove
 J. B. Cuthill, Golden Grove
 R. C. Waters

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert E. Hollis
 H. Egerton Eves
 E. H. Quin
 F. N. Miles
 Victor A. Michelin, Dry Harbour
 J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay
 C. H. Vidal Hall
 Maxwell D. Trench, Kenya
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.
 William Munn, Kenya

Major Wm. W. Rhodes
 H. C. G. Purchas, Halfway Tree
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour
 L. R. O'Hanlon
 M. O. V. French-Mullen
 George O'Toole, Port Maria
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Mandeville
 W. J. B. Bayne
 Guy W. Harris, Mandeville
 Leslie W. Hitchins, Kingston
 Rev. C. A. Wilson
 W. A. Orrett, Kingston
 C. H. Burke
 R. D. Garcia, Gordon Town
 Leonard Wallace Thomas
 M. G. Beckford

PORTLAND.

Custos.

Hon. T. C. Geddes, Buff Bay (1933).

Resident Magistrate.

J. M. Nethersole, Port Antonio.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Leonard Alston Wates, Port Antonio
 James Gregory Patterson, Port Antonio
 Anthony N. M. Benn, Spring Hill
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood,
 Manchioneal
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, St. Margaret's Bay
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town
 Alexander Doull, Buff Bay
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay
 Fred. M. Jones, Hector's River
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay
 Clarence Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port
 Antonio
 Cecil Hugh Phillips, Port Antonio
 William Harper Watson, St. Margaret's Bay
 Rev. Albert Victor Petgrave, Port Antonio
 Ernest Harold Percy Greaves, Orange Bay
 Herbert George Seaton Myers, Hope Bay
 Harold Egbert Allan, Port Antonio
 Arthur E. Bryan, Port Antonio
 Tomlin Augustus Campbell, Port Antonio
 Horatio Alexander Forsyth, Port Antonio
 Stanley Leopold Hillary, Port Antonio
 Horace Malone Ryan, Fairy Hill
 G. Rupert Arbuthnot Leslie, Manchioneal
 Clarence Henderson Gray, Swift River

C. A. Benbow-Miller, Buff Bay
 Francis Norman Miles, Inspector of Police,
 Port Antonio.
 H. A. Paterson, Priestman's River
 Major Barker-Hahlo

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert Edward Hollis
 Robert James Miller, Halfway Tree
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart,
 Kingston
 Samuel Constantine Burke, Kingston
 Edward Eyre Courtney Hosack, England
 Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour
 Richard Harvey Davis
 Cecil Joseph Dignam
 Henry C. G. Purchas, Claremont
 Leslie Wetherell Hitchins
 John Courtney Knollys, Montego Bay
 Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., England
 Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, K.C.M.G., Epworth
 Hon. Sir William Morrison, Kt., Kingston
 William Augustus Carpenter, Kingston
 William Henry Plant, Halfway Tree
 Samuel Dell Smith, Halfway Tree
 E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Cross
 Roads
 E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 Kingston
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Halfway
 Tree
 Wilfred Innes Pocock, Bowden.
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Kingston
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Kingston
 James Hillary, Kingston
 Martin Luther Burke, Guy's Hill
 Charles Lopez Isaacs, Haiti

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Hon. Arthur C. Westmorland (1924).

Resident Magistrate.

C. M. MacGregor.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland,
 Highgate
 Graham Hawkins, Hamstead
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
 John Henry Scarlett, Albany
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Richmond

Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill P.O.
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L. Goffe, Highgate
 Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay
 Rev. James MacNee, Carron Hall
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
 Geo. Ivanhoe Leecesne, M.B., C.M., Edin., Annotto Bay
 H. W. R. Scott, Hampstead
 S. M. Roche, Gayle
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
 Massy Onge Vincent Ffrench-Mullen, Annotto Bay
 Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria
 Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate
 Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack, Hampstead
 Clifford Lynn Clemeston, Port Maria
 Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay
 Rev. Chas. Smith Brown, Gayle
 Henry George DeLisser, Richmond
 Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay
 J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay
 A. Knox-Wright, Annotto Bay
 Howard R. Smith, Mount Regale
 Daniel H. Jackson, Port Maria
 Rev. E. W. Hunt, Castleton
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Richmond
 Thomas James Lobban, Retreat
 Carl I. Marzink, Annotto Bay
 H. S. Schleifer, Richmond
 T. R. B. Vermont, Lodge P.O.
 Kenneth A. McCarthy, Port Maria
 Ernest L. Sharpe, Retreat
 Sidney E. Townend, Oracabessa
 Arnold S. Campbell, Annotto Bay
 Hon. H. E. Vernon, Belfield
 V. R. Sutherland, Jack's River
 Rev. H. Ward, Islington
 C. S. Boyd, Lucky Hill
 J. H. Byles, Richmond
 W. P. C. Adam, Port Maria

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Linstead
 Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Kenneth McKenzie Pringle, Claremont P.O.
 Charles Orrett, Buff Bay
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Kingston
 Cornelius R. Tyson, Linstead P.O.
 John Sinclair, Kingston
 Robert J. Fraser, Kingston
 John Lockett, Kingston

Thos. J. Hazlett
 Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Edin., Black River
 John McKenzie Pringle
 Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.
 C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Kingston
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston
 Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town
 Revd. Jos. George Peterkin, Seafield P.O.
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlon.
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 Owen Bede Casserly, Jackson Town P.O.
 D. Tolmie
 Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Mile Gully
 Rev. Herbert A. Cover, Blackstonedged, St. Ann
 C. C. Langlois, Kingston
 F. S. Ruddy, Kingston
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack
 George A. Dougall, Laughlands P.O.
 William Magee, Spanish Town
 Henry Joselyn Dodd, Mandeville
 Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Kingston
 Dr. J. J. Edwards, Lucea.
 Ronald Macdonald, Christiana
 H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Claremont
 Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Golden Grove P.O.
 Edward George Orrett, Halfway Tree
 William I. Escoffery, M.B., Ch.B., Aber., Browns Town
 J. L. Lord, Christiana
 George O'Toole, Trelawny

ST. ANN.

Custos.

Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, Kt..
 C.M.G. (1933) Annandale, Epworth

Resident Magistrate.

K. R. Brandon, Claremont

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

Edward Pratt, Chalky Hill
 A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town
 A. B. D. Rerrie, St. Ann's Bay
 Leicester L. Roper, Lucky Hill
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
 D. G. McConnell, Borobridge
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Runaway Bay

Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town
 Henry Percival Stephenson, St. Ann's Bay
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
 C. N. Heming, Claremont
 W. H. Wilmot Westmorland, Blackstonedged
 G.. C. Br wn, Alderton
 Arthur R. McGrath, Brown's Town
 A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios
 Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood
 T. E. Dennison, Runaway Bay
 Stirling Mowbray Fisher, Runaway Bay
 John Edward Vincent Townend, Claremont
 Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay
 John Leslie Mais, Lodge
 Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town
 Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Moneague
 Edwin William Helwig, Brown's Town
 Arthur Augustus Lindo, Cave Valley
 Percival Louis Ambrose Arscott, St.

Ann's Bay

A. M. Gordon, St. Ann's Bay
 C. F. Thompson, Cave Valley
 K. M. deRoux, Claremont
 Major C. L. Roper, Moneague
 Hugh Nesbitt Pullar, Lime Hall
 G. J. Casserly, St. Ann's Bay
 C. H. Scott, St. Ann's Bay
 G. A. Dougal, Laughlands
 Alexander Cook, Alexandria
 C. S. Kelly, Brown's Town
 Charles Sylvester Cotter, Lime Hall
 John Sylvester O'Hara, Pedro
 Gerald McCaulay, St. Ann's Bay
 Hubert Joslen, M.D., Durh.. M.R.C.S.,
 Eng., L.R.C.P., London, Claremont.
 D. Theo. Wint, Inverness
 Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M. C.,
 Alderton
 J. Stanley Lyon, St. Ann's Bay
 H. S. Dalrymple, Laughlands
 Volny J. Rennie, Ocho Rios
 G. D. Phillips, Cave Valley
 Claudius Long, Moneague
 Ben. C. Oliphant, Moneague
 Martin J. Rennie, Brown's Town

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin., Mandeville
 H. Q. Levy, Kingston
 H. C. G. Purchas, St. Andrew
 A. C. Paton, Scotland
 Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.,
 Kingston
 A. H. Davis, Cross Roads
 Horace A. Fowler, Guys Hill
 J. C. Knollys, Montpelier
 Cyril A. Escoffery, Panama
 H. J. Dodd, Manchester
 V. A. Michelin, Grange Hill
 G. L. N. Walker, England
 W. H. Orrett, Spanish Town

A. D. Stephenson, St. James
 M. V. Townend, England
 George O'Toole, St. Mary
 D. S. M. Clark, Mandeville
 Capt. C. M. G. Purchas, M.C., St Andrew
 E. N. Miles, Portland

TRELAWNY.

Custos.

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C., Falmouth
 (1920).

Resident Magistrate.

W. Scholefield

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George P. Dewar, Duncans
 John H. Clerk, Falmouth
 Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth
 Percy E. F. Robertson, Falmouth
 A. W. Gordon, Rio Bueno P.O.
 Herbert E. Capstick, Stewart Town P.O.
 Dr. F. A. G. Purchas, Jackson Town
 Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 John Stockhausen, Stewart Town
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth
 H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town
 G. G. C. Dewar, Duncans P.O.
 Alistair S. Gray, Falmouth
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans
 Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop
 Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P.,
 L.R.C.S., Edin., Duncans
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Arthur McArthur, M.C., Albert Town
 Colin G. Edwards, Duan Vale P.O.
 Alva A. Milliner, Duan Vale P.O.
 Robert E. Gentles, Coleyville
 Ralston Caldwell Grant, Hampden P.O.
 Alfred Charles Gregg, Ulster Spring P.O.
 Frederick Lindo DePass, Deeside P.O.
 James Howie Aitken, Clark's Town P.C.
 Robert Stewart Grant, Falmouth
 John Campbell Cadien, Falmouth
 E. R. F. Burgess, Deeside P.O.
 F. X. Ferreira, Duncans P.O.
 Brig-General H. S. Sewell, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 Duncans P.O.
 V. C. Robotham, Wait-a-Bit P.O.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Theodore M. DePass, Petersfield
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston

Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Matthew Scott, Port Maria
 Herbert T. Steel, Grange Hill
 Rev. J. R. M. Cass
 Alexander Doull
 Edmund Upton Wooler, Kingston
 Rev. G. H. Lea
 F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 C. G. F. Robertson, Mile Gully
 F. M. Ellis, Alley
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Black River
 William Mazee, May Pen
 Maurice Bernal Blake
 Walter M. Beresford, M.C., C.G., Southern
 Nigeria
 Harold A. Melville, Kingston
 E. D. Arscott, Cross Roads
 A. W. Clerk
 Dr. G. H. Robertson, Kingston
 Rev. D. D. Parather, B.A., Retreat P.O.
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Cross
 Roads P.O.
 E. G. Orrett, Port Maria
 Clive Alexander Smith, Port Antonio.
 Alva A. Milliner, Laughlands P.O.
 Donald Gillon Ross, St. Ann's Bay

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett (1933).

Resident Magistrate.

R. M. Cluer.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

David Mills, Montego Bay
 Edmund Hurt, Montego Bay
 Harry J. H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Fyffe Roxburgh, Montego Bay
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay
 Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Montego Bay
 H. C. Shekell, Cambridge
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
 Rev. J. A. Jones, Point
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
 Noel Sanford, Lumbs River
 A. B. Lowe, Adelphi
 Henry George Scudamore, John's Hall
 Dr. David Lawrence Tate, Montego Bay

Ralstoun Cadwell Grant, Hampden
 Frank Mack Hoyt, Montego Bay
 Gareth Ambrose Wolferstein, Cambridge
 Herbert A. Holmes, Anchovy
 Walter Edward Roxburgh, Montpelier
 J. G. M. Robertson
 W. J. D. Shore, Somerton
 F. L. DePass, Spring Vale, Deeside
 Rev. Isiah Augustus Dell, Little River
 R. C. Clegg, Montego Bay
 A. W. Eldemire, Montego Bay
 Aubrey Stephenson, Montego Bay
 Clifford Curliiff Delroy DeLisser, Montego
 Bay
 C. M. O'gilvie, Reading
 J. H. Harvey Clark, Montego Bay
 G. A. Archer, Little River
 T. P. Leaden, Somerton
 S. H. Whittingham, Cambridge
 C. G. Scudamore, Montego Bay
 A. K. Hart, Montego Bay.

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Major Aubrey Allwood Hyde, Clark's Town
 Maurice Malcolm, England
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Alexander Doull, Buff Bay
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston
 George S. Taylor, Clarks Town
 Robert Stewart Grant, Good Hope,
 Falmouth
 Fred. M. Ellis, Constant Spring
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay
 George O'Toole, St. Ann's Bay
 V. G. Purchas, Clarendon
 S. R. Cover
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Content
 Bumboo.

HANOVER.

Custos

Hon. H. A. S. Sanftleben (1933)

Resident Magistrate.

S. R. Braithwaite (acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Ernest P. Beresford, Hopewell
 Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay

Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Ramble
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island
 Harold J. Charley, Ramble
 J. Thomson Evans, Green Island
 W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish
 Rev. A. B. Mullings, Green Island
 Rev. H. U. Messam, Riverside
 H. A. Roxburgh, Green Island
 O. C. A. Donaldson, Hopewell
 G. Levy, Lucea
 J. M. Edwards, Shettlewood, Montpelier
 Denys Kirkman Hodgson, Montpelier
 Herbert Henry Pouyatt, Sandy Bay
 Leonard Gyde Hudson-Heaven, Ramble
 H. W. T. Browne, Sandy Bay
 Gustavus William Webster, Lucea
 Octavius Lambert Record, Lucea.

Justices of the Peace who are residing in another Parish.

F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch.B., Kingston
 Geo. R. Arbuthnot Leslie, Montpelier
 C. A. Smith, Depot, Kingston
 Dr. Robert George Sherlock, Pt. Antonio
 George O'Toole, Falmouth
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Hagley Gap

WESTMORELAND.

Custos.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar (1921).

Resident Magistrate.

S. R. Braithwaite (acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John Stringer Brownhill, Negril
 Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield
 Stainton Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Hon. Dr. John W. N. Hudson, Darliston
 Theodore Mitchell dePass, Petersfield
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Chester Castle
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Savanna-la-Mar
 Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Solomon Alexander Isaacs, M.D. (N.Y.), Savanna-la-Mar
 Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield
 Cyril Osmonde Hayton Hudson, Savanna-la-Mar
 Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Hart Delville, Savanna-la-Mar
 Henry Alexander Tate, Savanna-la-Mar

Fred. Farquharson, Little London
 Victor Alfred Michelin, Grange Hill
 Raymond Griffiths Kirkham, Bluefields
 Patrick Thomas Meany, Grange Hill
 Theodore Rowland Williams, Bethel Town
 Arthur John Drew, M.D., Negril
 Roland W. B. Whitelock, Bluefields
 Harold C. Cahusac, Grange Hill
 J. Murphy, Sav-la-Mar
 Eric Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Albert N. Hylton, Savanna-la-Mar
 George Harvey, Darliston
 Eddleston S. Harvey, Whitehouse
 Patrick Joseph Whitty, Petersfield

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

John Charley, England
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Fred. H. Farquharson, Balacava
 H. C. G. Purchas, Montego Bay
 Melville W. Harrell, England
 Henry J. Dodd, Mandeville
 Rev. Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth
 R. Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 Maurice Malcolm, England
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston
 Robert George Sherlock, Falmouth
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Percival Henry Gregg, England
 Henry Marshall King, West Africa
 Rev. Cimon Fred. George Jolly, Spanish Tn.
 Fred. Lindo DePass, Dec Side
 William Eardley Calder, Priestman's River
 Rev. Jas. Carnegie, Maggoty
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Montego Bay
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Linstead
 Rev. Herbert Alexander Cover, Guy's Hill
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Hopewell, Hanover
 P. O. Williams, Green Island, Hanover
 George Rupert Arbuthnot-Leslie, Montpelier
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Mandeville
 Richard Farewell Williams, Kingston
 Edward P. Haughton James, Hanover.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos.

Hon. A. E. Harrison, Munro College (1920)

Resident Magistrate.

R. H. McLaughlin (acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

F. H. R. Farquharson, Balacava
 H. W. Griffith, Black River.
 C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse

C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 P. W. Sangster, Mountainside
 E. James Smith, Southfield
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern
 John Connacher, Black River
 Major George Livesy Knowles, Malvern
 T. E. Levy, Black River
 Rev. R. Whaites, Balacava
 Rev. Hugh McTear, Maggoty
 W. H. H. Redpath, Balacava
 R. D. Binns, Southfield.
 W. V. Beaumont, Black River
 P. E. Browne, Middle Quarters
 J. C. Earle, Aberdeen
 C. R. Binns, Myersville
 H. E. C. Farquharson, Lacovia
 J. A. E. Daly, Munro College
 L. Densham, Santa Cruz
 Capt. R. J. G. C. Vyner, Lacovia.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

C. F. Pengelly, Mandeville
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay
 Rev. William T. Graham, Highgate
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 W. E. Clark, Halfway Tree
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town
 C. H. Farquharson, L.R.C.P.
 E. J. Wilson, Clarendon Park
 C. M. Arscot
 P. O. Hutchinson, Montego Bay
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 Frederick Lindo dePass
 Rev. E. P. Williams, Darliston
 Rev. S. E. Morrison
 J. Binns
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger.
 W. G. Griffith, Hanover
 Rev. James Carnegie, Manchester

MANCHESTER.

Custos.

Hon. Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully (1925).

Resident Magistrate.

E. G. Cooper.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville
 Arthur F. Clark, Shooters Hill

Herbert Hugh Heron. Shooter's Hill
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Easton W. Muirhead, Mandeville
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully
 Thos. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Pratville
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Mandeville
 Chas. F. Pengelley, Mandeville
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Robt. E. Gentle, Coleyville
 Easton G. Powell, Mandeville
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville
 L. C. Hendricks, Porus
 V. C. Logan, Cross Keys
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Dr. A. G. McKenley, Christiana
 W. G. Clarke, Newport
 J. H. L. Dodd, Cross Keys
 Henry Jocelyn Dodd, Mandeville
 J. S. Foreman, Christiana
 G. C. Shiletto, Christiana
 G. D. Fulford, Spur Tree
 Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville
 A. Norman Nash, Williamsfield
 E. E. Sampson, Alligator Pond
 Geo. A. Wilson, Pratville
 H. C. Robinson, Mandeville
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Porus.
 Hon. C. A. Reid, Christiana
 Ronald MacDonald, Christiana
 Dr. C. E. Pengelley, Walderston
 Gilbert Sewell, Mandeville
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 S. J. Howe, Newport

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen
 (1920).

Resident Magistrate.

J. Leslie Cundall, M.A. (acting) May Pen

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

James C. Elliott, Race Course

H. E. Upton, Chapelton
 William F. Robinson, Race Course
 T. Harty, May Pen
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 Dr. A. W. Thompson, Chapelton
 Thomas McWhinnie, Chapelton
 W. Hyde McCaulay, Spaldings
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Manchester
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton
 Rolla K. Lewis, Old England P.O.
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Mandeville
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Trelawny
 A. M. Pawsey, May Pen
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Kingston
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield
 E. N. Maxwell, May Pen
 P. Junor, Spaldings
 I. L. Dowden, Crofts Hill
 Dr. A. Alexander Anderson, Frankfield
 Joshua Alex. Watson, D.M.O., Croft's Hill
 Hubert Geo. Dunkley, Mocho
 Manly Lopez, Chapelton P.O.
 Hon. D. T. Wint, Inverness
 Griffith G. R. Sharp, Trout Hall, Frankfield
 Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, Frankfield
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Porus
 Rev. E. Phillips, Colonel's Ridge
 William Magee, Spanish Town
 Dr. A. J. Thomas, Frankfield
 Major A. R. Moxsy, Chapelton
 Dr. L. B. Lyon, Race Course
 Francis Graham Pawsey, Toll Gate
 Inspector T. N. Drake, Chapelton

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

H. T. Ronaldson, New Port
 A. F. Clark
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Dr. H. Joslen, Claremont
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town
 G. W. Fitzherbert
 Alfred Walder, Walderston
 Jno. Courtney Knollys, Montego Bay
 T. H. Sharp, Jr.
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston
 J. I. Lord, Port Maria
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann
 H. C. G. Purchas
 D. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville
 T. B. Thompson, America
 J. S. Miller, Christiana
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side
 C. Spencer Farquharson, Montego Bay
 Samuel Thos. Jones
 H. Q. Levy, St. Ann
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Mandeville

Dr. A. G. McKenley, Christiana
 Fred M. Ellis, Constant Spring
 Matthew Scott, St. Mary.
 Rev. Othniel Theodore Johnston, Crofts Hill
 Inspector Thos. N. Drake, Chapelton
 Rev. George Hicks, Spaldings
 Rev. George Lacey, Chapelton
 Dr. E. G. Douglas, Frankfield
 Alan John Anderson, May Pen.
 Allan Phillips, St. Andrew
 G. I. Goble, Kingston

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos.

Hon. John H. McPhail, Bog Walk (1925).

Resident Magistrate.

J. E. D. Carberry.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

E. L. Stanigar, Linstead
 Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Spanish Town
 H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town
 Ernest E. M. Stewart, Spanish Town
 Dr. L. M. Clark, Linstead
 G. Nelville Turner, Harker's Hall
 Alexander Carey, Glengoffe
 N. C. Gyles, Linstead
 Charles Hudson, Spanish Town
 William McCulloch, Lluidas Vale
 J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk
 P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town
 Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town
 Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja
 Alfred R. Suares, Spanish Town
 Eustace A. McNeill, Troja
 Frederick Alfred Anderson, Linstead
 H. A. Fowler, Riversdale
 Rev. F. E. Smith, Bartons
 Dugal Archibald Campbell, Linstead
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead
 W. M. Gordon, Bog Walk
 A. E. Lopez, Spanish Town
 Samuel Bateman, Spanish Town
 Stanley Vaz, Old Harbour
 John L. Lord, Guy's Hill
 Colin McKenzie Shaw, Riversdale
 Eccleston Alonzo Roberts, Old Harbour
 Abraham Nathaniel Holness, Guy's Hill
 William Henry Wood, Bog Walk
 McL. N. Staight, Spanish Town
 A. S. Nunes, Spanish Town
 Henry Scott McGrath, Ewarton
 Arthur Tullis Clarke, Lluidas Vale
 Clement Keal Clarke, Lluidas Vale
 Eric M. Lord, Old Harbour
 Clyde Everard Verley, Bushy Park.
 Fitzherbert Sterling Messias, Spanish Tn
 J. H. Paterson

P

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Dr. C. R. White

Samuel H. Bravo, St. Andrew

Dr. Francis Odell Simpson

Dr. J. H. Abrahams, Chapelton

Dr. J. H. McPhail, May Pen

Ian H. Campbell, Brown's Town

Rev. Thomas Whitfield

H. E. C. Farquharson

Rev. S. Purcell Hendrick

Frank Carr

M. O. V. French-Mullen

Dr. Albert Cuff-Lushington

R. E. H. Melhado, Kingston

Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Carron Hall

A. L. Maxwell, Claremont

A. M. Tucker, Kingston

A. R. McGrath, St. Ann

Altamont Dolphy, Kingston

D. St. C. Lopez, Kingston

R. W. P. Richards, Rock River

W. H. Westmorland, Guy's Hill

F. E. Taylor

Harold Braham, Kingston

C. G. H. Robertson

William N. Meeks, Kingston

R. F. Gregg, St. Ann

William A. Orrett, Kingston.

Owen F. Wright, Kingston

C. G. Muirhead, Cave Valley

T. J. Calder, Braes River

A. M. Douet, Alley

Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Alexandria

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934. "B"

	Murder	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempt at	Unnatural Offences and attempt at	Other Offences against the person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted ..	5	6	..	..	3	1	1,304	4	323	619	8,571	11,136
Acquitted ..	2	12	..	..	10	3	393	1	119	163	2,110	2,813
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	2	9	..	..	4	2	438	7	122	121	3,653	4,358
Remanets ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	10
Total ..	12	29	..	..	17	6	2,137	12	566	903	14,635	18,317

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	From 1.1.30 to 31.12.30	From 1.1.31 to 31.12.31	From 1.1.32 to 31.12.32	From 1.1.33 to 31.12.33	From 1.1.34 to 31.12.34
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	46,918	45,418	48,757	49,589	47,358
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	2,432	1,952	2,111	1,829	1,832
2. For prædial larceny ..	277	408	497	1,199	794
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	535	535	767	1,144	838
4. For other offences ..	15,850	15,003	15,964	16,213	15,570
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,311	1,221	1,380	1,401	1,319
2. For prædial larceny ..	382	355	437	752	619
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,837	1,940	1,954	2,227	2,033
4. For other offences ..	6,476	6,556	6,792	7,594	7,165
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	11,710	10,809	11,459	10,349	10,006
2. In the Superior Courts ..	6,096	6,636	7,386	6,851	7,171

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1933-34 amounted to £2,037,319 2s. 6d., and the expenditure was £2,186,056 7s. 1½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £445,690. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £483,674 or £46,906 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £2,142 is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £528 7s. 10d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows: at the close of each of the last ten financial years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1925	..	..	..	2,867,079	14	0
1926	..	..	..	2,715,197	2	4
1927	..	..	..	2,648,054	6	11
1928	..	..	..	2,722,892	14	4
1929	..	..	..	2,680,709	2	6
1930	..	..	..	2,880,898	19	4
1931	..	..	..	2,791,537	17	3
1932	..	..	..	2,832,438	15	10
1933	..	..	..	3,053,545	3	5
1934	..	..	..	3,107,388	2	3

A Comparative Table of Revenue for the Past Five Years.

RECEIPTS.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
HEADS OF REVENUE—										
Customs—										
Import Duties	1,195,438	1 0	1,087,927	0 0	1,021,743	4 8	973,249	17 8	938,974	7 8
Export Duties	1,079	16 11	27	11 1	342	8 0	75	5 0	322	14 7
Package Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,290	13 10	78,960	6 8
Surtax 10% Import Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	14 7
Harbour and Light Dues	10,841	15 7	10,632	4 9	10,253	10 11	9,250	6 5	9,174	15 5
Licenses—										
Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	515,579	16 5	506,371	6 2	503,858	0 6	473,849	19 6	444,804	14 5
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Property Tax increase and Income Tax, Entertainment Tax, Fines, Forfeitures, etc.	415,190	6 7½	422,531	6 11½	387,672	11 4	416,278	13 2	421,984	18 4½
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts, Estates Duties and additional Stamp Duties	109,105	14 5½	107,678	7 11	109,398	1 7½	102,055	12 3½	96,413	3 0½
Post Office and Telegraphs	4,284	0 10	3,943	5 6	3,609	10 6	3,562	18 10	2,800	2 5
Post Office and Telegraphs War Tax	11,108	19 7	8,902	7 7	5,189	3 6	16,472	1 8	6,641	4 9
Rents	28,650	0 0	47,176	0 0½	35,602	7 5½	43,000	5 10½	28,570	0 6½
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Land Sale and Nickel Coin	2,291,278	11 4½	2,195,189	10 0	2,077,668	18 6½	2,109,085	14 2½	2,028,720	2 6
Land Sales	1,590	16 0	2,382	4 6	1,688	3 8	4,056	10 3	1,885	9 1
Colonial Development Fund	..	..	..	..	5,936	0 0	56,164	10 11	6,713	10 11
Face Value of Nickel Coin Imported	..	..	..	..	500	0 0	..	..	..	..
Total General Revenue	2,292,869	7 4½	2,197,571	14 6	2,085,793	2 2½	2,169,306	15 4½	2,037,319	2 6
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A Comparative Table of Revenue, &c., contd.

FINANCES.

229

RECEIPTS.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	..	..	..	..	..
Amt. transferred to Genl. Revenue at 31st March, 1934 (part of £43,600 withdrawn from Insurance Fund) for making good, damage to Govt. property by hurricane of November, 1932 ..	..	..	..	13,830 18 8	29,287 0 11
Amt. transferred to Genl. Revenue at 31st March, 1934, being part of £115,333 withdrawn from Insurance Fund for restoring damage by the storms of June to Oct., 1933	425,064 0 0	449,594 0 0	461,719 0 0	460,289 8 9	112,091 8 1
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2,178,697 11 6
Parochial Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	445,690 0 0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure for the past Five Years.

EXPENDITURE.	1929-30.			1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Debt	306,230	14	1	202,911	7	10	276,614	11	3	305,644	10	7	312,669	11	1
Pensions	60,122	2	6	60,952	6	5	63,401	8	5½	65,525	9	0½	68,582	12	5
Pensions of Widows and Orphans	13,860	13	5	15,860	17	10	17,011	1	2	16,641	15	0	16,867	3	10
Governor and Staff	8,654	17	4	8,524	16	8	8,250	1	10	8,355	1	5	8,460	15	11
Privy Council	62	0	0	62	0	0	62	0	0	62	0	0	62	0	0
Legislative Council	5,426	13	3	3,500	5	2	3,956	13	3	3,207	8	4	4,359	17	2
Colonial Secretariat	10,737	2	7	10,771	18	5	10,888	13	9	10,313	5	4	10,087	9	11
Lands Department	8,054	13	6	12,533	19	5	11,477	4	6	10,987	11	5	11,080	0	11
Audit Department	6,522	18	10	6,943	4	8	7,135	12	10	7,026	7	4	7,804	11	2
Public Treasury	6,416	6	6	6,690	19	8	7,221	7	3	7,195	16	8	7,268	11	8
Currency Commissioners	1,184	3	9	2,513	4	11	955	9	9	1,254	16	5	964	1	10
Government Savings Bank	8,071	16	7	9,366	10	10	9,469	1	2	9,255	6	1	11,953	13	9
Immigration Department	396	14	0	393	2	0	400	18	5½	395	19	1½	393	0	4
Clerks of Parochial Boards	150	0	0	75	0	0							150	0	0
Collector General's Department	83,802	1	8	85,654	12	9	87,018	14	6	87,586	19	9	87,968	8	1
Post Office	96,125	0	8	101,076	5	8	103,807	10	7	103,327	19	6	104,069	11	8½
Supreme Court	7,257	15	7	7,408	5	8	7,655	13	7	7,416	11	8	7,774	0	5
Law Officers	4,826	6	9	4,988	4	4	5,346	11	3	5,363	7	10	5,427	3	1
Kingston Court	2,296	1	6	2,307	6	6	2,108	13	9	2,210	18	7	2,644	6	7
Resident Magistrates' Courts	44,168	5	1	43,576	5	3	43,442	12	5	42,756	18	1	44,293	16	0
Administrator General's Office	7,713	0	6	8,139	15	1	8,574	4	2	8,864	12	7	8,747	13	3
Medical—General Administration	43,441	17	2	56,320	13	10	57,942	0	6	59,419	19	10	57,891	0	1
do. Hospital & Lepers Home	76,177	5	6	81,061	19	3	77,244	2	1	79,551	8	5	79,701	16	2
do. Lunatic Asylum	46,661	5	10	46,730	7	7	43,499	1	9	44,048	7	1	41,173	6	8
Carried forward	848,368	16	7	878,363	9	9	853,483	5	2½	886,412	10	1	900,244	12	0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure, &c.—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1929-30.			1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	848,368	16	7	878,363	9	9	853,483	8	2½	886,412	10	1	900,244	12	0
Constabulary	190,577	15	7	192,524	1	2	190,773	1	10	191,752	10	7	195,454	6	4
Prisons	51,965	12	10	49,683	16	1	44,707	19	0	45,648	12	1	45,008	19	7
Industrial School, Stony Hill, Happy Grove, &c.	8,398	7	6	8,215	6	0	7,483	6	4	7,861	13	9	7,796	8	10
Education	183,266	11	7	200,826	10	2	203,160	19	7	204,169	2	0	212,614	15	2
Harbours and Pilotage	6,687	6	10	6,314	6	9	8,670	18	10	6,009	14	11	5,255	0	4
Marine Board	1,511	6	2	1,507	15	2	1,228	7	4	1,072	1	9	930	16	9
Imperial Forces Allowances	7,472	2	5	6,550	4	7	6,184	14	11	6,765	14	10	6,573	0	7
Local Forces	8,921	2	8	9,239	5	7	8,452	15	1	8,212	19	10	8,035	10	9
Registrar General's Dept., Island Record Office	7,956	2	8	8,077	18	1	8,089	18	10	7,913	18	9	8,253	0	1
Registration of Titles Office	3,110	19	8	3,535	18	9	3,191	8	6	3,606	10	4	3,628	12	8
Government Printing Office	13,357	10	9	13,831	12	2	13,417	14	9	17,988	12	4	19,120	1	10
Board of Supervision	568	16	11	709	9	9	686	19	4	679	13	10	738	6	5
Department of Science and Agriculture	41,129	0	9	45,299	5	4	45,243	7	8	44,516	6	7	46,250	10	2
Agricultural Loan Societies Board	1,401	16	4	1,357	0	4	1,626	5	9	1,539	14	5	1,596	5	8
Subventions	123,617	4	1	119,178	8	1	52,697	19	2	48,480	17	7	52,525	1	8
Miscellaneous	107,291	16	2½	195,662	14	11½	171,334	10	8½	114,567	11	9½	77,028	4	1½
Railway—															
Deficit on the transactions of the Railway	138,284	10	7	90,302	12	10	71,085	11	1	86,866	14	5	197,020	9	6
Public Works Department	60,289	10	1	65,846	10	5	60,975	12	0	57,211	18	2	58,291	0	3
Public Works Annually Recurrent	318,919	6	9	308,398	16	3	318,353	4	10	266,084	19	7	272,804	8	8
Public Works Extraordinary	187,406	12	10	117,187	14	3	55,325	13	5	16,363	6	8	58,899	9	6
Colonial Development Fund .. .. .	..			..			7,062	0	8	57,909	6	11	7,987	6	3
Total General Expenditure	2,310,502	9	9½	2,322,612	16	5½	2,135,735	17	10	2,081,634	11	2½	2,186,056	7	1½

A Comparative Statement of Expenditure, &c.,—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure from Insurance Fund to 31st March, 1934, for making good damage to Govt. Property by hurricane of November, 1933	..	..	..	13,830 18 8	29,287 0 11
Expenditure from Insurance Fund in 1933-34 for restoring damage by the storms of June to October, 1933	..	..	..	..	112,091 8 1
Parochial Expenditure	404,741 0 0	432,090 0 0	441,416 0 0	436,768 5 9	483,674 0 0
Total	..	..	..	..	2,327,434 16 1½

SUMMARY OF COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

			Cost.	Face Value.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a)	Law 36 of 1888	.. ..	£56 8 2	£56 8 2
(b)	Law 20 of 1888	.. ..	32 0 5	32 0 5
(c)	Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894	.. ..	194 5 1	194 5 1
(d)	Law 13 of 1885, 4%	.. ..	1,294,637 18 11	1,285,073 8 11
(e)	Law 13 of 1885, 3%	.. ..	173,469 13 5	168,522 18 10
(f)	Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900	.. ..	1,147,495 7 3	1,152,094 6 10
(g)	Law 17 of 1891	.. ..	31,953 12 10	31,047 19 8
(h)	Law 33 of 1894	.. ..	87,003 11 8	84,075 2 9
(i)	Law 3 of 1912	.. ..	4,209 4 4	3,945 1 4
(j)	Law 11 of 1915	.. ..	13,290 11 2	15,336 15 4
(k)	Law 5 of 1920	.. ..	2,633 1 3	2,834 15 9
(l)	Law 18 of 1922	.. ..	104,475 9 9	110,377 1 1
(m)	Laws 18 and 40 of 1923	.. ..	12,369 2 2	12,986 4 2
(n)	Law 2 of 1927	.. ..	2,359 0 8	2,698 9 10
(o)	Law 28 of 1927	.. ..	9,350 16 0	9,763 14 5
(p)	Law 13 of 1930	.. ..	5,833 2 1	5,805 18 1
(q)	Law 20 of 1930	.. ..	779 18 7	776 14 3
(r)	Law 21 of 1931, 4½%	.. ..	5,444 15 0	4,990 14 11
(s)	Law 21 of 1931, 4%	.. ..	10,096 10 4	9,687 11 0
(t)	Law 37 of 1910	.. ..	2,096 11 1	2,195 15 10
(u)	Law 7 of 1915	.. ..	6,666 7 0	7,439 6 5
(v)	Law 20 of 1903, 4½%	.. ..	16,039 8 3	17,568 0 10
(w)	Law 39 of 1923	.. ..	26,177 7 2	28,404 16 8
(x)	Law 25 of 1923	.. ..	33,340 8 6	36,391 14 8
(y)	Law 12 of 1928	.. ..	1,033 3 4	999 12 11
(z)	Law 24 of 1931	.. ..	321 14 7	301 0 6
			2,991,359 9 0	2,993,599 18 8

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT FOR REDEMPTION FUNDS FOR LOANS GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.—

			Cost.	Face Value	Market Value.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a)	Kingston Slaughter House Redemption Fund, Law 5 of 1892	.. ..	9,201 9 6	9,152 19 1	9,421 10 0
(b)	Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund, Law 39 of 1897	.. ..	30,610 9 3	30,151 4 4	32,483 7 2
(c)	Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913	.. ..	11,086 10 5	12,044 3 3	12,732 8 7
(d)	Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund, Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	.. ..	21,138 10 2	20,462 11 1	22,033 15 8
(e)	Jamaica Banana Producers Assn. Loan Redemption Funds, Law 6 of 1928	.. ..	2,316 15 0	2,316 15 0	2,316 15 0
(f)	Jamaica Coconut Producers Assn. Redemption Fund, Law 22 of 1931	.. ..	698 12 4	698 12 4	698 12 4
			£75,052 6 8	£74,826 5 1	£79,686 8 9

Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, to 31st March, 1934.

Parishes.			Parishes.		
St. Thomas	£14,046	10 0	Brought forward	£21,275	10 0
Portland	1,750	0 0	St. James	850	0 0
St. Mary	1,000	0 0	Westmoreland	3,925	0 0
St. Ann	1,170	0 0	Manchester	3,061	15 0
Trelawny	3,309	0 0	Clarendon	5,650	0 0
Carried forward	£21,275	10 0	Total	£34,762	5 0

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.			Amount raised.			How applied.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway.
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 19 of 1880 ..	585,000	0	0	400,700	0	0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000	0	0	183,000	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
" 13 of 1885 ..	1,099,048	1	3	1,099,048	1	3	Conversion of Debentures £1,094,622 0 0
" 13 of 1885 ..	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0	Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000	0	0	52,000	0	0	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000	0	0	30,100	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton
" 20 of 1888 ..	82,500	0	0	82,500	0	0	Damages to Railway by floods making surveys of proposed extension, and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	Conversion of Rio Cobre Canal Debentures.
							Further for extension £3,964
							Renewal of Permanent Way, old line .. 2,579
							Repairing Flood Damages, Railway .. 986
							Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock .. 1,530
							Improvement and enlargement of Stations 4,000
" 12 of 1889 ..	1,500,000	0	0	1,493,600	0	0	Purchase of land for Stations 961
" 7 of 1881 {	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage Bond and purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
" 1 of 1891 {							Bridges: Yallahs, Morant, Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven mile post to Morant Bay.
" 7 of 1894 {							Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures.
" 17 of 1891 ..	30,860	0	0	30,860	0	0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise and West Streets, Kingston.
" 31 of 1890 {	165,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures and Kingston Improvements.
" 28 of 1894 {							
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500	0	0	92,500	0	0	
Carried forward	..			4,377,308	1	3	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brought forward		4,377,308 1 3	
Law 1 of 1900 ..	198,000 0 0	198,000 0 0	Improvement of Railway and purchase of Rolling Stock and other necessary equipment. Arrears of interest to holders of 1st Mortgage Bonds of Railway Company
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	16,500 0 0	Parish of Portland for Water Supply .. £4,500 Parish of Trelawny for Water Supply .. 3,500 Parish of St. James for Water Supply .. 6,750 Parish of St. Andrew for Cross Roads Market .. 1,750 <u>£16,500</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Improvements of Streets and Lanes .. £6,900 Parish of Hanover for Water Supply .. 2,850 Parish of Clarendon for Water Supply .. 2,482 Parish of Clarendon for Market, Spaldings .. 400 Parish of Westmoreland for Poor House .. 2,000 Parish of Westmoreland for Water Supply .. 2,675 Parish of Portland for Poor House and Water .. 4,050 Parish of St. Andrew for Market .. 250 <u>£21,607</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	45,574 12 9	Expenses of Issue .. 4,355 1 3 Parish of St. Mary for Extension of Water Supply .. 6,200 0 0
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	15,980 8 6	Parish of Westmoreland, for erection of Markets .. 8,700 0 0 Parish of Westmoreland, for Improvement of Sav-la-Mar Water Supply .. 8,543 0 0 Parish of Manchester, for erection of Poor House .. 1,500 0 0 Parish of Manchester, for Christiana Water Supply .. 2,973 0 0
Carried forward	..	4,674,970 2 6	<u>32,271 1 3</u>

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	4,674,970 2 6	32,271 1 3
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	Parish of Clarendon for Extension of Chapelton Water Supply 484 0 0 Parish of Clarendon, May Pen Water Supply Improvement 2,100 0 0 Parish of Trelawny, for Dornock River Water Supply 13,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, for Construction of Tanks 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, Improvement of St. Ann's Bay Water Works 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. James, Improvement of Montego Bay Water Supply 3,900 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Linstead Water Supply, (Wakefield Extension) 800 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Old Harbour Water Supply Improvement 7,000 0 0 £61,555 1 3 Expended in 1925-26 £39,517 13 7 Expended in 1926-27 15,387 7 8 Expended in 1927-28 5,200 0 0 Expended in 1928-29 1,450 0 0 £61,555 1 3
Carried forward	..	4,674,970 2 6	

Statement showing Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	4,674,970 2 6	
Law 20 of 1903	66,220 17 11	
			Expenses of Issue Kingston & St. Andrew Corpora- tion—Purchase of Trench Pen 13,000 0 0
			Parish of Portland— for reconstruction of Streets of Port Antonio 900 0 0
			Parish of Portland— for Port Antonio Water Supply 23,704 0 0
			Parish of St. Ann— for erection of tanks 3,500 0 0
			Parish of Trelawny— Dornock Water Supply 2,583 0 0
			Parish of Trelawny— Falmouth Court House 3,000 0 0
			Parish of St. James— Construction and reconstruction of water tables, Mon- tego Bay 2,100 0 0
			Parish of St. James— Montego Bay Water Supply 12,250 0 0
			66,220 17 11
			Expended in 1929-30 28,985 2 1
			Expended in 1930-31 32,573 19 8
			Expended in 1931-32 3,300 5 5
			Expended in 1932-33 1,218 2 0
			Expended in 1933-34 143 8 9
			66,220 17 11
			Expenses of Issue Kingston and St. Andrew Corpora- tion—
			Improvement and ex- tension of Kingston Gas Works 18,000 0 0
			Parish of St. Ann— Construction of Tanks for Public Water Supplies 4,810 0 0
			Parish of Hanover— Improvement Poor House, Lucea 6,000 0 0
Carried forward	..	4,741,191 0 5	£30,504 9 6

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	4,741,191 0 5	30,504 9 6
Law 20 of 1903	Parish of St. Catherine—Improvement to Linstead Water Supply 3,500 0 0
			£34,004 9 6
			*Expended in 1931-32 27,949 9 6 *Expended in 1932-33 3,245 0 0 *Expended in 1933-34 2,000 0 0
			33,194 9 6
			Unspent at 31.3.34 (see Balance Sheet) 810 0 0
		34,004 9 6	34,004 9 6
			Expenses of Issue 1,694 9 6
			Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Im- provement and Ex- tension of Kingston Gas Works .. 18,000 0 0
			Parish of Hanover, Improvement Poor House, Lucea 6,000 0 0
			Parish of St. Catherine, Improvement to Linstead Water Supply .. 3,500 0 0
			Parish of St. Ann, Construction of Tank for Public Water Supplies .. 4,000 0 0
Carried forward	4,775,195 9 11	£33,194 9 6

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		4,775,195 9 11	33,194 9 6
Law 37 of 1910 ..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	Ferry Water Scheme, Kingston and Liguanea Plain— Issued at 31.3.22 £43,500 Issued in 1922-23 6,500 £50,000
“ 3 of 1912 ..	92,250 0 0	20,000 0 0	} Railway extension to Chapelton
“ 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	66,055 9 10	
“ 11 of 1915 ..	45,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Acquirement of Mona for Water Supply.
Law 33 of 1919 ..	170,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage Bond and purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bond. Jamaica Railway.
		170,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock, Railway £120,000 Public Works (a) 40,000 Opening up Crown Lands (b) 10,000 £170,000
			(a) Expended in 1919-20 £12,417 15 3 Expended in 1920-21 16,755 9 11 Expended in 1921-22 3,531 8 4 Expended in 1922-23 660 17 3 Expended in 1923-24 1,298 6 9 Expended in 1924-25 1,158 16 0 Expended in 1925-26 1,297 8 8 Expended in 1926-27 1,693 5 9 Expended in 1927-28 1,186 12 1 *£40,000 0 0
			* Draining Rockspring Swamp, St. Andrew £720 18 5 Complete Road, Ma- hogany Vale, St. An- drew 432 3 5 Road Deviation, Quaw Hill, St. Thomas 878 14 4 Foreshore Road, Portland 1,803 4 8 Deviation, Belfield Road, St. Mary 1,274 13 6 Widening Moneague, Goshen and Hope- well Roads, St. Ann 332 6 3
Carried forward ..	..	5,146,250 19 9	£5,492 0 7

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	5,146,250 19 9	5,492 0 7
Law 33 of 1919 ..	..	..	Improving Jackson Town Road, Trelawny 278 15 0
			Deviation, Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6
			Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover 839 19 10
	..	..	Completion Bridge, Great River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7
			Deviation, Malvern Rd., St. Elizabeth 2,539 5 8
			Continuation Construc- tion, Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3
			Completion Road, Summerfield, Thomp- son Town 6,946 18 10
			Improvement, Spanish Town Water Works 9,453 8 9
			<u>*40,000 0 0</u>
			(b) Expended in 1919-20 3,532 3 0
			Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5
			Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7
			<u>10,000 0 0</u>
	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay
Law 5 of 1920 ..	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 128,990 0 0
			Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0
			<u>197,000 0 0</u>
Law 18 of 1922 ..	627,565 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	690,613 18 8	Expenses of Issue Railway Improve- ments:— Purchase of new rails and relaying and strengthening portions of track 143,000 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	6,035,864 18 5	<u>206,464 3 8</u>

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	6,035,864 18 5	206,464 3 8
Law 18 of 1922 ..	..	..	New machinery and plant 16,156 2 5 Extension Linstead to New Works 29,206 10 10 New Running Shed and remodelling yard 73,221 6 9
Law 18 of 1923 ..	..	..	New Sidings 14,683 14 10 New Quarters and Sheds .. 9,996 2 0 New Rolling Stock 40,721 10 11 Investigations (electrifications signalling and test pits) 3,938 7 10 Extension Chapelton to Frankfield 183,076 4 5 Stud Farm, Grove Place .. *25,000 0 0 Sisal Plantation Lititz .. †27,000 0 0 New Post Offices 6,585 2 1 Imperial Treasury Advance, Law 2 of 1900 .. 54,564 12 11
			690,613 18 8
			Expended in 1923-24 654,130 10 2½ Expended in 1924-25 23,252 19 3 Expended in 1925-26 1,090 1 1½ Expended in 1926-27 11,327 15 0 Expended in 1927-28 263 7 0 Expended in 1928-29 549 6 1
			690,613 18 8
	50,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	52,990 0 0	Expenses of Issue 2,990 0 0 Erection of School Houses, etc. ‡45,000 0 0 Latrines, Water Supply School Houses .. 5,000 0 0
			52,990 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	6,088,854 18 5	

*Of this amount £52 5s. 10d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

† Of this amount £1 6s. 2½d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

‡ Of this amount £16 14s. 9d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

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Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward Law 18 of 1923 ..	..	6,088,854 18 5	Expended in 1924-25 4,933 5 1 Expended in 1925-26 7,308 19 6 Expended in 1926-27 8,021 5 10 Expended in 1927-28 12,212 14 7 Expended in 1928-29 14,614 5 11 Expended in 1929-30 2,850 12 9 Expended in 1930-31 1,371 10 9 Expended in 1931-32 642 0 1 Expended in 1932-33 735 8 7 Expended in 1933-34 299 16 11 52,990 0 0
Law 25 of 1923 ..	400,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	339,038 5 0	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for improvements within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew 312,500 8 0 Expenses of Issue 26,537 17 0 339,038 5 0 Issued in 1927-28 91,760 0 0 " 1928-29 140,975 0 0 " 1929-30 90,868 9 0 " 1930-31 15,434 16 0 339,038 5 0
Law 39 of 1923 ..	428,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	432,870 5 6	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for increased Water Supply .. 198,000 0 0 Expenses of Issue 11,392 6 10 209,392 6 10* Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for Sewerage Works £206,100 15s. 0d. Expenses of Issue, £17,377 3s. 8d. 223,477 18 8* £432,870 5 6 Issued— In 1924-25 £105,137 0 0 In 1925-26 106,383 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	6,860,763 8 11	£211,520 0 0

*Vide Law 36 of 1926.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	211,520 0 0	211,520 0 0
Law 39 of 1923 ..	..	..	In 1926-27 89,540 0 0
			In 1927-28 10,534 5 6
			In 1928-29 40,000 0 0
			In 1929-30 33,095 0 0
			In 1930-31 15,000 0 0
			In 1931-32 8,000 0 0
			407,689 5 6
			Unissued 31.3.34 } (See Bal. sheet.) } 25,181 0 0
			432,870 5 6
Law 2 of 1927 ..	12,840 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	13,570 5 5	Expenses of Issue 730 5 5
			Railway Extension Chapelton to Frankfield further expenses (a) 12,424 15 0
			Short raised under Law 18 of 1922 (New Post Offices) (b) 415 5 0
			13,570 5 5
			Expended in 1927-28 12,821 16 10
			Expended in 1928-29 54 19 0
			Expended in 1929-30 693 9 7
			13,570 5 5
Law 28 of 1927 ..	200,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	216,015 8 8	Expenses of Issue 16,015 8 8
			Railway-Relaying of Track 200,000 0 0
			216,015 8 8
			Expended in 1929-30 215,015 8 8
			Expended in 1930-31 1,000 0 0
			216,015 8 8
Carried forward ..	..	7,090,349 3 0	86,504 7 0

(a) Of this amount £333 3s. 7d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.
 (b) Of this amount £7 14s. 4d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		7,090,349 3 0	
Law 13 of 1930 ..	80,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	86,504 7 0	Expenses of Issue 6,504 7 0
			Replacing Railway Pier No. 1 80,000 0 0
			86,504 7 0
			Expended in 1930-31 71,599 3 6
			“ 1931-32 14,905 3 6
			86,504 7 0
Law 20 of 1930 ..	32,500 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	34,236 11 10	Expenses of Issue 1,736 11 10
			Railway, further re- laying of track 32,500 0 0
			34,236 11 10
			Expended in 1931-32 34,236 11 10
Law 25 of 1930 ..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	First instalment of the cost of a second additional ship for the Ja. Banana Pro- ducers Association Ltd. 50,000 0 0
			Expended in 1932-33 50,000 0 0
Law 21 of 1931 and Law 18 of 1933	500,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	156,914 8 11 (raised locally)	Expenses of Issue 11,302 2 11
			Roads and other Public Works 145,612 6 0
			156,914 8 11
			Expended in 1931-32 102,410 0 0
		377,000 0 0 (raised in Eng- land)	Expended in 1932-33 54,504 8 11
			156,914 8 11
			Expenses of Issue 25,607 17 6
			Roads and other Public Works 351,392 2 6
			377,000 0 0
Carried forward		7,795,084 10 9	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1934.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	7,795,004 10 9	..
Law 21 of 1931 and Law 18 of 1933	..	..	Expended in 1932-33 3,8,558 12 9 Expended in 1933-34 9,194 13 1
			<u>357,753 5 10</u>
			Unspent at 31.3.34 (see Balance Sheet) 19,246 14 2
Law 12 of 1928 ..	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	
Law 24 of 1931 ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
Law 17 of 1933 ..	400,000 0 0	403,300 0 0	<u>377,000 0 0</u>
		8,253,304 10 9	{ Erection and equipment of Con- stant Spring Hotel
Less Redeemed to 31.3.33		2,124,905 9 10	{ Expenses of Issue 3,300 0 0 Public Works (A) 154,275 0 0
Less Redeemed in 1933-34		6,128,399 0 11	Road Policy Pro- gramme (B) 110,000 0 0
Law 36 of 1888	1,000 0 0		Municipal Works 87,500 0 0
" 20 of 1888	3,300 0 0		Re-imbursement to Revenue 48,225 0 0
" 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891	1,300 0 0		<u>403,300 0 0</u>
" 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894	300 0 0		Expended in 1933-34 166,103 13 9
" 20 of 1903	5,157 0 0		Unspent 31.3.34 (See Balance Sheet) 237,196 6 3
" 3 of 1912	10,000 0 0	29,552 13 6	<u>403,300 0 0</u>
" 25 of 1930	8,495 13 6		Expenses of Issue 3,289 2 6 Public Works (A) 16,776 8 8 Railway Works (A) 30,766 5 11
		6,098,846 7 5	*Road Policy Pro- gramme (B) 52,047 1 5
Unspent Balance at 31.3.34		282,434 0 5	Municipal Works 15,000 0 0 Re-Imbursement to Revenue 48,224 15 3
Value of Loan Ex- penditure not paid off at 31.3.34 (see Balance Sheet)		5,816,412 7 0	<u>166,103 13 9</u>

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

			£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 15 of 1932 ..			40,861	0	0
Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 25 of 1933 ..			22,200	0	0
Deposits at Interest			39,380	16	6½
Deposits not at Interest			158,579	2	7½
Redemption Funds for Loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony			80,586	8	9
Deposits for Investment			163,744	4	6½
Trust Funds			37,328	2	0½
Balance Parochial Board, Port Royal			174	15	2
Collector General for Internal Revenue			10,668	4	8
Postmaster for Jamaica			915	10	11¼
Stockholders' Suspense Account			400	0	0
Earthquake Loan Board			14,242	4	11
Insurance Fund, Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921			124,689	0	10
New York Agents Drafts on Jamaica			116	10	11
Canadian Agents' Drafts on Jamaica			330	8	7
Director Jamaica Railway			3,417	15	1
	£	s.	d.		
Unexpended Loan Balances—					
Law 39 of 1923	25,181	0	0		
Law 20 of 1903	810	0	0		
Laws 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933	19,246	14	2		
Law 17 of 1933	237,196	6	3		
				282,434	0 5
*Surplus and Deficit Account				61,348	2 7½

1,041,416 8 8

1,041,416 8 8

ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA AT 31st MARCH, 1934.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Assets.</i>			
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board	22,251	12	3
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund	11,497	5	0
Banana Industry Aid Board Law 15 of 1932 Advance	40,861	0	0
Banana Industry Aid Board Law 25 of 1933 Advance	22,200	0	0
Land Settlement Advances	26,192	17	9
Advances on account of Loans to be raised	17,445	0	0
Advance to Parochial Boards	6,147	14	0
Stores Advances	95,101	14	10½
General Advances	45,628	13	9
Investments on Account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	79,686	8	9
Investments on Account of Deposits for Investment	151,364	14	0
Investments on Account of Trust Funds	35,476	6	1
Miscellaneous Investments	155,027	11	7
Imprests	94,022	13	5
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	6,960	19	0
Emigration Agent, India	285	14	11
Collector General for Customs Revenue	87	19	11
Remittances in Transit	6	10	4
Loans to Crown Agents	165,000	0	0
Hurricane Loans 1933	3,800	10	0
 Treasurer—			
Cash in Chest	8,403	3	0½
Crown Agent	1,103	6	1
Canadian Agents	4	5	4
Bank of Nova Scotia	52,931	10	4
	62,442	4	9½
Less New York Agents' Overdraft	71	1	9
	62,371	3	0½

1,041,416 8 8

1,041,416 8 8

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

			£	s.	d.
Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March,					
1933 ..	..	£5,725,099	0	11	
Loan raised in 1933-34 ..	..	403,300	0	0	
			<hr/>		
		£6,128,399	0	11	
Less redeemed in 1933-34 ..	..	29,552	13	6	
			<hr/>		
			6,098,846	7	5
Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	2,991,458	5	2

£9,090,304 12 7

STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AND

1934					
March 31st	To Expenditure	..	£2,186,056	7	1
"	To Balance (Surplus Revenue)	..	61,348	2	7½
			<hr/>		
			£2,247,404	9	9½
			<hr/>		

FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1934.

Colony's Loan Account at 31st March, 1933 ..	£5,668,223	8	0	£	s.	d.
Add Loan Expenditure in 1933-34 ..	177,741	12	6			
	5,845,965	0	6			
Less redeemed in 1933-34 ..	29,552	13	6	5,816,412	7	0
Sinking Fund Investments .. ..	..	..	..	2,991,359	9	0
Trustees Sinking Funds Balance on hand 31st March, 1934, for Sinking Fund uninvested ..	..	..	..	98	16	2
Unexpended Loan Balances at 31st March, 1934—						
Law 39 of 1923	25,181	0	0			
Law 20 of 1903	810	0	0			
Law 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933 ..	19,246	14	2			
Law 17 of 1933	237,196	6	3	282,434	0	5
				£9,090,304	12	7

DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31st MARCH 1934.

1933. April 1st	By Balance ..	..	..	£210,085	7	3½
1934. March 31st	By Revenue ..	..	..	2,037,319	2	6
				£2,247,404	9	9½

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	£	
Funded Debt 28 Vic. C. 23, 1865.			77,416 6 11	..	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	14,500	125,500	1st April, 1881
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	Extension Railway	4	400,000 0 0	69,200	330,800	15th August, '81
Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	81,400	319,300	15th August, '82
Law 17 of 1884	Do.	4	183,000 0 0	35,900	147,100	15th Febry., 1885
Law 14 of 1886	Do.	4	52,000 0 0	40,600	11,400	15th August, '86
Law 16 of 1887	Do.	4	30,100 0 0	27,275	2,825	1st Jan., '88, first issue, £26,000; 1st Jan., 1889 second issue, £4,100
Law 36 of 1888	Do.	4	28,000 0 0	20,025	7,575	1st January, 1889
Law 20 of 1888	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	4	82,500 0 0	66,400	13,600	1st Jan., '89, first issue £55,200; 1st Jan. 1890, second issue £15,900; 1st March, 1892: third issue, £11,400
Carried forward	..		1,316,300 0 0	355,300	958,100	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£	£	£	£	Only Interest Payable.	£ s. d.
400	400	Principal to be repaid at par, by annual drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government. A Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum on the cumulative principle to be provided from the 1st January, 1893. Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 1st January, 1894.	56 8 2
2,500	2,500		32 0 5
2,900	..	.	2,900	..	88 8 7

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	£	
Brought forward <i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>			1,316,300	0	0	355,300	958,100	..
Law 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 Do.	Portland Bridges Do.	3½ 4	14,860 105,140	0 0	0 0	56,900	63,100	15th Feb., 1893
Law 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 Law 13 of 1885 Do.	Kingston Improvements Conversion of Debentures Expenses of Issue	4 4	25,000 1,094,622	0 0	0 0			
			4,426	1	3	6,300	17,600	1st July, 1895
Less converted into Inscribed Stock			2,560,348	1	3		£458,800 from 1885 to 1889 £455,822 from '89 to 1894 £180,000 in 1892	
			1,038,800	0	0			
			1,521,548	1	3			
Law 13 of 1885 (20 of 1892, 6 of 1893, 40 of 1894, 27 of 1897, 9 of 1904, 42 of 1903, 31 of 1909) ..	Roads Bridges and Public Buildings	3	200,000	0	0	..	..	1897
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption of Railway 1st Mortgage Bonds	3½	1,493,600	0	0			1900
Carried forward			3,215,148	1	3	418,500	1,038,800	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2,900	..	..	2,900 0 0	Principal to be repaid at par by annual Drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government. Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th February, 1893.	88 8 7
1,100	..	..	1,100 0s. 0d.	Do. do. do. Sinking Fund to be provided from the date of the issue of the Debentures.	194 5 1
	1,099,048 1s. 3d.	..	1,099,048 1s. 3d.	Redeemable 15th Aug., 1934, one per cent. per annum Invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	1,294,725 4 6
	200,000	..	200,000 0s. 0d.	Redeemable 1st July, 1944 with option to redeem on or after 1st July, 1922 One per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund Redeemable 24th Jan., 1949 with option to redeem on or after 24th January, 1919.	173,469 13 5
	1,493,600	..	1,493,600 0s. 0d.		1,147,502 16 5
4,000	2,792,648 1 3		2,796,648 1 3		2,615,980 8 0

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
	Brought forward		3,215,148 1 3	418,500 0 0	1,038,800	
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>		%				
Law 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891, Laws, 14 of 1886, 16 of 1887, 20 of 1888 (Law 17 of 1891)	Portland Bridges	3½	14,860 0 0	}		Various Dates
	Conversion of Debentures	3½	16,000 0 0			
Laws 17 of 1891 and 3 of 1912	Chapelton Railway Extension Law 3 of 1912	3½	10,000 0 0	..	..	£10,00 1st Jan. 1914
Law 33 of 1894	Portland Bridges	4	43,740 0 0	}		Various Dates
Do.	Kingston Improvements	4	16,600 0 0			
Do.	Conversion of Debentures	4	32,160 0 0			
Law 33 of 1894 and 11 of 1915	Purchase of 2nd Railway and Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000 0 0	..	..	1st August, 1915
Carried forward			3,393,508 1 3	418,500 0 0	1,038,800	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Im- perial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
4,000	2,792,648 1 3		2,796,648 1 3		2,615,980 8s. 0d.
		30,860	30,860 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937, one per cent. per an- num invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	31,953 12 10
		10,000	10,000 0 0	£10,000 Redeem- able 1st Sept., 1933 £10,000 Re- deemable 1st January, 1955, one per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund to 1927 4.71 per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1927 to 1st July, 1933 and 4.12 per cent. per an- num from 1st January, 1934 to 1st July, 1954 to be invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	4,209 4 4
		92,500	92,500 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan., 1937, one per cent. per an- num invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	87,007 13 1
		45,000	45,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st Aug., 1955, one per cent. per an- num invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	13,290 11 2
4,000	2,792,648 1 3	178,360	2,975,008 1 3		2,752,441 9 5

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and con- verted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	£	
Brought forward		..	3,393,508	1	3	418,500	1,038,800	
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock Ja. Railway	5½	22,500	0	0			15th Feb., 1921
Law 18 of 1922	Railway and Other purposes	4½	690,613	18	8			£670,000, 15th April, 1923, £20,613 18s. 8d, 19th May, 1924
Law 18 of 1923 and 40 of 1923	Erection of new School Houses Teachers' Cottages, etc.	4½	26,229	0	0			1st July, 1924
		4½	26,761	0	0			1st June, 1927
Law 2 of 1927	Chapelton to Frankfield Railway Extension Further Expenses, etc.	4½	13,570	5	5			1st Sept., 1927
Law 28 of 1927	Railway Relaying of Track	4½	216,015	8	8			£61,205 0s. 0d. 1st July, 1929. £153,810 8s. 8d. 1st March, 1930 † £1,000 0s. 0d. 11th July, 1930
Carried forward			4,389,197	14	0	418,500	1,038,800	

† Although raised 11th July, 1930, the stock is regarded to be redeemable on 1st March, 1970 with option of redemption on or after 1st March, 1940.

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1934
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Deben- tures Im- perial Annui- ties and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstanding.		
£ 4,000	£ s. d. 2,792,648 1 3	£ 178,360	£ s. d. 2,975,008 1 3	Redeemable 15th Feb., 1951-1981— 3% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	£ 2,752,441 9s. 5d.
		22,500	22,500 0 0		2,633 1 3
	690,613 18 8	..	690,613 18 8		104,475 9 9
		52,990	52,990 0 0		12,369 2 2
		13,570 5s. 5d.	13,570 5 5	Redeemable on 1st July, 1969 and on 1st March, 1970 by a Sink- ing Fund of 1.106 per cent per an- num with option of redemption on or after 1st July, 1939 and 1st March, 1940.	2,359 0 8
		216,015 8s. 8d.	216,015 8 8		9,350 16 0
4,000	3,483,261 19 11	483,435 14s. 1d.	3,970,697 14 0		2,883,628 19s. 3d.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debenture redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
Brought forward			£ s. d. 4,389,197 14 0	£ 418,500	£ 1,038,800	
Law 13 of 1930	Railway Pier No. 1	4½	86,504 7 0			1st Oct. 1930
Law 20 of 1930	Railway Further Relaying of Track	4½	34,236 11 10			1st July, 1931
Law 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933	Roads and other Public Works	4½	102,410 0 0			1st Feby., 1932
		4½	54,504 8 11			1st April, 1932
Law 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933	Roads and other Public Works	4	377,000 0 0			1st June, 1932
Carried forward			5,043,853 1 9	418,500	1,038,800	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1934,
OF THE DEBT.

Deben- tures Im- perial Annu- ties and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
4,000	3,483,261 19s. 11d.	483,435 14 1	3,970,697 14 0		2,883,628 19 3
		86,504 7 0	86,504 7 0	{ Redeemable 1st October, 1955 by a Sinking Fund of 2,559 per cent. per an- num with option of redemption on or after 1st Octo- ber, 1940	5,833 2 1
		34,236 11 10	34,236 11 10	{ Redeemable on 1st July, 1971 by a Sinking Fund of 1.100 per cent. per an- num with option of redemption on or after 1st July, 1941	779 18 7
		102,410 0 70 54,504 8 11	102,410 0 70 54,504 8 11	{ Redeemable on 31st January and 31st March 1957, by a Sink- ing Fund of 2.559 per cent. per an- num with option of redemption on or after 1st February and 1st April, 1942	5,444 15 0
	377,000	..	377,000 0 0	{ Redeemable at par on 1st June, 1962 by a Sink- ing Fund of 1½ per cent. per an- num with option of redemption at any date after 1st June, 1952 on giving six months' notice.	10,096 10 4
4,000	3,860,261 19s. 11d.	761,091 1 10	4,625,353 1 9		2,905,783 5 3

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debt redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward Law 17 of 1933	Public and Municipal Works and other purposes	3½	5,043,853 1 9 403,300 0 0	418,500	1,038,800	1st Nov., 1933
<i>Other Loans for Special Purposes not secured primarily on special Revenues guaranteed by Colonial Revenues.</i>						
Law 12 of 1928	Canada-West Indies Hotel	5	40,000 0 0			1st June, 1928
Law 24 of 1931	Canada-West Indies Hotel	5	15,000 0 ½			1st May, 1931
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on special Revenues and charged on the Colonial Revenues in the first Instance and Recovered.</i>						
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water Supply	3½	13,500 0 0	..	..	£10,500, 1st Dec. 1911
	Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	5	6,500 0 0	..	..	£3,000 1st Mar. 1914
						£6,500, 1st Oct. 1922
Carried forward			5,522,153 1 9	418,500	1,038,800	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£ 4,000	£ 3,860,261 19s. 11d. 403,300	£ s. d. 761,091 1 10	£ s. d. 4,625,353 1 9 403,300 0 0	<p>Redeemable at par 1st Nov., 1968 by a Skg. Fd. of 4,778 % p.a. with option to redeem in whole or in part by drawings or otherwise at any time on or after the 1st Nov., 1958, on giving 3 months notice.</p> <p>Redeemable on 1st June, 1958 by a Sinking Fund of 2,559 per cent per annum with option to redeem at any interest date in whole or in part on payment of 2 per cent premium and interest to date.</p> <p>Redeemable on 1st May, 1961 by a Sinking Fund of 2.125 per cent per annum with option to redeem at any interest date in whole or in part on payment of 2 per cent premium and interest to date.</p> <p>£10,500 redeemable 1st Dec., 1941.</p> <p>£3,000 redeemable 1st March, 1944.</p> <p>£6,500 redeemable 1st Oct., 1953</p> <p>2% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund</p>	£ 2,905,783 5s. 3d.
40,000			40,000 0 0		1,033 3 4
15,000			15,000 0 0		321 14 7
..	..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0		2,096 11 1
59,000	4,263,561 19s. 11d.	781,091 1 10	5,103,653 1 9		2,909,234 14s. 3d.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	£	
Brought forward		..	5,522,153	1	9	418,500	1,038,800	
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000	0	0	..	..	1st June, 1914
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	4½	45,574	12	9	..	..	£45,574 12/ 9 1st May, 1925
Law 20 of 1903	Do.	4½	15,980	8	6	..	..	£15,980 8/ 6, 1st April, 1926
Law 20 of 1903	Do.	4½	66,220	17	11	..	..	£38,640, 1st Oct., 1929 £27,580 17/ 11, 2nd January, 1930
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	34,004	9	6	..	..	£34,004 9/ 6, 1st Oct., 1931
Carried forward			5,703,933	10	5	418,500	1,038,800	

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£	£	£ s. d.		£
59,000	4,263,561 19s. 11d.	731,091 1s. 10d.	5,103,653 1 9		2,909,234 14s. 3d.
..	..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st June, 1954, 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	6,666 7 0
..	..	45,574 12s. 9d.	45,574 12 9	Redeemable 1st May, 1955, 1.78% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	7,797 11 9
..	..	15,980 8s. 6d.	15,980 8 6	Redeemable 1st April, 1956; 1.89% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	2,480 19 5
..	..	66,220 17s. 11d.	66,220 17 11	Redeemable on 1st October, 1959 and on 1st January, 1960 by a Sinking Fund of 1.80% per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st October, 1939 and 1st January, 1940.	4,757 19 0
..	..	34,004 9s. 6d.	34,004 9 6	Redeemable on 30th September, 1961 by a Sinking Fund of 1.89% per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st October, 1941	1,002 18 1
59,000	4,263,561 19s. 11d.	962,871 10s. 5d.	5,285,433 10 5		2,931,940 9s. 6d.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into In-scribed Stock	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward			5,703,933 10 5	418,500	1,038,800	
Law 39 of 1923	(a) Increased Water Supply within Corporate Area Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	209,392 6 10	..	..	£105,137 2nd June, 1924; .. £106,383 1st July, 1925; £89,540, 1st June, 1926
	(b) Extension of Sewerage System	4½	223,477 18 8			£131,810 5/ 6, 1st Novr., 1927
Law 25 of 1923	Improvements within the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	339,038 5 0	..	..	£91,760 1st March, 1928 £108,275 1st Oct., 1928 £32,700, 2nd Jan., 1929 £95,873 5s., 1st April, 1929 *£10,430, 1st Oct., 1930
Law 25 of 1930	Imperial Treasury Loan from Colonial Development Fund	4	50,000 0 0	8,495 13s. 6d.	..	31st March, 1932
	Total	..	6,525,842 0 11	426,995 13s. 6d.	1,038,800	

*Although raised on 1st October, 1930, the Stock is regarded to be redeemable on 1st April, 1959, with option of redemption on or after 1st April, 1930.

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£ 59,000	£ s. d. 4,263,561 19 11	£ 962,871 10s. 6d.	£ s. d. 5,285,433 10 5		£ 2,931,940 9s. 6d.
..	..	432,870 5s. 6d.	432,870 5 6	Redeemable on 1st June, 1972, on 1st July, 1973, on 1st June, 1974 and on 1st Nov. 1975, by a Sinking Fund of 1% per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st June, 1942, 1st July, 1943, 1st June, 1944, and 1st Nov., 1945.	26,177 7 2
..	..	339,038 5s. 0d.	339,038 5 0	Redeemable on 1st March and 1st October, 1958, 2nd January, 1959, and on 1st April, 1959, respectively by a Sinking Fund of 1.89% per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st March, 1938, 1st Oct., 1938, 2nd January, 1939 and 1st April, 1939.	33,340 8 6
41,504 6s. 6d.	..	..	41,504 6 6	Repayable in 10 years by an Annuity of £6,164 10s. 11d., commencing from 31st March, 1933.	
100,504 6s. 6d.	4,263,561 19 11	1,734,780 1s. 0d.	6,098,846 7 5		2,991,458 5s. 2d.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Other Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenue guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—</i>								
Law 30 of 1888	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,900	0	0	6,600	0	0
						..		
Law 5 of 1892	Kingston Slaughter house	4	10,000	0	0	..	..	1st October, 1892
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000	0	0	..	..	1st January, 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000	0	0	..	..	1st January, 1913 1st July, 1913
Law 6 of 1928 and Law 8 of 1932	Jamaica Banana Producers Association Co-operative Scheme	5	200,000	0	0	116,500	0	0
						..		£110,000 8th Nov., 1928 £90,000 8th March, 1929
Carried forward			304,900	0	0	123,100		

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934 OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
8,300	8,300 0 0	Annual provision by Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation of £200	9,421 10 0
10,000	10,000 0 0		
				Annual provision of £100 by Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.	
				Redeemable not earlier than 40 years from 21st April, 1892	
40,000	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Commissioners guaranteed by Colonial Revenue payable not earlier than forty years from 8th June, 1897.	32,483 7 2
40,000	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Commissioners guaranteed by Colonial Revenue payable not earlier than forty years from 25th July, 1913	12,732 8 7
83,500	83,500 0 0	Redeemable on 1st April, 1938, with option to redeem on 1st Oct., or on 1st April in any year all or any of the Debentures by giving six months notice	2,316 15 0
181,800			181,800 0 0		56,954 0 9

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward			304,900 0 0	123,100		
Law 22 of 1931	Jamaica Coconut Producers Association Co-operative Scheme	5	25,000 0 0	5,500	..	£20,000, 1st April, 1932 £5,000, 1st July, 1932
		4	10,000 0 0	..	..	£10,000 on 1st January, 1934
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	7	30,000 0 0	..	..	1st April, 1917
	Total	..	369,900 0 0	128,600	..	..
	Grand Total		6,895,742 0 11	555,595 13s. 6d.	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1934,
OF THE DEBT.

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
181,800	.		181,800 0 0	Redeemable on 1st April and 1st July, 1947, or not less than five years after the date of their respective issues. Debentures may also be redeemed by drawings or by purchase.	56,954 0 9
19,500	.	..	19,500 0 0		698 12 4
10,000	10,000 0 0		
30,000	30,000 0 0	Redeemable on 1st January, 1949, or at such earlier date but not sooner than 5 years after the date of issue. Debentures may also be redeemed by drawings or by purchase.	22,933 15 8
241,300	241,300 0 0	Principal and interest are a charge upon the Cockpit undertaking ranking after the sum of £40,000, raised under Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913. Interest is payable 1st April and 1st October, and the principals redeemable on 1st April, 1937.	80,586 8 9
341,804 6s. 6d.	4,263,561 19 11	1,749,937 1s. 0d.	6,340,146 7 5	..	3 072.044 13s. 11d.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

**Imports.*—The value of the imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1929	..	7,027,013	1932	..	4,754,152
1930	..	6,101,513	1933	..	4,367,843
1931	..	£ 4,945,539	1934	..	£4,777,069

The Imports for the year 1934 were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:

			1934.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	..	£1,346,592
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	..	..	326,307
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	..	2,932,270
4. Animals and Birds (not for Food)	..	..	4,645
5. Bullion and Specie and Parcel Post	..	..	167,255

Taking the value of the Imports the Islands Trade was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz.:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom	29.7	41.3	40.2	39.2
United States	30.2	17.9	16.3	18.3
Canada	17.5	15.0	16.0	15.9
Other Countries	22.6	25.8	27.5	26.6

It is interesting to note that no more than 32.4 per cent. of the total import duties exclusive of Parcel Post was collected on goods liable to ad valorem duty during the year 1934.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year, 1934, was £4,604,843

Exports—The total value Exports for 1934 are valued at £3,219,072†

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

	1934.
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco	£2,882,487
II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	85,376
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	190,012
IV. Animals, (not for Food)	2,466
V. Bullion and Specie and Parcel Post	58,731

**Imports.*

The value of Imports for 1929 includes Parcel Post Goods valued £280,918

"	"	1930	"	"	£278,476
"	"	1931	"	"	£211,138
"	"	1932	"	"	£181,632
"	"	1933	"	"	£149,088
"	"	1934	"	"	£155,435

† includes Parcel Post Goods valued £13,801.

The Island's Exports during the year 1934, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ..	33.5	50.3	56.3	55.01
United States ..	30.8	17.7	9.4	9.21
Canada ..	25.3	26.5	27.8	29.59
Other Countries ..	10.4	5.5	6.5	6.19

The relative importance of bananas amongst the Island's products is clearly shown by the following table:—

PRODUCT.		PERCENTAGE OF VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.							
		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
Bananas ..		58.3		59.9		42.8		54.5	
Sugar Unrefined ..		11.1		11.0		17.8		14.7	
Coffee ..		5.0		7.2		9.2		5.5	
Spices—Pimento ..		3.2		2.0		2.9		3.2	
Coconuts and ..	3.6	4.7	4.2	5.3	4.9	5.8	3.2	3.2	
Copra ..	1.1		1.1		.9		.0		
Cocoa ..		1.5		1.5		1.4		1.4	
Logwood Extracts ..		2.4		1.9		4.3		2.6	
Woods—Logwood ..		1.2		1.8		2.9		1.1	
Spices—Ginger ..		.8		1.5		1.3		2.1	
Rum ..		1.2		.7		2.0		4.4	
Grapefruit ..		1.4		2.3		2.5		2.6	
Tobacco—Cigars ..		.9		1.3		1.2		0.6	

IMPORTS.

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles import 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934,; as compared with the five

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quantity	Average, 1910-1914.		1930.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS AND SLIPPERS—					
	doz. prs.		£		£
United Kingdom	30,504	17,631	84,338
British Possessions	65	15,264	29,240
United States	53,994	38,229	105,137
Other Countries	189	6,972	11,909
Total	84,752	78,096	230,624
CARRIAGES, ETC., MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CAR PARTS—					
United Kingdom	8,295	..	27,709
British Possessions	2,856	..	79,720
United States	35,450	..	160,602
Other Countries	390	..	2,830
Total	46,991	..	270,861
COAL—					
	Tons.				
United Kingdom	1,162	1,414	26,812	42,644
British Possessions
United States	64,985	58,555	59,291	90,996
Other Countries	1	1	..	..
Total	66,148	59,970	86,103	133,640
COTTON MANUFACTURE—PIECE GOODS—					
	Yards.				
United Kingdom	209,673	7,398,065	194,950
British Possessions	586	7,933	341
United States	90,787	13,265,925	231,754
Other Countries	2,162	233,298	7,704
Total	303,208	20,905,221	434,749
FISH, DRIED SALTED—					
	I.bs.				
United Kingdom	34,729	472	76,348	1,529
British Possessions	8,787,995	116,972	13,325,050	271,190
United States	1,717,758	22,316	13,528	263
Other Countries	734	10	15,194	315
Total	10,541,216	139,770	13,430,120	373,297

ed into the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, years' average 1910-1914, distinguishing the sources whence Imported.

1931.		1932		1933.		1934.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
12,392	51,587	35,265	126,046	22,636	78,189	36,158	106,518
2,870	5,231	1,318	1,566	2,355	2,835	60,995	40,102
25,948	86,384	3,412	9,632	1,362	2,200	1,562	3,236
10,059	21,787	71,717	72,196	25,180	40,490	37,250	54,813
51,269	164,980	111,712	209,440	51,533	123,714	135,965	204,669
..	26,246	..	55,507	..	59,103	..	38,131
..	70,295	..	54,099	..	55,056	..	87,518
..	90,423	..	53,542	..	37,045	..	51,610
..	4,173	..	4,736	..	1,833	..	248
..	192,137	..	167,884	..	153,037	..	177,507
30,892	62,944	141,689	236,359	113,585	172,132	109,677	136,459
42,751	60,976	3,824	6,875	65	62	15,583	19,895
..
80,843	123,920	145,513	243,234	120,735	182,866	125,260	156,354
6,742,768	126,135	14,177,902	247,867	8,446,070	152,914	13,386,932	231,677
15,719	238	5,426	133	8,135	227	10,909	442
12,322,981	148,993	4,919,507	62,664	2,037,099	23,187	3,710,679	46,850
299,807	7,203	811,534	14,498	6,760,202	75,545	5,953,775	62,902
19,381,275	232,569	19,914,369	325,162	17,251,506	251,873	23,062,295	341,871
53,872	804	35,915	445	11,895	273	13,533	212
14,379,498	239,586	14,995,845	196,924	14,266,132	150,826	13,902,960	171,191
10,447	170	13,296	637	11,741	649	15,420	645
15,821	259	13,873	759	8,292	558	9,225	925
14,459,638	240,900	15,058,929	198,765	14,298,060	152,306	13,941,138	172,973

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quan- tity.	Average. 1910-1914.		1930.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
GRAIN, ETC.—RICE—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	11,423,126	62,314	145	1
British Possessions	1,014,323	5,500	24,370,768	128,374
United States	1,595,588	8,066		
Other Countries	37,114	208	222,843	1,127
Total	14,070,151	76,088	24,593,756	129,502
FLOUR—WHEATEN OR RYE—	Bags				
United Kingdom	490	559	645	763
British Possessions	32,758	35,046	271,011	321,376
United States	238,875	253,869	48,554	58,022
Other Countries	1,522	1,640	..	..
Total	273,645	291,114	320,210	380,161
HARDWARE AND IRON- MONGERY—					
United Kingdom	33,424	..	79,763
British Possessions	234	..	10,600
United States	17,067	..	65,011
Other Countries	2,373	..	19,912
Total	53,098	..	175,286
MILK, CONDENSED—	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	1,959,278	35,714	1,358,774	38,264
British Possessions	940	16	1,971,117	62,071
United States	191,770	3,613	591,515	16,642
Other Countries	748,433	14,419	1,207,912	33,030
Total	2,900,421	53,762	5,129,318	150,007
OILS, MOTOR SPIRIT—	Gals.				
United Kingdom	585	28	51	5
British Possessions	3,533,087	191,376
United States	114,090	8,055	936,106	50,706
Other Countries	1	..	2,278	124
Total	114,676	8,083	4,471,522	242,211
TOBACCO—CIGARETTES	Lbs.				
United Kingdom	66,989	8,373	198,954	47,451
British Possessions	4	1	25	7
United States	1,407	176	2,207	557
Other Countries	600	75	236	88
Total	68,998	8,625	201,422	48,103

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, *continued.*

1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
336	2	713	11	402	5	534	10
20,882,566	103,302	25,279,472	119,797	28,890,667	115,694	23,095,254	82,540
3,803	18	150	1	46	1	16,300	80
196,048	881	1,068,080	4,965	6,461,226	25,365	4,965,619	20,331
21,032,753	104,203	26,348,415	124,774	35,352,341	141,065	28,077,707	102,961
(Bags of 196 lbs.)							
745	783	73,775	61,745	120,856	102,135	136,814	101,385
311,712	317,886	285,966	259,267	324,167	273,916	261,152	232,723
30,712	31,994	7,373	9,072	1,613	2,399	1,181	1,709
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,028	2,116
343,169	350,663	367,114	330,084	446,636	378,450	402,175	337,933
..	47,616	..	59,404	..	72,960	..	75,173
..	6,034	..	7,677	..	9,572	..	10,743
..	36,504	..	21,036	..	18,274	..	29,633
..	15,898	..	11,721	..	18,460	..	24,870
..	106,052	..	99,838	..	119,266	..	140,419
2,245,787	51,734	2,258,007	48,090	1,597,562	32,867	1,885,986	34,011
1,677,305	46,768	832,798	20,205	836,835	17,409	1,152,012	22,025
1,048,276	21,700	846,954	15,207	1,352,751	23,295	1,301,239	20,501
1,016,982	26,256	1,303,765	26,506	2,016,470	29,147	2,594,422	35,759
5 988,350	146,458	5,241,524	110,008	5,803,618	102,718	6,933,659	112,296
27	8	12	4	36	12	39	12
4,252,157	174,416	4,485,207	160,090	4,678,957	142,045	6,098,248	152,786
981,258	40,363	1,041,488	37,507	488,969	18,034	106,134	3,893
1,149	49	..	..	3,740	102	33	5
5,234,591	214,836	5,526,797	197,601	5,171,702	160,193	6,204,454	156,696
131,708	32,796	61,848	18,598	36,521	12,463	25,923	8,557
60	10	2	2	..	..	2	2
1,500	489	1,845	543	1,724	417	1,681	356
10	8	5	3	3	2	3	3
133,278	33,303	63,700	19,146	38,248	12,882	27,609	8,918

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit of Quantity	Average. 1910-1914.		1930.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
WOOD AND TIMBER—PITCH PINE—	Feet		£		£
United Kingdom
British Possessions	46,265	326	..	..
United States	11,795,882	82,571	18,772,859	156,392
Other Countries	71,608	501	120,842	959
Total	11,913,755	83,398	18,893,701	157,351
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—					
United Kingdom	771,498	..	1,216,761
British Possessions	124,142	..	549,866
United States	605,981	..	998,460
Other Countries	76,369	..	432,158
Total	1,577,990	..	3,197,245
TOTAL IMPORTS—					
United Kingdom	1,162,268	..	1,734,178
British Possessions	285,744	..	1,644,161
United States	1,240,500	..	1,934,542
Other Countries	98,337	..	510,156
* Total	2,786,849	..	5,823,037

* Parcels Post Goods not included.

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, *continued.*

1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
13,278,602 371,761	140,859 2,814	2,730,571 12,090,120	20,741 74,940	2,883,647 12,718,260	22,068 80,786	1,298,700 16,429,001 106,817	9,051 111,727 1,081
18,650,333	143,673	14,820,691	95,681	15,601,907	102,854	17,834,518	121,859
..	1,005,817	..	1,036,450	..	1,014,422	..	1,077,772
..	493,769	..	444,014	..	467,793	..	573,484
..	770,135	..	525,555	..	470,978	..	557,154
..	360,938	..	444,884	..	384,338	..	378,768
..	2,630,659	..	2,450,903	..	2,337,531	..	2,587,178
..	1,406,562	..	1,890,526	..	1,697,475	..	1,809,917
..	1,457,565	..	1,284,515	..	1,257,503	..	1,382,607
..	1,430,008	..	817,211	..	687,937	..	847,289
..	440,266	..	580,268	..	575,840	..	581,821
..	4,734,401	..	4,572,520	..	4,218,755	..	4,621,634

EXPORTS.

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles
1932, 1933 and 1934 as compared with the five years average 1910-1914,

Articles.	1930 .		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa, Raw—	lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	458,075	5,496	338,866	2,915
British Possessions ..	2,430,644	29,145	3,689,548	31,773
United States of America ..	2,990,474	35,865	910,975	7,835
Other Countries ..	906,760	10,817	985,342	8,464
Total ..	6,785,953	81,323	5,924,731	50,987
COFFEE, RAW—	lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	544,907	12,805	684,536	12,732
British Possessions ..	6,201,967	145,800	7,337,983	136,778
United States of America ..	117,759	2,766	786,077	14,620
Other Countries ..	10,683	250	368,794	6,863
Total ..	6,875,316	161,621	9,177,390	170,993
FRUIT & NUTS—	Stems	£	Stems.	£
BANANAS:				
United Kingdom ..	7,399,146	730,737	8,456,194	803,359
British Possessions ..	3,184,372	315,348	3,335,342	307,154
United States of America ..	12,213,803	1,087,912	9,955,289	6,814,529
Other Countries ..	1,799,364	175,744	588,780	58,353
Total ..	24,596,585	2,309,741	22,335,605	1,983,395
ORANGES—	Boxes	£	Boxes.	£
United Kingdom ..	3,594	1,747	2,384	1,192
British Possessions ..	21,819	10,249	32,671	16,335
United States of America ..	976	470	339	170
Other Countries ..	570	274	151	76
Total ..	26,959	12,740	35,545	17,773
COCONUTS—	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom ..	1,423,925	5,411	1,155,898	3,950
British Possessions ..	2,989,135	11,368	3,393,910	11,604
United States of America ..	26,747,045	102,114	30,937,350	106,627
Other Countries ..	30,000	114	228,425	789
Total ..	31,190,105	119,007	35,715,583	122,970
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
United Kingdom ..	3,801	41,677	6,694	73,584
British Possessions ..	120	1,365	110	1,250
United States of America ..	2,212	24,762	1,619	17,809
Other Countries ..				
Total ..	6,133	67,804	8,423	92,643

exported from the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1930, 1931, distinguishing the sources of destination.

1932.		1933.		1934.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
77,491	766	61,261	534	2,512	15
4,218,732	41,895	3,625,921	31,395	4,422,681	42,560
305,994	2,818	56,867	504	..	..
298,571	2,623	197	2	14,287	133
4,900,788	48,102	3,744,246	32,435	4,439,480	42,708
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
307,925	7,898	263,579	5,930	286,072	22,891
7,798,381	197,312	9,508,083	211,184	6,845,868	145,178
411,742	10,167	17,404	398	623	22
359,407	8,680	35,164	801	..	..
8,877,455	224,057	9,824,230	218,313	7,132,563	168,091
Stems	£	Stems	£	Stems	£
13,258,522	1,265,942	8,387,582	805,586	12,533,463	1,289,714
2,645,962	235,899	1,832,468	179,393	2,667,910	288,578
4,380,415	359,442	337,319	33,497	706,897	79,365
75,714	7,828	..	..	66,636	7,425
20,360,613	1,869,111	10,557,369	1,018,476	15,974,906	1,665,082
Boxes	£	Boxes	£	Boxes	£
2,865	1,475	2,757	1,356	996	480
89,810	43,666	89,744	41,479	77,559	32,092
1	..	..	..	..	..
60	30	..	..	..	..
92,736	45,171	92,501	42,835	78,555	32,572
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
2,552,069	7,686	1,651,150	4,828	604,700	1,448
6,784,912	22,323	6,766,002	21,868	6,072,610	14,277
29,107,725	98,732	28,641,111	89,678	30,401,437	80,774
794,105	2,785	379,296	1,204	65,900	247
39,238,811	131,526	37,437,559	117,578	37,144,647	96,746
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
13,629	46,696	26,384	87,592	21,154	69,466
414	1,694	602	2,309	352	1,354
2,649	9,548	3,059	11,627	2,010	7,436
16,692	57,938	30,045	101,528	23,516	78,256

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values

Articles.	Average for 5 years, 1910-14		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SPICES—				
GINGER, DRY:	Cwt.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	11,408	21,290	948,598	13,144
British Possessions ..	2,145	3,969	232,124	3,108
United States of America ..	9,851	18,373	800,837	11,054
Other Countries .. ..	..	1	15,796	221
Total	23,404	43,633	1,997,355	27,523
PIMENTO—				
RUM:	Cwt.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	10,002	6,405	236,865	2,108
British Possessions ..	3,698	2,426	436,737	3,886
United States of America ..	39,453	26,479	2,815,908	25,062
Other Countries	57,929	38,226	8,725,096	77,612
Total	111,082	73,536	12,214,586	108,668
SPIRITS—				
RUM:	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	915,300	82,688	323,813	32,381
British Possessions ..	49,360	4,421	54,567	5,458
United States of America ..	7,180	600	..	..
Other Countries	118,860	10,442	30,752	3,074
Total	1,090,700	98,151	409,132	40,913
SUGAR, UNREFINED—				
CIGARS:	Cwts.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	58,380	37,060	5,880	49,074
British Possessions ..	211,620	131,110	38,414	329,429
United States of America ..	4,520	2,823	..	..
Other Countries	6,300	3,986	..	..
Total	280,820	177,979	44,294	378,503
TOBACCO—				
CIGARS:	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom	8,141	4,978	5,671	5,106
British Possessions ..	13,072	6,426	15,100	9,732
United States of America ..	1,827	1,036	..	..
Other Countries	49,351	23,161	43,848	20,509
Total	72,391	35,601	64,619	35,347
WOOD & TIMBER—				
LOGWOOD:	Tons	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	2,886	6,360	50	125
British Possessions ..	3	7	..	..
United States of America ..	18,847	42,205	3,580	8,950
Other Countries	20,468	45,798	15,144	38,980
Total	42,204	94,370	18,774	48,055

of the Principal Articles exported from the Colony, *continued.*

1932.		1933.		1934.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
754,591	15,923	783,539	14,604	1,388,611	36,031
318,740	6,969	185,827	3,441	316,184	10,769
576,757	12,596	692,260	12,921	689,904	17,779
11,327	190	4,300	80	..	..
1,661,415	35,678	1,665,926	31,046	2,394,699	64,579
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
352,955	2,771	602,381	4,827	881,813	7,529
430,031	2,981	388,652	3,028	523,513	4,118
2,321,077	16,799	2,151,110	16,626	2,510,492	21,175
5,173,745	39,136	5,959,186	45,330	8,234,860	63,526
8,277,808	61,687	9,101,329	69,811	12,150,678	96,348
Galls.	£	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
102,097	12,212	290,820	35,835	296,850	54,896
34,980	4,185	34,269	4,381	43,560	14,075
166	18	12,255	1,838	59,114	52,358
44,226	5,104	48,528	6,219	60,274	14,474
181,469	21,519	385,872	48,273	459,798	135,803
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
8,966	79,339	28,013	260,369	9,442	81,505
29,520	263,556	17,256	163,922	44,785	366,655
..	..	1	4	..	..
2	14	..	..	..	..
38,488	342,909	45,270	424,295	54,227	448,160
Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
5,903	5,783	6,213	5,586	5,025	4,624
9,813	6,416	8,430	5,218	8,123	5,101
31,809	17,222	25,219	12,341	21,580	8,590
47,525	29,421	39,862	23,145	34,728	18,315
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
743	2,074	1,152	3,219	100	250
6,139	17,509	10,268	27,093	1,600	3,615
12,376	35,647	13,684	38,362	10,328	28,272
19,258	55,230	25,104	68,674	12,028	32,137

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles exported from the Colony, *continued*.

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1910-1914.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
ALL OTHER ARTICLES—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	86,600	140,629	148,929	373,705	130,313
British Possessions ..	17,928	46,126	66,227	50,853	59,716
United States of America ..	44,769	56,819	66,637	73,076	70,111
Other Countries ..	38,615	78,548	50,551	36,464	66,334
Total ..	149,912	322,122	332,344	534,098	326,474
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	447,401	1,140,295	1,570,528	1,341,803	1,680,350
British Possessions ..	211,074	901,383	852,375	683,705	944,095
United States of America ..	1,513,632	1,046,916	552,812	224,480	281,345
Other Countries ..	384,920	311,298	144,705	131,788	148,442
Total ..	2,557,027	3,399,892	3,120,420	2,381,776	3,054,232
Total Re-Exports— (i.e. other than Domestic)	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	7,901	77,070	26,966	262,168	18,812
British Possessions ..	43,714	13,803	39,054	32,457	39,024
United States of America ..	86,322	16,967	33,573	33,464	45,208
Other Countries ..	17,098	26,782	34,653	20,642	47,995
Total ..	155,035	134,622	134,246	348,731	151,039
TOTAL EXPORTS—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	455,302	1,217,365	1,597,494	1,603,971	1,699,162
British Possessions ..	254,788	915,186	891,429	716,162	983,119
United States of America ..	1,599,954	1,063,883	586,385	257,944	326,553
Other Countries ..	402,018	338,080	179,358	152,430	196,437
Grand Total ..	2,712,062	3,534,514	3,254,666	2,730,507	3,205,271

Parcels Post Goods not included.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1930-1931.

Parish	1930-1931.				1931-1932.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under.		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	2,778	1,923	8,426	13,127	2,892	2,796	9,402	15,090
Port Royal	143	47	10	200	153	39	9	201
St. Andrew	9,802	1,906	3,287	14,995	3,418	2,361	10,439	16,218
St. Thomas	11,978	701	689	13,368	11,716	848	711	13,275
Portland	10,445	3,361	12,231	15,029	10,689	3,465	1,175	15,329
St. Mary	14,517	2,929	1,712	19,158	14,078	2,828	2,218	19,124
St. Ann	15,277	3,608	1,188	20,073	15,718	3,824	1,264	20,806
Trelawny	9,030	650	572	10,252	9,060	665	574	10,299
St. James	7,693	1,266	1,310	10,269	7,723	1,276	1,337	10,336
Hanover	8,110	584	695	9,389	8,681	1,102	581	10,364
Westmoreland	9,450	3,565	1,328	14,343	9,660	3,600	1,340	14,600
St. Elizabeth	19,785	780	806	21,371	20,583	788	849	22,220
Manchester	17,109	1,098	1,087	19,394	17,289	1,118	1,100	19,507
Clarendon	20,467	1,565	1,125	23,157	21,324	1,459	852	23,635
St. Catherine	22,437	2,149	1,388	25,974	23,238	2,186	1,445	26,869
Total	179,021	26,132	24,846	229,999	176,222	28,355	33,296	237,873

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Contd.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1931-1932 TO 1933-1934.

Parish.	1932-1933.				1933-1934.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under.		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	4,037	2,591	8,486	15,114	4,545	1,980	8,589	15,114
Port Royal	149	40	10	199	149	44	10	203
St. Andrew	3,862	2,594	10,704	17,160	10,500	2,126	5,824	18,450
St. Thomas	11,755	806	761	13,322	12,032	1,158	940	14,130
Portland	10,844	3,563	1,171	15,578	11,084	3,635	1,201	15,920
St. Mary	14,393	2,836	2,251	19,480	14,597	2,857	2,279	19,733
St. Ann	15,856	3,946	1,274	21,076	15,821	3,942	1,196	20,959
Trelawny	9,347	658	564	10,569	9,011	615	541	10,167
St. James	8,124	1,514	1,889	11,527	8,120	1,518	1,889	11,527
Hanover	8,678	1,102	581	10,361	8,966	1,208	599	10,773
Westmoreland	9,890	3,673	1,360	14,923	11,144	2,639	1,188	14,921
St. Elizabeth	20,813	780	857	22,450	19,576	1,115	1,194	21,885
Manchester	17,339	1,135	1,100	19,574	17,495	1,239	1,153	19,887
Clarendon	21,355	1,587	1,095	24,037	21,598	1,670	1,113	24,381
St. Catherine	23,624	2,273	1,537	27,434	23,870	2,345	1,628	27,843
Total	180,066	29,098	33,640	242,804	188,508	28,091	29,294	245,893

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.									
1929 ..	74	7,370	626	15	3,430	106	89	10,890	732
1930 ..	53	5,415	450	18	2,569	151	71	7,984	601
1931 ..	30	4,231	233	11	1,062	81	41	5,293	314
1932 ..	22	2,002	170	12	3,484	142	34	5,486	312
1933 ..	49	9,417	458	21	3,036	175	70	12,453	633
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	465	1,341,917	28,690	58	277,734	9,523	523	1,619,651	38,213
1930 ..	496	1,435,326	29,009	81	299,859	9,209	577	1,735,185	38,218
1931 ..	446	1,273,240	26,010	70	279,703	8,246	516	1,552,943	34,256
1932 ..	490	1,510,083	28,650	100	475,276	13,035	590	1,985,359	41,685
1933 ..	461	1,542,688	28,286	65	316,209	7,799	526	1,858,897	36,085

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1929 ..	16	21,658	261	1	674	9	17	22,332	270
1930 ..	8	10,818	134	2	154	26	10	10,972	160
1931 ..	12	14,195	188	2	544	16	14	14,739	204
1932 ..	6	4,304	69	3	170	14	8	4,474	83
1933 ..	10	12,145	203	3	1,238	34	13	13,383	237
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	885	1,364,295	36,610	121	293,165	9,083	1006	1,657,460	45,693
1930 ..	850	1,379,841	35,709	117	407,651	12,839	967	1,787,492	48,548
1931 ..	735	1,260,342	34,935	101	389,628	11,698	836	1,649,970	46,633
1932 ..	591	1,064,619	28,502	68	380,436	13,301	659	1,445,055	41,803
1933 ..	608	1,403,381	38,543	74	430,766	14,086	682	1,834,147	52,629

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1929 ..	90	29,028	887	16	4,104	115	106	33,132	1,002
1930 ..	61	16,233	584	20	2,723	177	81	18,956	761
1931 ..	42	18,426	421	13	1,606	97	55	20,032	518
1932 ..	28	6,306	239	14	3,654	156	42	9,960	395
1933 ..	59	21,562	661	24	4,274	209	83	25,836	870
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	1350	2,706,212	65,300	179	570,899	18,606	1529	3,277,111	83,906
1930 ..	1346	2,815,167	64,718	193	707,510	22,048	1544	3,522,677	86,766
1931 ..	1181	2,533,582	60,945	171	669,331	19,944	1352	3,202,913	80,889
1932 ..	1081	2,574,702	57,152	168	855,712	26,336	1249	3,430,414	83,448
1933 ..	1069	2,946,069	66,829	139	746,975	21,885	1208	3,693,044	88,714

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS									
1929 ..	79	9,363	661	10	1,074	82	89	10,437	743
1930 ..	74	8,644	631	5	342	36	79	8,986	667
1931 ..	50	6,349	374	2	163	12	52	6,512	386
1932 ..	60	7,593	473	7	1,052	104	67	8,645	577
1933 ..	69	8,443	575	2	142	17	71	8,585	592
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	422	1,219,010	25,422	117	442,530	13,521	539	1,661,540	38,918
1930 ..	405	1,244,640	24,892	164	490,677	13,879	569	1,735,317	38,776
1931 ..	415	1,207,993	25,425	100	344,671	9,508	515	1,552,664	34,933
1932 ..	434	1,463,264	26,711	150	565,279	16,317	584	2,028,543	43,028
1933 ..	479	1,552,832	27,752	62	311,656	8,098	541	1,864,488	35,850
FOREIGN.									
SAILING VESSELS									
1929 ..	7	9,611	116	10	11,864	142	17	21,457	258
1930 ..	7	7,359	93	7	5,871	103	14	13,230	196
1931 ..	7	7,125	82	4	5,853	70	11	12,978	152
1932 ..	8	1,475	71	5	3,388	50	13	4,863	121
1933 ..	4	1,108	42	6	4,755	91	10	5,863	133
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	725	1,222,275	32,344	281	422,210	13,167	1006	1,644,485	45,511
1930 ..	700	1,263,068	33,378	269	548,130	16,942	969	1,816,198	50,340
1931 ..	599	1,099,129	28,453	211	573,275	18,032	860	1,672,404	46,485
1932 ..	561	1,044,546	27,575	130	422,099	15,051	691	1,466,645	42,626
1933 ..	603	1,406,515	38,513	79	412,879	14,042	682	1,819,394	52,555
TOTAL.									
SAILING VESSELS									
1929 ..	86	18,974	777	20	12,920	224	106	31,894	1,001
1930 ..	81	16,003	724	12	6,213	129	93	22,216	863
1931 ..	51	13,474	456	6	6,016	82	63	19,490	538
1932 ..	68	9,068	544	12	4,440	154	80	13,508	698
1933 ..	73	9,551	617	8	4,897	108	81	14,448	725
STEAM VESSELS									
1929 ..	1147	2,441,285	57,766	398	864,740	26,688	1545	3,306,025	84,454
1930 ..	1105	2,512,708	58,270	433	1,038,807	30,321	1538	3,551,515	89,091
1931 ..	1014	2,307,122	58,878	361	917,946	27,540	1375	3,225,068	81,418
1932 ..	995	2,507,810	54,286	280	987,348	31,368	1275	3,495,188	85,654
1933 ..	1082	2,959,347	66,265	141	724,535	22,140	1223	3,683,882	88,405

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1934, under the divisions, viz.:—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	13	182	206	236	2,040	4,252	713	47	7,689
St. Andrew	1,641	787	612	2,157	2,147	2,015	851	217	10,427
St. Thomas	2,916	1,427	659	2,329	951	418	40	75	8,815
Portland	1,624	841	408	1,345	888	454	68	74	5,762
St. Mary	2,993	881	743	2,563	1,384	609	129	134	9,496
St. Ann	2,633	782	514	3,112	1,309	470	81	115	9,016
Trelawny	1,342	944	247	1,866	658	282	22	75	5,436
St. James	2,002	722	517	1,685	1,117	798	128	105	7,074
Hanover	1,534	1,048	334	1,504	944	342	22	57	5,785
Westmoreland	1,626	1,418	419	2,918	1,338	514	65	75	8,373
St. Elizabeth	3,506	847	622	5,627	1,312	481	68	82	12,545
Manchester	2,810	304	444	4,530	2,163	794	142	103	11,290
Clarendon	3,252	337	551	2,690	1,430	423	65	79	8,887
St. Catherine	3,217	739	846	3,639	1,430	741	63	116	11,254
Port Royal	..	14	21	38	100	22	1	1	197
	31,109	11,333	7,203	36,239	19,674	12,675	2,458	1,355	122,046

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1933-1934.

Parish.	Horse-kind at 11/	Entire horses at 12/	Asses at 2/.	Wheels				Total No. of wheels.*	No. of Motor Cars		
				at 15/	at 20/	at 6/	Hand Carts at 1/.		at £5 10 0	at £7 10 0	at 6/ per cwt.
Kingston	197	..	22	36	148	444	115	480	2,173	424	..
St. Andrew	689	..	435	64	..	1,506	1	1,718	710	248	..
St. Thomas	1,162	..	719	56	..	1,020	..	1,076	178	39	..
Portland	964	5	341	..	..	571	1	652	183	33	..
St. Mary	1,388	2	292	88	..	1,296	1	1,384	286	84	..
St. Ann	1,165	15	517	130	..	624	30	754	300	84	..
Trelawny	823	1	577	58	..	619	4	677	147	23	..
St. James	845	1	329	62	..	554	..	616	347	45	..
Hanover	1,295	3	813	82	..	569	..	651	98	18	4
Westmoreland	1,677	..	440	262	..	1,000	..	1,262	244	71	..
St. Elizabeth	1,208	..	1,059	237	..	629	29	866	223	56	..
Manchester	759	..	491	198	..	308	..	506	334	67	..
Clarendon	2,066	..	1,425	100	16	1,297	6	1,413	264	47	..
St. Catherine	224	3	990	162	..	2,353	4	2,515	308	63	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1933-34	14,462	32	8,450	1,616	164	12,790	191	14,570	5,795	1,102	4
Total 1932-33	17,664	35	10,096	1,948	184	15,158	160	15,158	5,175	1,278	3
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	620	..	1
Decrease	3,202	3	1,646	322	20	236	..	588	..	176	..

*Hand-carts are not included in the total number of wheels.

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1933-1934, continued.

Parish.	No. of Motor Trucks.										No. of Trailers		No. of Motor Cycles.		Total	
	at £6 0 0	Weight not exceeding 30 cwt. used for hire carrying Passengers.	at £7 10	at £12 10	at £10 0	at £12 0	at 10/ per cwt.	at 3/ per cwt.	No. of Tractors	at 1/ per cwt.	at 2/ per cwt.	at 20/ each.	at 30/ each.	Yield	£ s. d.	
Kingston	257	160	40	2	13	5	6	..	..	12	18	196	12	12	11,888	3 2 2
St. Andrew	62	..	42	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	72	1	1	6,767	4 0 2
St. Thomas	33	62	32	..	4	5	4	..	..	3	2	15	..	..	3,106	12 2 2
Portland	44	40	10	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	2,540	5 0 0
St. Mary	37	28	91	..	1	5	7	..	..	7	..	16	..	1	4,661	15 3 3
St. Ann	66	27	62	..	1	5	2	..	..	1	..	27	..	..	3,714	18 0 0
Trelawny	27	30	8	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	2,022	12 6 6
St. James	25	..	84	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	1	1	3,344	4 3 3
Hanover	2	..	33	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1,838	12 0 0
Westmoreland	20	35	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	3,464	9 0 0
St. Elizabeth	26	10	15	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	2,872	13 6 0
Manchester	42	55	7	..	3	16	3	..	..	..	..	19	1	1	3,738	11 0 0
Clarendon	42	21	39	..	4	7	4	..	..	2	2	22	3	3	3,872	14 3 3
St. Catherine	52	46	38	..	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	25	2	2	4,728	14 3 9
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1933-34..	715	514	501	8	41	73	41	..	1	28	24	476	23	23	58,461	7 10
Total 1932-33..	733	156	526	18	34	78	36	7	1	14	37	459	21	21	60,315	12 4
Increase	..	358	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	14	..	17	2	2	..	..
Decrease	18	..	25	10	..	5	..	7	..	..	13	..	..	..	1,854	4 6

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1933-34.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licensees.
Kingston ..	109	1,379	1,488	10	153	7	639
St. Andrew	705	705	..	3	..	140
St. Thomas	534	539	3	1	..	396
Portland	442	445	1	2	..	443
St. Mary	771	778	4	5	..	623
St. Ann	588	595	3	1	..	267
Trelawny	274	278	4	2	..	280
St. James	487	498	3	8	..	687
Hanover	318	321	7	3	..	260
Westmoreland	491	499	4	1	..	749
St. Elizabeth	569	576	5	4	..	556
Manchester	547	552	1	2	..	567
Clarendon	647	648	..	2	..	879
St. Catherine	732	735	..	1	..	802
Port Royal	14	14	1	..	..	..
Total ..	173	8,498	8,671	46	188	7	7,283

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1933-34.

Parish.	Town Off.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.	Special Hotel.
			Town.	Village.			
Kingston ..	22	30	165	..	136	16	1
St. Andrew ..	..	..	44	42	39	4	..
St. Thomas ..	3	1	14	102	17	1	..
Portland ..	..	3	30	82	12	1	..
St. Mary ..	1	1	30	102	11	..	..
St. Ann ..	..	1	23	142	7	6	..
Trelawny ..	..	1	5	96	2	..	..
St. James ..	3	3	10	71	17	9	3
Hanover ..	..	..	4	46	1	..	..
Westmoreland ..	..	1	10	91	2	..	..
St. Elizabeth ..	..	1	19	118	3	..	..
Manchester ..	..	2	23	119	6	4	2
Clarendon ..	..	..	19	181	17	1	..
St. Catherine ..	..	2	32	228	22	..	..
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	29	46	428	1,420	294	42	6

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1933-34.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Asses.	Vehicles.			
	On Pens.	Returned for Taxation.	Total.	On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation.		Sheep.	Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.	Total.
Kingston	..	..	1,912	..	197	..	9	240	249
St. Andrew	1,900	12	1,912	..	683	500	53	959	1,012	
St. Thomas	4,200	236	4,436	210	1,141	900	14	538	552	
Portland	2,834	71	2,905	180	930	380	19	321	340	
St. Mary	11,300	877	12,177	1,000	1,383	650	22	601	713	
St. Ann	26,658	431	27,089	..	1,164	453	32	377	409	
Trelawny	6,250	1,323	7,573	375	820	190	14	338	352	
St. James	5,052	475	5,527	..	844	213	15	308	323	
Hanover	11,144	60	11,204	..	1,291	384	20	325	345	
Westmoreland	18,000	1,333	19,333	120	1,675	200	65	631	696	
St. Elizabeth	13,500	250	13,750	750	1,174	1,200	57	418	475	
Manchester	5,500	3	5,503	400	757	380	49	251	300	
Clarendon	5,700	337	6,037	350	2,735	1,050	24	693	717	
St. Catherine*	12,185	630	12,815	565	212	1,060	44	1,263	1,307	
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	124,223	6,038	130,261	3,950	14,306	7,560	437	7,353	7,790	

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

THE Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 23; 6 Victoria chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes of the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes of such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State. These notes are made legal tender by Law 27 of 1904.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament, is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law, 27 of 1904, the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920, aggregating £17,500.

The notes in circulation on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £91,643 7s. 6d. as under:—

2/6 : £113 7s. 6d. .. 5/ : £36,159 10s. .. 10/ : £55,370 10s.

The Commissioners had on the 31/3/35, invested in British and Colonial Securities, £61,799 15s. 7d.

Currency Commissioners.—The Island Treasurer, Hon. Collector General, Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G. *Secretary*—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of Barclays Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Bank notes were made legal tender under Law 36 of 1914 by Proclamation in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th August, 1914. By Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919, Bank Notes ceased to be legal tender. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value, issued by H. M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made legal tender by Law 2 of 1917, "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling British silver coins of sixpence and upwards are legal tender to any amount. British silver coins of smaller denominations than sixpence are legal tender only to the extent of forty shillings in respect of any one payment. (7 Vic Chap. 51.) Copper coins current in Great Britain were legal tender in Jamaica to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic. Chap. 40). By Law 11 of 1882, "The Bronze or Copper penny and the several sub-divisions thereof" ceased to be legal tender. By Notice, No. 583 in the Jamaica Gazette dated the 29th September, 1921, British Bronze and Copper Coins are declared negotiable at the Public Treasury and the several Parochial Treasuries. Jamaica Nickel Pennies and half-pennies are legal tender up to 1/- and 6d., respectively (Law 49 of 1869). Jamaica Nickel Farthings are legal tender up to 3d. (Law 13 of 1880.)

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle

Do.	do	Single	"
Do	do	Half	"
Do	do	Quarter	"
Do	do	Dollar	"

} Vary according to
New York and Lon-
don quotations.

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days Vary according to rate in London.

60 Days " " " "

30 Days " " " "

Sight Drafts not exceeding £20 1/-

Above £20 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation in New York.

BANKS.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS.)

FORMERLY THE COLONIAL BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836. Reincorporated by Act of Parliament, 1925. With which are amalgamated The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, and The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—54 Lombard Street, London E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital, £10,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500.

Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500. Reserve Fund, £1,750,000.

HEAD OFFICE IN JAMAICA—Harbour Street, Kingston.

London Office and City Branch (Colonial Bank Section), 29 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. New York Agency—120 Broadway. Agents in Canada—The Bank of Montreal (All Branches) and Barclays Bank (Canada), Montreal and Toronto.

Branches in Jamaica—Kingston—P. E. N. Mortimer, *Manager*; H. P. Tigar, *Asst. Manager*; J. Whiting, *Accountant*. *Other Branches in Jamaica*—Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav-la-Mar.

Agents in the West Indies for the Bank of Montreal

Branches in The West Indies, in British Guiana, and throughout British West Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, South-West Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya Colony, Malta, Gibraltar, and Mauritius.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$24,000,000. Total Assets, December 31st 1934, over \$280,000,000. Head Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kingston Branch, King Street. Executive Office, Toronto, Ontario.

William Torrie—*Manager*. F. Bell—*Assistant Manager*. R. B. Yule—*Accountant*. *Other Branches in Jamaica*—Black River, Brown's Town, Christiana, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town. *London Branch*—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 108 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. New York Agency, 49 Wall Street.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

King and Harbour Streets.

(INCORPORATED 1869.)

At the close of the Bank's financial year on November 30th, 1934, the paid up Capital was \$35,000,000.00 and Reserve Fund \$21,506,804.00. Profits for the year were \$4,398,217.62. Total Assets are \$758,423,904.88.

This Bank has Branches in Jamaica at—

Kingston—W. A. Clarke, *Manager*; C. H. Ince, *Asst. Manager*; E. P. Cline, *Accountant*; Montego Bay, D. McIntosh, *Manager*.

Also 2 branches in London, England, at 6 Lothbury, E.C. 2, and West End Branch, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

New York Agency—68 William Street.

France—Paris Auxiliary—3 Rue Scribe.

Spain—Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6. 678 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, and 77 abroad including West Indies, Central and South America.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
(INCORPORATED 1867).

Paid-up Capital \$30,000,000. Reserve Fund \$20,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. London, Office, 2 Lombard Street, E.C. 3. New
 York Agency, Exchange Place and Hanover Street. Over 700 Branches in Canada,
 United States and West Indies. Kingston, Jamaica Branch, King and Harbour Streets.
 F. V. Lumb, *Manager*; J. M. Irvine, *Accountant*.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
Argentina ..	Peso (gold) ..	£ s. d. 0 1 8½	Italy ..	Lire (100 centesi- mi)	0 0 2
Do. ..	Do (silver) ..	0 1 8½	Japan ..	1 Yen (100 Sen)	0 2 0½
Austria ..	Schilling ..	0 0 7	Mexico ..	Dollar (gold) ..	0 2 0½
Belgium ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 7	Netherlands ..	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil ..	Milreis (paper)	0 0 6	Nicaragua ..	Cordoba (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Bulgaria ..	Lev (100 stot- nki)	0 0 0½	Norway ..	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili ..	Peso (gold)	0 0 6	Panama ..	Balboa (gold) ..	0 4 2
China ..	Tael (dollar)	..	Peru ..	Sol ..	0 1 1½
Colombia ..	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal ..	Escudo (gold) ..	0 0 2½
Costa Rica	Colon (gold) ..	0 1 11	Rumania ..	Leu (100 bani)	0 0 0½
Cuba ..	Gold peso ..	0 4 1½	Spain ..	Peseta ..	0 0 10
Denmark ..	Krone ..	0 1 1½	Switzerland ..	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 10
Egypt ..	Gold pound	1 0 6½	Sweden ..	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
Finland ..	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 1½	Turkey ..	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
France ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 2	United States	Dollar (gold) ..	0 4 1½
German States ..	Mark (100 pfen- ning)	0 0 11½	Uruguay ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 4 3
Greece ..	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 ½	Venezuela ..	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Guatemala ..	Gold quetzal ..	0 4 1½	Yugo-Slavia ..	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 1
Haiti ..	Gourde ..	0 0 10			
Honduras	Lempire ..	0 2 0½			

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

REQUESTS were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship has been awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls have been awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892, provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909, the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, now known as Cornwall College with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations, Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January, 1911, and after inspecting the schools, finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915, was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1924, a Law was passed providing Pensions or Gratuities for Teachers in recognized Secondary Schools. This Law (29 of 1924) came into operation on the 1st of September, 1924.

In November 1926, the 5th section of the Secondary Education Law, 1914, (Law 34 of 1914) was amended in order to provide scholarships for children in such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools.

In December, 1927, under this amendment the parishes of St Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny and Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere were declared to be important centres of population without adequate provision for Secondary Education by Proclamation in the "Jamaica Gazette."

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

In the early part of 1928, the Schools Commission drew up a Scheme of Regulations under which these Scholarships may be held. This Scheme was approved by the Acting Governor in July, 1928, and the first examination was held at four centres in December, 1928, viz., Morant Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth and Chapelton. Under the Scheme provision is made for two scholarships for pupils resident in St. Thomas, three for St. Mary, two for Trelawny and two for Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere, to be awarded annually. The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years at any Secondary School approved by the Schools Commission.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920, and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £8,727 was distributed in grants during the financial year 1934-35.

The Regulations for Grants-in-aid were converted into Law 31 of 1924.

Twenty Schools are in receipt of Government Grants under this Law, namely:—

First Grade—Jamaica College, Wolmer's Boys School, Wolmer's Girls School, Munro College, Cornwall College, Hampton, Westwood, Calabar High School, Diocesan High School, St. Andrew High School. Second Grade—Manning's School, Rusea's School, Titchfield, Beckford and Smith's School, Cathedral High School, Manchester School, Happy Grove, St. Hugh's High School, Kingston College.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.*

The Secondary Education Law, No. 34 of 1914 was amended by Law 25 of 1926 to make provision for scholarships to be competed for by pupils from such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools. It is enacted that such scholarships shall be held at any Secondary School approved by the School Commission. The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants
1930 ..	655	134,012	74,140	166,760
1931 ..	653	136,148	75,455	166,199
1932 ..	653	141,735	76,882	165,941

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	389,376
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	65,657
Total ..	292,288	446,778	455,033
Attending School ..	99,760	125,496	129,623
Total Population ..	630,491	831,383	858,118

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector, a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

* For historical summary see Handbook for 1926.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for Sewing in schools which have no assistant or pupil teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year and is informed of the results of his examination. In July, 1933, 293 Pupil Teachers and 3,316 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 140; Church of England, 166; Baptist, 102; Wesleyan, 68; Moravian, 54; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 45; Congregational, 19; Methodist, 7; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 28; Society of Friends, 2; Undenominational, 11.

According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston 29; St. Andrew 39; St. Thomas 34; Portland 44; St. Mary 57; St. Ann 57; Trelawny 26; St. James 32; Hanover 29; Westmoreland 50; St. Elizabeth 69; Manchester 59; Clarendon 60; St. Catherine 68.

By an Order in Privy Council dated August 21st, 1923, school attendance was made compulsory as from September 1st, 1923, between the ages of eight and fourteen within the districts of Kingston, Halfway Tree, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Porus, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Port Maria, Morant Bay and May Pen. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

THE following means are employed by the Government for the college training of Elementary School Teachers.

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 16 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 45 students are under training as teachers.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 48 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains; 6 resident and 29 day students, women, at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful.

The number of Registered Teachers engaged is 1,634 and 1,063 of these have received a college training.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;

- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to the Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.—The Director of Education, *ex-officio*, *Chairman*; D. T. Wint, *Vice-Chairman*; Rt. Rev. Bishop Hardie, M.A.; Mrs. K. H. Bourne, O.B.E.; Rev. E. Armon-Jones; Very Rev. F. J. Kelly, S.J.; A. J. Newman, M.A., M.C.; L. Tucker, I.S.O.; Rt. Rev. A. Westphal; R. B. Barker, M.A.; Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson; Rev. R. J. Fleming; Rev. R. Ward; Rev. R. A. L. Knight; Miss D. L. McPherson.

Secretary—A. D. Soutar.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834, by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Henry Fowell Buxton, Henry George Willink, Brig. General Stephen Lushington, C.B., C.M.G., Major Frank Lushington, John Fowell Buxton, Walter Henry Bonham-Carter. *Secretary*, John Barnett, Windyridge, Braiswick, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £4,500 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They remain three years, go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course and are under bond to teach for six years. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee; first year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now fifty-four students in residence, including one from Bermuda.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training in the practising school for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen, representing the various Protestant Churches.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Vice-Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, Rev. F. Nichol, Hon. Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. D. Neilson, Rev. J. Kneale, Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Hon. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., B.A., T. Kemp, Wm. Cowper, M.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer*; C. G. C. Kerr, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Principal*, A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., Lond., Dip. in Ped., Lond.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Tutors*, R. A. Henry, E. A. Nicholson, *Master of Method*, A. Grant, B.A., Lond.; *Head Teacher of Practising School*—Q. N. Thomas; *Matron*, Mrs. Alexander.

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

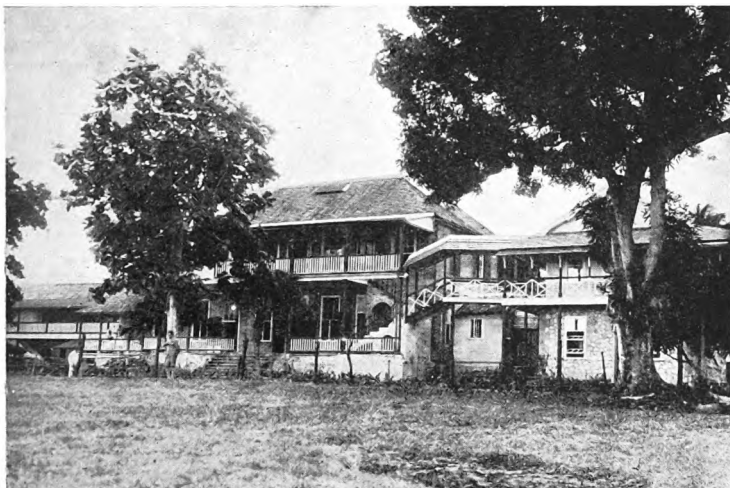
A SCHOOL for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seifer. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1835 the school was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1899. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 38 students. The Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £37 10s. 0d. annually, plus a quarterly tuition fee of £1. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10s., and £1 per quarter in the second and third years. There is accommodation also for six day students.

Principal—Rev. R. J. Fleming, Dip. Th. (Lond.).

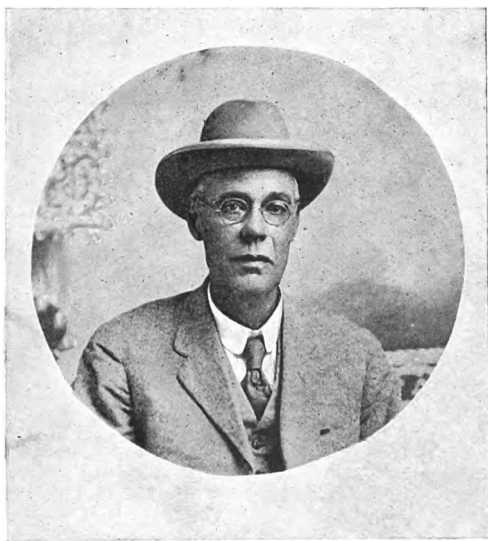
Teachers—Miss Kember, B.A., Mr. Eric Brown, B.A., Miss M. Knight, Miss V. Ashman, Miss Elsie Blake. *Domestic Science Teacher and Matron*—Miss Hollé.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination, by a selecting committee which, besides considering their position in this examination, takes into account (1) the report of the Medical Officer (2) position in the Pupil Teachers' Examination, (3) recommendation of responsible persons in the district to which they belong, (4) general bearing. Each Student pays an entrance fee. First year £10; second year £7 10s.; third year £7 10s. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.



Shortwood Training College.



HON. T. C. GEDDES
Custos of Portland.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, Practice in Teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college, tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; The Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, M.A., The Director of Education, Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Rev. Frank Nichol, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Anna Marvin, Mrs. Armon Jones, Sister Jessie Kerridge, Mr. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. M. Olsson, B.A., *Assistants*—Miss M. Riley, B.Sc., Miss E. Dixon, A.R.C.M., Miss H. Drummond, B.Sc., Miss A. Bartlett; *Matron*, Miss E. Connor. *Head Teacher Practising School*, Miss H. Moore. *Medical Officer*, Dr. J. R. R. McCrindle.

KINGSTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE School premises are situated at 82 Hanover Street, and the work is divided into the following branches:—

Day Continuation School—The object of this department is to enable pupils leaving the elementary schools to continue their general education up to the point where they can profitably enter on the specialised study of technical, commercial, and domestic economy subjects.

Day Technical Course (Boys)—Students who have satisfactorily completed the year's Continuation Course or who produce evidence of having reached a satisfactory standard of general education may proceed to take up in this department a three years' course of study embracing English, Spanish, geography, and in addition science, technical mathematics, technical drawing, workshop arithmetic, woodwork, metalwork, engineering drawing, mechanics, building construction and architectural drawing. The object of this department is to provide the kind of training which will develop the general intelligence and enable the boys to make rapid progress in whatever occupation they choose to take up after leaving the school.

Day Commercial Course—Before being admitted to this course students must have attained a satisfactory standard of general education. A thorough training in the usual commercial subjects is given, but boys and girls in addition are required to continue their study of subjects of importance from the general educational standpoint, viz., English, Spanish, geography, history, and mathematics. The object of the training is not to provide intensive training in a narrow range of commercial subjects but to give instruction of the type given in secondary schools but with a less academic bias.

Day Technical Course (Girls)—Girls whose standard of general education is satisfactory are admitted to this course which provides instruction in English, arithmetic, drawing and in addition cookery, needlework, housecraft, laundry work. The object of the training given is to enable the students to enter the better class occupations open to girls and young women.

Evening Classes—Courses of study have been formed for evening students as follows:—

Continuation Course	Domestic Economy Courses
Commercial Courses	Electrical Engineering
Mechanical Engineering	Structural Engineering
Motor Car Engineering	Carpentry and Joinery

Courses in Building Construction and Architectural Drawing.

The evening classes are attended for the most part by students who have left the elementary schools and are engaged in various employments during the day.

Classes for Elementary School Children—Special classes are held for the instruction of selected pupils from the public elementary schools in woodwork, metalwork, and domestic economy.

Manual Training Centres—These exist at present at the Mico Training College, Port Antonio, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Mandeville, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth and Brown's Town. The work of the centres is examined by the Superintendent of the Technical Department.

Day School—The numbers enrolled for the School year ending July, 1935, were as follow:—

Day Continuation Course, Boys, 37; Girls, 37; Day Technical Course (First Year) Boys, 38; Day Technical Course (Second Year) Boys, 18; Day Technical Course (Third Year) Boys 11; Day Technical Course, Girls, 26; Day Commercial Course, (First Year) 33; Day Commercial Course, (Second Year) 33; Trade Courses 29: Total 267.

Evening School—Continuation Course 73; Commercial Course, First Year 38; Commercial Course, (Second Year) 27, Mechanical Engineering Course, First Year, 31; (Second Year) 11; Builders' and Woodworkers' Course, First Year, 19; Builders' and Woodworkers' Course, Second Year, 16; Domestic Economy Course 30; Electrical Engineering Course, 21; Motor Car Engineering, 11; Teachers' Courses, 32—Total 309.

Classes for P. E. S. Pupils—Girls 236, Boys 339, 575: Grand total 1,151.

Examinations—The school is an approved centre for the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, London Chamber of Commerce, City and Guilds of London Institute and is controlled by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Advisory Committee:—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*; D. T. Wint, *Vice-Chairman*. Leslie Tucker, I.S.O., F. V. Lockett, B.A., P. M. McKay, A. S. Nichols, J. J. Mills; Mrs. Leslie Tucker, Miss Margery Stewart, Mr. Robert Gillies, A. D. Soutar, *Secretary*.

STAFF—*Principal*—Dr. J. Harris, M. Com. Sc.; *Superintendent of Technical Department*, W. R. Goldsworthy; *Second Master*, D. J. Addis, A.C.G.I., G.I., Mech. E.; *Master in charge of Continuation and Commercial Departments*, R. M. Alston, Inter. B.Sc., Manchester. *Instructors Boys' Technical Department*—P. B. Thomas, R. M. Rainford, H. N. Cole. *Domestic Economy Department—Instructress*—; *Assistant Instructresses*—Mrs. E. Myers, Miss Watson, Miss Gray. *Continuation and Commercial Department*—E. M. Ebanks, L. A. Lloyd, A. P. Ramsay, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey. *Clerk and Typist*—Miss V. Ashman.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.A., B.D., B.Sc., LL.B. and are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

The Examinations of the University in overseas centres are held in or commence in the months stated—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June, and those in Laws and Economics one week later.

Applications to sit must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation, a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours, Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The Jamaica Scholarship for girls is now awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in January each year, the first award being thus made on the Examination in January, 1927.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica :—

A. E. Harrison, B.A. 1890.	S. L. O. Burey, B.A., 1925.
Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A., 1893.	K. D. Carnegie, B.A. 1925. (Hons.) 1927
Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891.	R. L. Miller, B.A., 1927.
H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.	V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., 1927.
C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.	Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.D., (Hons.) 1928
A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.	G. H. R. Clough, B.A., 1929.
J. L. King, B.A., 1904.	E. B. V. Brown, B.A. 1929, B.A. Hons. 1931
Rev P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922.	Miss G. K. Cunningham, B.A., 1930.
G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.	H. N. Walker, B.A., 1930.
B. C. O'B Nation, B.A., 1917.	C. L. Stuart, B.A., 1931
A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.	E. C. Sutherland, LL.B., 1930
J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923.	E. A. Barrett, B.A., 1931.
A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923.	J. P. Ball, B.D., 1933.
P. M. Sherlock, B.A., 1924 (Hons.) 1927	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship, the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship and the £50 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only, and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The School Certificate Examination is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16 years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In July, 1934, there were Centres at Kingston, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Munro College and Happy Grove.

In December, 1934, there were Centres at Kingston, Kingston College, Jamaica College, Wolmer's Schools, Hampton School, St. George's College, Halfway Tree, Brown's Town, Lucea, Port Antonio, Westwood, Spanish Town, Calabar High School and St. Hugh's.

The fees are as follows:—Higher School Certificate, University, £3; Local, 12s.; School Certificate, University, £1 11s. 6d.; Local 12s., ('Over age' 13s.); Junior, University, £1 2s. 6d.; Local, 10s.; ('Over age' 12s.); Preliminary, University 15s.; Local, 6s.; Late fees, University 5s.; Local 1s.

Arrangements for conducting these examinations are made by the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee of which body Mr. H. Hughes, M.A., Education Office, Kingston, is the Honorary Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica. In 1932, the name was changed to Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London (Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music).

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1. Licentiatehip of The Royal Schools of Music, London, (a) for Teachers, (b) for Performers; 2. Graded Examinations for Individual Candidates; 3. Class Singing Examinations; 4. A General Inspection of Music in Schools for a collective Report on the teaching generally; 5. Instrumental and Vocal Ensembles.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896, the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

Up to 1935, the Board offered annually, to candidates in its examinations in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and Bermuda, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908, and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any candidate. The Board has decided that from 1936 and until further notice the Board will offer in each year one Exhibition exclusively for candidates from Jamaica, and a separate Exhibition will be available for British Guiana and the other West Indian Colonies if any candidate should qualify for it. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the Advanced and Final Grade Examinations combined. This Prize will not be awarded to the same candidate twice.

In March, April and May, 1935, Mr. J. Frederick Keel, the examiner of the Associated Board for the year, conducted the Practical Examinations in Pianoforte, Violin, Singing, and Viola at 23 Centres:—Hampton, Westwood, Montpelier, Lucea, Brown's Town, Carron Hall, Mandeville, Hector's River, St. Andrew (4), Spanish Town and Kingston (9).

Theory Examinations were also held at 12 Centres:—Mandeville, Brown's Town, Hampton, Westwood, Spanish Town, Carron Hall, Port Antonio, Montpelier, Montego Bay, Hector's River and Kingston (2).

As a result of the examinations 786 certificates (6 Licentiate, 780 in other grades) were awarded; there being 160 failures.

The Exhibition for this year has been awarded to Amy R. Thompson, pupil of Mrs. A. H. C. Packer.

Five Medals were awarded by the Board in the combined centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda. Four of which were awarded to Candidates in Jamaica. One, the Final Grade Gold Medal (Pianoforte) was awarded to Doris M. Wiley of Westwood High School; Final Grade Silver Medal, Beryl K. Swaby (Hampton School); Advanced Grade Gold Medal, Amy R. Thompson, pupil of Mrs. A. H. C. Packer; Intermediate Grade Gold Medal, Alfred W. G. Shaw, pupil of Miss Edith Armstrong.

On the recommendation of the Music Examiner, the prize of £12 offered by the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica in connexion with these examinations was awarded to Doris M. Wiley of Westwood High School.

LICENTIATES OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC.*

1935 Miss Phyllis Fisher-Berry (Pianoforte) Teachers	1935 Miss Lodie F. Hanna (Pianoforte) Performers
1935 Miss Kathleen V. Grizzelle (Pianoforte) Teachers	1935 Miss Beryl E. McNaught (Pianoforte) Performers
1935 Miss Ena A. Helps (Pianoforte) Teachers	1935 Miss Eva M. Stewart (Pianoforte) Performers
1935 Miss Veta L. Abrahams (Pianoforte) Performers	1935 Miss Dorothy M. Sutton-Brown (Pianoforte) Performers
1935 Miss Hyacinth I. Fraser (Pianoforte) Performers	1935 Miss Dorothy E. Williams (Pianoforte) Performers
1935 Miss Gertrude I. Gayle (Pianoforte) Performers	1935 Miss Lillian A. Wong (Pianoforte) Performers

*For Licentiates from 1910 to 1933, see previous issues of the Handbook.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 ls. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to those candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced students, Candidates who have secured the full Honours Certificate of the Schools Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

I.—SCHOLARSHIP OF £80 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Scholarship of £80 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trip, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this Scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner if any, of that Scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition

required to prepare the scholar for the degree, certificate or diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate or diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

II.—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £250 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trip need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve months' notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year, in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,* and he shall

* P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster London, S.W.

transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily:

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III —THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the University of London Matriculation Examination held in the preceding January.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who will be not less than eighteen or more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 31st August in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship, (ii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she propose to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iii) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (iv) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (f) Who shall pass the London Matriculation Examination in the First Division and be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.

2. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of London as regards fees, forms, date of entrance, etc., information as to which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston P.O. A local fee is also payable.

3. The successful candidate shall enter not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, *London, and she shall transmit quarterly to him a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, the Scholarship will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved, the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Director of Education, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, a certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid, and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and for the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

5. The provisions as to the examination and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council, and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and be liable to amendment in accordance with Resolution of the Council provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance, not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded, and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships since 1922.†

BOYS.

1924—F. H. M. Cory, Cornwall College.	1930—A. L. D. P. Carnegie, Calabar.
1925—E. W. Price, Wolmer's School.	1931—B. Price, Calabar.
1926—G. Mais, Munro College.	1932—K. A. Sleem, Wolmers
1927—G. O. H. Harrison, Munro College	1933—C. D. Pengelley, Munro College.
1928—K. A. Evelyn, Munro College.	1934—D. C. M. Davidson, Munro College.
1929—K. H. Ross, Jamaica College.	1935—F. R. Murray, Jamaica College.

*P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S. W.

†For previous winners, see previous Handbooks.

GIRLS.

1925—E. J. DeSouza, Wolmer's.
 1926—R. E. Gunter Wolmer's.
 1927—E. M. Kirkham, Hampton.
 1928—E. F. A. Baxter, Wolmer's.
 1929—W. E. Kirkham, Hampton.
 1930—O. P. Baxter, Wolmer's.

1931—A. M. Rudolf, Hampton.
 1932—J. A. A. Baxter, Wolmer's
 1933—L. I. Parks, Wolmer's.
 1934—A. M. McNeil Smith, Wolmer's
 1935—J. A. deMontagnac, Hampton.
 1936—Alison Clarke, Wolmer's School.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSAGES TO AND FROM JAMAICA FOR HOLDERS OF
 JAMAICA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Government of Jamaica will provide a free passage from Jamaica to the country in which it has been approved that the Scholar shall pursue his studies.

2. At the expiration of the Scholarship the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.

3. If a Scholarship is forfeited, or is resigned before its expiration, or if the Scholars declines to return to Jamaica when instructed to do so by the Over-seas Authority representing the Government of Jamaica, the holder of the Scholarship will forfeit his claim to a free passage.

4. If a Scholarship is terminated on account of ill-health the Scholars will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.

5. A Scholar may, by permission of the Secretary of State or of the Governor be allowed to postpone his return to Jamaica for a period not exceeding three years, on the understanding that such permission will be given only to enable the scholar to pursue a course of study or acquire professional qualifications likely to benefit the Colony on his return. In such cases the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the expiration of the authorized period of extended stay.

6. If a Scholar is provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the termination of his Scholarship or at any other time, and subsequently returns to the country in which he has held the Scholarship for the purpose of further study, he shall not be entitled to any further claim on the Government in respect of travelling expenses.

7. In arranging outward and return passages, the decision of the Governor and of the Director of Colonial Scholars (or other officer representing the Government of Jamaica), respectively, shall be final. They shall have power to determine the Shipping Line, Ports of embarkation and landing, and the Class in which the Scholar shall travel.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £400 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue from time to time a Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica. Explanatory notes on the Memorandum are furnished by the local Committee of Selection. The Memorandum and notes on the Memorandum are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who is also Secretary to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica. Copies of the Memorandum can also be obtained from the offices of the Trust. The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Candidates must ordinarily have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid.

The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

(a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.

(b) A candidate must be a British subject who was himself born in Jamaica, or of whose parents (or guardian) either one has been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately preceding January 1st in the year of his candidature or, in the event of both being dead, one had been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately prior to his or her death.

(c) Candidates must have been educated in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of nine and twenty.

(d) Candidates must have passed their nineteenth birthday but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.

- (e) Candidates, at the time of their election, must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.

Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection at present consists of.—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman)
His Honour the Chief Justice.
The Director of Education and the Superintending Medical Officer.
The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. One member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. One or two ex-Rhodes Scholars resident in Jamaica may be appointed members of the Committee by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

The present co-opted members are:—Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxlurgh, K.T., C.M.G.; T. R. Williams; Dr. E. E. Swaby.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than June 20th.

Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.

1. The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

(a) Ability and scholastic attainments.

(b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship."

(c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."

2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance of those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be characterized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

The Scholar is selected in the year previous to that in which he takes up residence.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships since 1926.

- 1926—F. R. Halliday, Munro College.
 1927—G. A. R. Farquharson, Munro College.
 1928—J. P. Harrison, Munro College.
 1929—K. C. Royes, Wolmer's School.
 1930—R. W. Aitken, Bedford School and Munro College.
 1931—H. L. Lindo, Jamaica College.
 1932—J. H. S. Milliner, Munro College.
 1933—J. T. Burrowes, Wolmer's School.
 1934—J. L. Ramson, Munro College.
 1935—H. R. H. Fowler, Jamaica College.
 1936—R. G. Sturdy, Munro College

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP TO THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE
 OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Adopted by the Legislative Council on the 17th April, 1928.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £300 per annum tenable for three years or of (ii) £225 per annum tenable for four years, at the option of the holder, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; and who has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (b) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of the examination;
- (c) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (d) Who has written, on or before the 1st March (1st July in the year 1928) in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. With this application a certificate from a District Medical Officer must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (e) Who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or the previous Examination of the University of Cambridge or the Responsions Examination of Oxford or who has been exempted from any one of these examinations; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to the Jamaica or to a Rhodes Scholarship or to an £80 Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year. Provided that such candidate shall have shown proficiency in Chemistry either in the School Certificate or the Higher School Certificate Examination.

In cases where candidates appear to be of equal merit, the candidate who can show proficiency in more than one branch of Natural Science will be given preference in the awarding of the Scholarship.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a Jamaica Scholarship, an £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as to fees, forms, date of entrance, etc. as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year

* For previous winners see previous Handbooks

in which the Scholarship is awarded, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a Student of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and shall take a course of study leading to the Diploma of the College, or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology if the Scholarship is held for a fourth year.

He shall report himself in due course to the Principal of the College and shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Government of Trinidad, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st July in the year in which it is granted.

The scholar shall transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of the Diploma or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology and if he fails to obtain such certificate the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to Trinidad, such advance being recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

7. If a scholar who has chosen the three years course should after entering upon the Scholarship, desire to continue his studies for the fourth year, he may ask permission to do so; provided that arrangements can be made whereby the total value of the Scholarship shall not be exceeded.

8. In all cases of doubt as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

9. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council provided that no amendment shall come into force until it has been approved by Resolution of the Legislative Council and until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

Winner of the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship

1930—H. C. Miller, Jamaica College.	1933—D. L. Foster, Wolmer's School.
1931—E. A. Tai, Wolmer's School.	1934—W. G. Stuart, Jamaica College.
1932—W. K. Mitchell, Wolmer's School.	1935—Thos. Chin Loy, Wolmer's School.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—Hon. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., B.A., *Chairman*; Hon. Sir Thomas L. Roxburgh, Kt, C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., V. E. Manton, LL.B., Hon. Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Rt. Rev. Bishop W. G. Hardie, D.D., Mrs. Ludlow Moody, D. T. Wint, E. V. Lockett, B.A. *Secretary*, H. Hughes, M.A.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

JAMAICA COLLEGE. (*Hope.*)

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property

thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission, and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings—Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory and School Chapel (a War Memorial)—were erected in 1908, 1913, 1922 and 1924 and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family seven other masters, three special students and 164 pupils of whom 82 may be boarders.

The west window in the Chapel is a replica of a window in Canterbury Cathedral, representing St. Dunstan (to whom the chapel is dedicated).

"Drax Lodge," a detached bungalow with garden on the School premises about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the main building, is allotted to the second Master if he is a married man.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), the sum awarded under the scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools (in 1934-1935, £760 0s. 6d.). Since 1927 the Jamaica College has paid annually (from the Interest on Funded Debt) the sum of £144 for three Drax Scholarships for Girls: the number of Drax Scholars in the Jamaica College is now 7.

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The number of Drax Scholars has been reduced to seven, three Scholarships being allotted to girls.

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—*Foundationers*. (a) Drax scholars (seven in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—*Holders of Endowed Schools Special Scholarships*. III.—*Paying Term Boarders*. IV.—*Paying Day Boys*.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on January 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such Scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered Scholarships of £50 per annum, two of which are held in the Jamaica College.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 13 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 13 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent

Term commences on or about the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term begins ten days after the end of the Lent Term and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest hereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition at the rate of £5 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £6 per Term. Day Boys take dinner with the boarders free of extra cost. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are fixed at a sum not exceeding £50 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £50.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin and French. Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term 1934, there were in the College 1 Special Student, 7 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 10 Exhibitioners, not paying fees (3 Boarders, 7 Day Boys), 56 Paying Boarders, of whom 6 are exempted from the payment of Tuition Fee, 73 Paying Day Boys, making a total of 160.

All communications respecting Boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

STAFF.—*Headmaster*—R. M. Murray, M.B.E., (Mil. Div.) M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904. *Second Master*—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc., Liverpool, (in charge of Science). *Assistant Masters*—H. C. W. Chambers, B.Sc., London; J. Waterhouse, B.A. Manchester, (in charge of French). K. R. Pringle, B.A., (Oxon), (in charge of English); Miss A. J. C. Hollar, B.A., London; H. R. H. Fowler (Camb. Higher Sc. Cert.), *Music Mistress* (piano)—Miss Edna Foster, L.R.A.M. *Matron*—Mrs. F. Bond. *Medical Officer*—W. N. Dickenson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon), L.R.C.P., Eng.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

(Marescaux Road, Kingston.)

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. The original sum was £2,300.

The School is now administered by a Board of Trustees, not exceeding seven, appointed by the Governor under Section 3 of Law 15 of 1934, and who hold office until their appointments are terminated by the Governor.

The School is an endowed School operating under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:—

i. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with mathematical, classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years immediately preceding the examination held for filling places on the foundation. In addition a number of Open Scholarships are awarded annually.

ii. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the Trustees to move the School to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December, 1933 there were 173 paying scholars, 43 free scholars and 9 exhibitioners in the Boys' School, and 258 paying scholars, 27 foundationers, 2 exhibitioners and 31 open scholars in the Girls' School.

Trustees appointed by the Governor under Section 3 of Law 15 of 1934—O. L. Samuel, Chairman; Rev. E. Armon Jones, Vice-Chairman; D. T. Wint, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., W. A. Dillon, Miss Elsie Myers, E. V. Lockett, B.A. The Secretary of the Trust

BOYS SCHOOL.

TEACHING STAFF. *Head Master*—P. M. Sherlock, B.A. (Hons.) Lond.; *Second Master*—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica; *Science Master*—W. G. Thomas, B.Sc., Bristol Univ.; *Assistant Masters*—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, W. C. Cuthbert, B.A., Lond., A. B. Cunningham, B.A., Lond., H. N. Walker, B.A., Lond., W. S. Foster.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. Cowper, M.A., Cantab.; *Second Mistress*—Miss Forbes. *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss Mary Anderson, B.A., (Hons.) Cantab.; Miss Rita Gunter, B.A., (Hons.) Oxford; Miss H. L. Evans, Diploma of University of Paris; Miss Freda Wright, M.Sc., Liverpool; Mrs. Grace Isaacs, Miss P. Beckwith, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss Editha Myers, Miss Olive Baxter, B.Sc., (Hons.) London; Miss R. Feres, Miss B. Enwright, Miss Gwen Shilletto, Miss K. Rowley. *Art Mistresses*—Miss Ivy Jeffery-Smith, Teacher Artist Certificate, Miss E. DaCosta.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

THIS School was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons, if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern educa-

tion in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the School life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The School was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there is room for 170 boys in attendance, seventy of whom may be boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added which was in 1924 enlarged, and a pipe organ has been installed.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, and Drawing are taught, and the School's curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in January. The fees are as follows—For Day Boys, £12 per annum, for Boarders from £54 to £60 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the School; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Purscell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only. The playing fields have a grand stand and a swimming bath.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Chairman*; Arthur V. Kingdon, A. B. Lowe, J. L. King, Kent Phillips, the two senior members of the staff; V. E. Manton, E. V. Lockett, (the last two appointed by the Governor).

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D. (Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol; Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond. Neville Price, B.A. (Hons.), Camb., Frank Tattersall, B.Sc. (Lon.), C. L. Stuart, B.A. (Lon.), Miss Anwyl, Eng.-Certificated Teacher; H. DaCosta.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, viz.—Munro College and Hampton.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 15 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-officio*—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. *Elected by the Parochial Boards*—R. G. Sinclair, F. C. Tomlinson, (St. Elizabeth); H. E. Lew's, Manchester. *Appointed by the Governor*—A. G. Robison, P. W. Sangster, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder W. H. Coke. *Secretary*—Mervyn King

MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce silam quis occullabit.*

In 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundation. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar

Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 120 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1933, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 105 paying full fees, making a total of 125.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., Lond.; *Second Master*—Harold Carter, B.Sc., Lond.; *Assistant Masters*, G. L. B. Wichen, B.A., Lond.; E. D. Harrison, B.A., Lond.; J. W. Peskett, B.A., Lond.; W. D. Hetherington, M.A., Oxford; C. E. Hamshire, B.A., Camb.; C. W. Nicholls, B.A., Camb.; W. K. Dunleavy.

Preparatory Department—Arrangements have now been made for a Preparatory Department, where boys are kept in separate dormitories and class rooms under the control of a special qualified Master.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

THE School is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate in the Island. The buildings include a Chapel, Hall, Class-rooms, Library, eleven Music-rooms, Studio and Laboratory, large kitchens and Dormitory accommodation. These buildings are surrounded by a large common, and playing grounds.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, Domestic Science, Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, and for the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, (hockey, cricket, net ball, tennis,) school singing, drill and gardening are encouraged, and cups are offered for the most successful house. There are companies of Rangers, Guides and Brownies.

The fees for girls under 13 years of age are £45 15s a year: for girls over 13, £50 15s. a year, including stationery but exclusive of fees for Music lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The games subscription is 4s. a term, and the Library subscription is 2s. a term.

STAFF—*Head Mistress* Miss Rainforth, B.Sc., Lond.; *Assistant Staff*—Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local (Hons.) Miss Johnson, S.R.N., Miss Dignum, Teacher's Diploma in French, University of Paris, Miss York-Slader, B.A., Lond., Hons. English, Miss Boa, M.A., Edinburgh, Miss Von Saar, Miss Ford; *Music*—Miss Hall, A.T.C.L., Miss Castle, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.; *Matrons*—Miss Earle, Miss Squire; *Medical Officer*—Dr. J. Calder; M.B.C.M., Edin.; *Secretary*—Miss Delgado.

CORNWALL COLLEGE.

THE School was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892 as the Montego Bay Secondary School. In 1911 Pleasant Hill was acquired, and eight years later Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added. At the present time there are 126 boys attending the school, 70 of whom are day boys and 56 boarders. In 1925 a new Physics Laboratory was erected at a cost of £600.

The School Curriculum provides for instruction in Bible, English Language and Literature, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, History, Geography and Hygiene. There is an advanced course in Science, and boys sit for the Cambridge Higher Certificate and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

School Fees are as follows:—Boarding and Tuition Fees: £42 10s. Brothers, £39. Day Boys: Tuition £10 10s. Brothers, £9 10s.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—(Appointed by the Governor, and under the Schools Commission.)—The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, *Chairman*; G. P. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*; Nominated by Schools Commission—Rev. J. T. Dillon, Rev. G. H. Moon, Rev. R. N. Dickson; Nominated by the Parochial Board of St. James—Edmund Hart, Aubrey Stephenson, the Hon. Philip Lightbody, M.L.C. *Secretary*—C. M. Clark.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., (Hons. Camb.); N. S. Jackson, B.A., B.Sc., J. H. Newnham, B.A., P. W. A. Chinery, B.A., H. U. Shaw. *Medical Officer*—Dr. D. L. Tate, M.D., F.R.C.S.

MANNING'S SCHOOL, SAV.-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £160 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school, and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 32 boys and 29 girls in the school.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 8 boys and 8 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 8 boys and 8 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £5 per annum.

Paying scholars are received who pay £10 per annum, with a reduction to £9 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

In 1934 the Castle was demolished and a new Headmaster's house erected. It is larger than the old house and has been furnished to receive boys as boarders; girls may board in a separate house under the care of the First Mistress. Boarding fees are £30 per annum.

GAMES—All children are expected to take part in the School games which are for boys: Association-football, cricket, athletics, boxing, and deck tennis; for girls, net-ball and deck tennis.

Inter-School matches are played with Munro College, Hampton School, Cornwall College and Rusea's School. The School also enters a team for the Inter-Scholastic Boxing Championship.

ACTIVITIES—Amateur dramatics are presented regularly and form a part of the School training; Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are strongly supported, the Headmaster being D. S. M. Westmoreland, and the Guides being in charge of Miss Phyllis Elworthy, an Old Girl; Social service is further represented by active work for the Anti-T.B. League. A cup for gardening was presented by Mrs. Harold Watson in 1934 and is competed for annually. A regular series of educational cinematograph films is to be shown starting in October, 1935.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*—Walter J. Tomlinson, Esq., *Chairman Parochial Board, Appointed by the Governor*—the Rev. Canon H. W. Cope, Ernest H. Jones, H. A. Tate, J.P., and B. A. Kirkham, J.P., *Elected by the Parochial Board*—Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, S. E. Morris, and W. U. Marks, *Secretary*—H. A. Goldson.

Headmaster—John Thompson; *Assistant Staff*—Miss A. L. K. Fraser, O. N. Shirley, Miss S. McKenzie, Mrs. C. Smith.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £10 per annum. Only the children of persons connected with the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening in September.

Boarders are received by the Head Master in his private residence.

The Fees for Tuition are as follows: £9 per annum, or £3 0s. 0d. per Term, for pupils under 12 years of age; £10 per annum or £3 6s. 8d. per Term, for pupils over 12 years.

When two or more members of the same family are in attendance, a reduction of £1 per annum is made on each pupil. The Fees for Board and Lodging are £11 per Term.

Trustees—Hon. S. A. Sanftleben, *Chairman*, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., G. R. Levy, Rev. A. B. Mullings, F. Emanuel, Rev. F. S. Smith, J. Thomson Evans.

Secretary and Treasurer, G. R. Levy.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, G. S. McDonald. B.A., Lond.; *Second Master* E. W. Patterson, Lond. Matric.; *Asst. Mistresses*, Miss G. Mitchell Lond Matric., Camb. School Certificate. *Manual Instructor*, A. A. McPherson.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL, PORT ANTONIO.

SCHOOL MOTTO—Virtute et Eruditione.

The Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886 under the Head Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have since been added an Infant Department. 1894, which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902 with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

By operation of Law 11 of 1926, the lower branches of the Titchfield School (Upper, Intermediate, and Infant) now entitled the Port Antonio Government Schools, passed from the management of the Titchfield School Board to the East Portland School Board.

The regulations affecting the Trust have been amended, a new scheme of management drawn up by the School's Commission.

On December 31st, 1926, Mr. W. H. Plant went on three months leave prior to his severing his connection with the School.

The School gives 22 Local Scholarships of £8 each, open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio which have been leased to the Commission by the Government.

In connection with the school there is a cricket club, a football club, a basketball club, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club, a Scout Troop and a Guide Company.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly *ex-officio* and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the School.

Local Board—Hon. H. E. Allan, *Chairman*; Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Vice-Chairman*; F. V. Grosett, Rev. Frederick Pilkington. C. L. Isaacs, Rev. H. R. Bradshaw, Dr. L. F. Ferguson. (These seven appointed by His Excellency the Governor); F. M. Jones. *Secretary*—Ernest J. Ashmeade.

TEACHING STAFF—*Headmaster*—S. W. Brown; *Second Master*—L. A. Prescod, B.A.; *Assistants*—A. L. McKenzie, Miss L. McNeil Smith.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. the Director of Public Works, The Surveyor General, The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland, C. Lyon Hall, Mr. L. A. Scott and Mr. F. V. Grosett.

Secretary—C. L. Swaby, £54 per annum. *Treasurer*—J. A. McNeil Smith, £25 per annum. *Superintendent and Manager*—Vacant, £270 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his Will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied to the same purpose. John Ellis bequeathed £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the *Free School of St. Jago de la Vega*. Other bequests were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum) in 1742 and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum) in 1759. In 1749 the House of Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his Will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity and situated near the Cathedral, was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford and Smith's School, thus organized and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895, it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. As the accommodation in the old school building became insufficient a part of the old Assembly Hall was handed over to the School, and was opened in January 1926.

The School offers scholarships, which are open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 9 and 12. The fees per annum are £7 10s. for boys under 10 years and 9 guineas for boys over 10 years of age, and include a supply of stationery. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, about the middle of July, and at Christmas. The curriculum aims at keeping as high as possible above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date secondary school. A thorough English education is given; Latin, French, Spanish, Book-keeping, and Elementary and Advanced Mathematics among other subjects, are taught. Boys are prepared specifically for the Cambridge Local Examinations and generally for professional or commercial life. Special importance is attached to the health and physical development of the students; great attention is given to drill, exercises, athletics and out-door games. The organizations at the School include a Scout Troop, a Ping-pong Club, and a Debating Society. There are 48 boys in the School.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*, The Chairman of the Parochial Board (J. P. McPhail), The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Jolly), *Chairman*.

Appointed by the Governor—C. H. Dent, *Vice-Chairman*; A. R. Soares, A. Levy, Drs. H. H. Blair, T. A. P. Wynter.

Elected by the Parochial Board—Hon. E. A. McNeil, C. Stork Soares.

Secretary to Trustees—Miss B. Jeffrey-Smith.

Teaching Staff—K. D. Carnegie, B.A., Hons. Lond., University Diploma and Certificate in Teaching, *Headmaster*; G. H. Owen, School Cert. Hons., *Assistant*.

VERE TRUST.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds vested in the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are now restricted to the support of *Secondary Education*, the Trust having ceased its connexion with *Elementary Education*.

The school premises at Portland and Milk River were made a free Gift to the Government in 1924. The premises at Alley were leased to the Government in August, 1930, and the schools at Race Course and Hayes have been sold to the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England.

The funds are at present used for the granting of Scholarships at Secondary Schools. Eleven such Scholarships are at present held at £50 per annum and one Vocational Scholarship at £30. A new scheme came into operation on 1st December, 1931, and makes provision also for Agricultural, Technical or Vocational training.

The Scholarships at Secondary Schools, and other institutions are intended for pupils from Vere, but in the event of no qualified candidate from Vere, they will be open to the parish of Clarendon firstly and to the island secondly.

Regulations under the new scheme were made in April, 1932.

TRUSTEES—Hon. E. W. Muirhead, *Chairman*; James C. Elliott, *Vice-Chairman*; Theo. Harty, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, A. R. Moxsy, W. F. March, *Chairman* and *Vice-Chairman*, Parochial Board, Clarendon, *Ex-Officio*. Elected by Parochial Board of Clarendon: J. B. Fox, A. M. Pawsey.

Secretary—Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville P.O.

ST. ANDREW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HALFWAY TREE.

THIS School, promoted by the Synods of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica, was opened on the 22nd September, 1925.

The School is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of six members appointed by each Synod and two members appointed by H. E. the Governor. It is under the supervision of the Jamaica Schools Commission and is placed in the First Grade. It provides a secondary education for Boarders and Day Scholars. It aims at the Christian education of each girl, keeping in mind the fourfold development, physical, mental, spiritual and social, so as to equip her with a healthy body, a well trained mind, religious habits and ideals, to gain her own living and serve her community worthily.

The Fees are: Boarders, £70 (£90 for two sisters); Day Scholars, £10 for girls under twelve years and £12 for those over twelve years.

There are 129 Day Scholars and 45 Boarders.

A Preparatory Department was started in Sept., 1930: there are 76 girls and boys between the ages of five and nine years.

The usual subjects undertaken in Secondary Schools are taught and scholars are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, English, one other modern language, Latin, Scripture, History, Mathematics, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Commercial Subjects. Music is an extra. Instruction in Scripture along undenominational lines forms an important part of the teaching.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Treasurer*; Mrs. K. Cameron, Mrs. J. M. Hunt, Mrs. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. G. V. Lockett, Mrs. J. L. Webb, William Cowper, M.A., M.B.E., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, W. Fitz-Ritson, J.P., W. J. Palmer, J.P.

STAFF—*Headmistress*, Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow); *Second Mistress*, Miss D. Stockhausen, Sen. Cam.; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss E. M. Potter, B.A., (Man.) Miss M. G. Stewart, M.A., (Glasgow), Miss H. Gyles, B.Sc., (London), Miss J. C. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow), Miss M. E. D. Jones, Teacher's Diploma, (Lond.), Miss A. N. Gray, Lond. Matric., Miss M. Williams, Sen. Camb., Miss A. L. Sherlock, Sen. Camb.; *Music*: Miss K. Gilpin Hudson, L.R.A.M., Miss G. Surgeon, L.R.A.M., Miss

E. Figueroa, L.A.B.; *Drawiny*—Miss R. G. Sinclair, R.D.S., Abletts Art Certificate; *Seuing*—Mrs. Schleifer; *Secretary*—Miss C. M. Baillie; *Matron*—Mrs. Williams.

Preparatory Department.—*Mistress in charge*—Miss A. A. Anderson, Froebel Certificates; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss C. W. Paget, Froebel Certificates, Miss J. McNeil Smith, Lond. Matric., Miss D. Whitfield.

MANCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulations, and receives from the Government a Grant-in-Aid. In addition the funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the Island under the Acts 18, Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8% per annum. The income of the Manchester Trust from these sources is approximately £330 per annum.

The School is co-educational and the curriculum includes Latin, French, Mathematics, English. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Free foundations are awarded each year, and particulars of these may be obtained from the Headmaster.

The School year is divided into three terms, fees £10 10s. per annum being payable at beginning of each term.

The Trustees consist of three members of the Parochial Board elected by that Board, two members elected by the School Board, and four members appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish.

TRUSTEES: Hon. Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, *Chairman*; W. H. Coke, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Thos. Anderson, Dr. G. F. Lumsden, Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Mrs. M. I. Godfrey, Jos. R. Swaby, Rt. Rev. Bishop Westphal. C. D. Neilson, Hon. C. A. Reid, *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. C. Lewis.

TEACHING STAFF—C. G. Webb-Harris, B.A., (Hons. Oxon.), Miss T. Grant, Miss Muriel Smith, W. P. Cunningham.

ST. HILDA'S DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BROWN'S TOWN.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917, the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the London Matriculation and the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, *Visitor*—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese; *Supervising Committee*.—The Diocesan Education Board, *Secretary*—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. Canon Swaby, *Chairman*; C. Kelly, *Hon. Sec. & Treasurer*; Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Rev. Canon H. Sharp, W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Howard.

STAFF.—*Headmistress*, Miss C. M. M. Bevan, S.Th.; *Licensed Teacher in Theology*, *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss M. Wilkinson, B.A., S.Th.; Mrs. Tudor, B.Sc., *Diploma of Education*; Miss S. E. Broadhurst, B.A., *Teacher's Diploma*; Miss F. A. Murphy, B.A.; Miss Walder; Miss K. Millward-Maxey, *National Society of Art Masters' Certificate*; Miss C. Dew; *Music Mistresses*—Miss L. T. Bussey, A.R.C.M., *Teacher's Diploma*; Miss K. La Trobe, L.R.A.M., M.R.S.T.; Miss Webster, A.R.C.M. *Teacher's Diploma*; *Nurse*—Miss C. Nosworthy, *Trained Nurse*; *Under Matron*—Miss Joyce Wood.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, STEWART TOWN.

THIS School was founded in January, 1832, at Manchester Pen, in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at moderate cost, on evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500. Many fine additional buildings have since been erected.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth Scholarship of the annual value of £12 10s. 0d. provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. A sixth, the "Henderson Scholarship" is at present of the value of £10 per annum. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law. The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.—A. V. Kingdon, Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, K.T. C.M.G.; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. J. S. Rowe, B.A., B.D., *Chairman*; Rev. W. Scrivener Lea, J.P., Rev. T. B. Prentice, M.A., Wm. Mitchell, M.A., Messrs. H. E. Capstick, Owen Cover, John Stockhausen, Joseph Stockhausen. Mesdames: Allwood, Fenn, Lea, and Wilson.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons. Lond., and English Registry of Teachers; *First Assistant and Commercial*: Miss E. M. Tavares, M.L.S. *Assistant Mistresses*: Miss V. Chevannes, Miss Doris Maud Wiley, B.A. Hons. Birmingham and Camb. Teacher's Diploma; Miss Doreen Reside, M.A., Dublin and Diploma in Higher Education; Miss C. A. Dundas, Cambridge Higher Local; Miss M. Carnegie; Miss Beatrice Drew; *Music Mistresses*—Miss Muriel Strudwick, Miss Beulah Shirley, L.R.S.M., Miss D. F. Jeffrey-Smith; *Matrons*—Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss M. Davidson, Miss E. Hall.

Manager—Rev. W. Scrivener Lea, J.P., Jackson Town.

Treasurer—John Stockhausen, J.P., Stewart Town.

deCARTERET PREPARATORY SCHOOL, MANDEVILLE.

THIS School, the successor of the Diocesan College for boys, reorganized in 1929, and in 1931 re-named the deCarteret Preparatory School, is intended to provide a sound preparatory education for boys up to 14 years of age for the English and other Public Schools. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station, in 22 acres of grounds.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £22 a term; under 12, £20 a term. For Day boys (Day boarding extra) over 12, £9 9s. 0d. a term; under 12, £8 8s. 0d. a term. A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers. Four Scholarships of £20 per annum each one-third are tenable by sons of the Clergy.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Supervising Committee: The Diocesan Education Board.

STAFF.—Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin, *Head Master*; *Assistant Masters*, F. L. Peacock, R. Sturdy; Miss E. H. Burgess, *Junior Department*; Miss L. Trench, L.A.B., *Music*; Mrs. Mott-Trille, *Drawing*.

ST. HUGH'S HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Deaconess High School began its work in 1913; in 1925, the Diocesan Education Board took it under control and drew up a scheme and by-laws, under which it appoints a Board of Governors supplemented by nominees of the Jamaica Schools Commission. In October, 1927, the school, under the name of St. Hugh's High School, was placed on the list of schools eligible for the Government grant.

The aim of the school is to provide for girls a liberal and thorough education combined with moral and religious training.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, Latin, French, Spanish, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science (including Botany and Hygiene), Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill

The fees for Day Pupils are £8 8/- (under 12), £10 10/ (12 or more);

Visitor—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Board of Governors—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Vacant, *Vice-Chairman*; E. Houghton Sanguinetti, The Rev. H. C. Bateman, Deaconess Dorothy Swaby; Miss Marvin; *Nominated by the Jamaica Schools Commission*—Hon. N. B. Livingston, G. C. Gunter. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—G. A. H. Bowman.

Teaching Staff—Miss M. Cotterell, acting *Head Mistress*; Miss E. Baxter, Miss C. R. Foster, Mrs. Douglas, *Visiting Mistress*; Miss M. Barclay, *Music*.

KINGSTON COLLEGE, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON College was opened by the late Bishop DeCarteret, D.D., in 1925, on premises at East Street, Kingston. The School was removed to its present site in North Street, 1934.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge and London Examinations, and the curriculum includes English; Latin; French; pure, applied and advanced Mathematics; Geography History; Chemistry; Drawing; Elocution; Bookkeeping and Greek.

Fees:—£12 per annum.

Staff—Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D., (Hons.) Lond., *Headmaster*; George H. R. Clough, B.A. (Lond.), L.A.B., L.R.S.M., *Second Master*; D. E. W. Forrest, (Lond. Matric.); F. A. Williams (Inter Arts, London); A. I. Morais (Lond. Matric.); L. L. Murad, (Higher School Cert., Camb.); H. A. Spencer.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—The Lord Bishop, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. H. G. Lovell, Hon. Dr. W. N. Hudson, Hon. Wm. Fraser, I.S.O., Hon. Noel B. Livingston, G. C. Gunter.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

THIS School was one of the earliest of the Deaconess High Schools established by Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, and fostered in its early infancy by the Rev. Canon Wortley. The School still uses the Archbishop's crest as its own.

It was first housed in the Church Hall; then a part of Old King's House was granted for its use for some years until the School acquired a building of its own into which it moved in May, 1924.

The curriculum is such as is required by the Government Regulations for Secondary Schools. The girls are prepared for the Examinations of the Cambridge Locals, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing Society. The fees are £9 9s. per annum.

The School is under a Board of Management.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Rev. Canon Jolly, *Chairman*—Hon. J. H. McPhail, C. H. Dent, Mrs. P. Ryley, Mrs. Robertson-Watson, Mrs. P. Bovell, Mrs. Gilpin-Hudson, *Secretary*.

STAFF.

Head Mistress—Miss D. E. Jeffrey-Smith, *Assistants*—Miss K. MacLeod, Miss E. Soares, *Music Mistress*—Miss E. Hall.

CARRON HALL CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

THIS School is in Saint Mary. Girls who have reached their fourteenth birthday or who have reached the necessary standard are received. Special attention is given to training in Domestic Economy, Sick-nursing and care of children. Students are also

trained for the Pupil Teachers Examination and Junior Cambridge Examinations. Shorthand and Book-keeping are also taught and pupils are trained for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

The Government makes an annual grant towards the support of the school. The fees for Boarders are £30 per annum and for Day Scholars £5 per annum.

STAFF—*Hon. Principal*—Mrs. K. J. Gellatly, *Head Mistress*—Mrs. Bryan, Glasgow, Miss Richards, Shortwood Training College, Miss Scott, Shortwood Training College. *Domestic Economy*—Mrs. K. J. Gellatly, Diploma Edinburgh School of Cookery; *Assistant*—Miss Rhoda Tucker; *Sewing Mistress*—Miss L. A. Scott. *Assistant*—Miss Kelly; *Teachers of Music*—Miss Burris, Miss Scott, Miss Tucker.

A Kindergarten Training Centre, recognised by the Education Department, is under the management of a Board of Directors of whom Hon. T. J. Cawley, M.L.C., is Chairman, and Mrs. Gellatly, Carron Hall P.O., Secretary.

The training given is for three sessions in one year and Second or Third Year Students are eligible to receive Training—preference being given to Third Year Students from any of the Women's Training Colleges.

The training is under the care of Miss Coupland, who holds the Higher Froebel Certificate—the Diploma in Britain for Infant Teachers.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917, a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee, and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion. The last meeting of this Committee was held on January, 1929.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harhour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope have been made Government Schools under the School Board from 1st July, 1927, but these occupy buildings owned and maintained by the Trust.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgaith, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 23 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st of November 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Three boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College. Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the St. Helena's High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two Scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE Charity is given under the will of the late Charles Merrick, of the old Parish of St. George now parts of the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.*

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and
- (B) in alternate years, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £45, increased to £60 per annum with effect as on 1st July, 1933, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under Articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the Scholarships must be the children of persons who,

- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the Scholarship under (A) must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the Scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the Scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the Scholarships begin. Examinations are held alternately at Annotto Bay and Buff Bay.

TRUSTEES—Appointed by the Governor: The Director of Education; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland, the Custos of St. Mary. **Secretary**—W. A. Logan.

*For Historical data, see Handbooks prior to 1927.

*Winners of Merrick's Scholarships—**Farm School.*

A—1917 (No candidate of sufficient merit).

1918 (No candidate).

1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.

1920 W. L. Shirley.

1922 T. P. Lecky.

1923 C. S. Lafayette.

1924 E. M. Falloon

1925 (No candidate.)

1926 Bertram Lecky.

1927 Wesley Clement Wynter.

1928 (No candidate)

1929 (No award)

1930 Chas. Emanuel Edwards

1931 Frank E. DaCosta

A—1932 Theophilus T. Carby

1934 Percival U. Smith.

1935 Rennel V. Sutherland

Secondary School

B—1917 K. R. Middleton.

1919 E. C. Sutherland.

1921 E. V. A. Valentine.

1923 H. G. Helps.

1925 Wesley Augustus King.

1927 No award.

1929 Extension to W. A. King.

1931 No award

1933 Oswald H. Murray

1935 Geo. H. Murray

CALABAR COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

This Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East, the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1901 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston. The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department. The Theological Department for the training of ministers was still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry for the Gospel in Jamaica, and five men were trained under this scheme.

There are usually eight Baptist Students in the Theological Hall.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the Annual Report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological Students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island. The Theological Students of the Wesleyan College at Caenwood take some classes at Calabar, and the Calabar Students go to Caenwood for some classes, as part of a united education scheme between the two churches.

TUTORIAL STAFF—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., Hons., B.D., Hons., (Lond.) and B.A., (Bristol) *President and Treasurer*; the Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CROSS ROADS.

St. Peter's College was established, as the Church of England Theological College at Spanish Town in 1876 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica, and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Canon Swaby, B.D., Rev. Canon Jolly, Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., Rev. H. G. Lovell, V. E. Manton, LL.B., Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., F. Cundall, O.B.E., Rev. Canon A. N. Thomson, Rev. Canon Reid, Rev. H. C. Bateman, A.K.C., R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Warden*, Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Tutor*: Vacant.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER PARK, KINGSTON.

ST. GEORGE'S College was founded in 1850, and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the College is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the College, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 10s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 0s. 0d. payable in advance quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J., M.A., *Head Master*; Rev. Joseph Countie, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Stephen Shea, S.J., M.A.; Rev. John J. Moriarty, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Paul Barry, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Paul J. Murphy, S.J., M.A.; Rev. John A. Hinchey, S.J., M.A.; Rev. John P. Deevy, S.J., M.A.; Adrian A. Chaplain: Jos. Cespedes.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis, established a Boarding and Day-School for girls at 76 Duke Street, in 1858, and, since that time, have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

Although the Course of Studies in the Immaculate Conception High School (into which the Boarding and Day School has developed) is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still the pupils, whose parents desire them to sit for the London University Matriculation and Cambridge Local Examinations, are prepared for these, the music pupils being candidates for the Royal Academy of Music Examinations. In connection with the High School, there is a Commercial Department, where the Institute of Commerce (England) Examinations are taken, pupils being fully equipped for a Commercial career. There is also a Kindergarten Department for boys and girls from four to eight years old and Preparatory classes for boys and girls eight to twelve years old.

Besides the High School in Kingston, the Sisters have a country residence, on the campus of which, the High School pupils indulge in organized out-door games on Saturdays and all free days. At this residence Sisters and Boarders spend all their vacations.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of St. Joseph's Training College for Catholic or Protestant women teachers, St. Joseph's first-class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, St. Bunaventure's Preparatory School for Boys and Girls and St. Francis Elementary School, Alvernia, Old Hope Road, St. Aloysius Boys' School on East Street, St. Anne's Elementary and Infant Schools, North Street and St. Anthony's School, Orange Street.

In 1925, Mount Alvernia High School was opened on Prospect Hill, Montego Bay, also an elementary school on these same grounds in connection with St. James' Catholic Church, Montego Bay. This elementary school is called Chetwood Memorial memory of Fr. Chetwood's mother, whose generosity made possible the establishment of this Catholic teaching centre.

The Franciscan Sisters in 1934, the seventy-seventh year of their establishment in Jamaica, added to their great work by opening three schools on the North Shore—Holy Family High School at Port Maria, Sacred Heart Elementary School at Highgate and a Secondary High School with Kindergarten Department at Marymount Convent, Highgate, where the Sisters reside. On Sundays they are able to assist the priest in giving religious instruction at Annotto Bay, Preston Hill, Port Maria and Highgate itself.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

THE Convent High School comprises boarding and day schools in which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial schools are encouraged to pass on to this part of the Institution where the training commenced in the Industrial School is continued.

The Industrial Schools are certified for 250 boys and 125 girls. In these schools whilst being grounded in elementary education, the girls are trained for domestic service and the boys receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits and flowers, carpentry and cabinet making, tailoring, bootmaking and bookbinding under experienced masters.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones. A Commercial School has been opened. Shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught. A cane-seating department has been opened in both the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November, 1892 as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and was registered to accommodate twenty-six girls. The object of the institution was to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, might be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and was partly supported by voluntary contributions; it received also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided included the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework, straw plaiting and dairy work. Miss Nuttall from its inception until 1921, conducted the Institution and subsequently was Secretary and Treasurer till November, 1924, when the Orphanage was temporarily closed.

The Institution was re-opened in October, 1925 as a Boys' Home and has been recognised as an Industrial School. It was finally closed on 31st March, 1936.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL, PORTLAND.

HAPPY GROVE is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools Commission. The school offers a good secondary education, under wholesome influence, to boys and girls of good character.

The Religious Society of Friends are the founders and sponsors of the school. They give generous support to it annually. Besides this the school has an endowment fund and receives a grant-in-aid from the Government of Jamaica.

There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Miss S. F. Stanley, *Chairman*; Mrs. Dorothea Simons, *Rev.*

C. S. Vincent, T. A. Gray, J.P., F. M. Jones, J.P., Miss A. M. Andrews, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Rev. A. A. Jacobs, Rev. F. F. Nixon.

TEACHING STAFF—M. E. Hoffman B.A., *Headmaster*; T. A. M. Grant, B.A., Miss G. K. Cunningham, B.A., H. P. Abrikian, *Science Master*, Miss I. McKay, *Asst. Mistress*, Miss M. E. Barclay, L.R.S.M., *Visiting Music Mistress*.

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This Home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

A trained nurse is on the staff always. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, and gardening.

In connection with the Home, a Home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. During 1933 there were 72 children attending the Day School for East Indians.

The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the school buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children. During the year 1932 thirty young people were maintained in these Homes.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

MANNING HOME, ST. ELIZABETH.

A very protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to the late Mr. Bowen, Clerk to the Parochial Board, to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and the Governor Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 66 in the Home, they attend the Elementary School at May Field. *Matron*—Mrs. M. A. Lamb.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HOME, HIGHGATE

FROM 1904, the Friends' Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for girls at Happy Grove, Hector's River P.O. In 1921 larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified by the Governor as an Industrial School.

In the 14 years since this Home was established, over 125 girls have gone out into the life of Jamaica, and about 90 per cent. are making good.

The number of girls enrolled during the past year was 49, of whom 27 were Jamaicans, 21 East Indians and 1 was from Haiti. Of the total number in the Home last year, 29 were orphaned.

Three girls were supported by the Parochial Board of St. Mary, and a Grant of £50 per year is received from the Grants to Orphanages.

The girls resident in the Home have the privilege of attending the various schools conducted by Friends at Highgate, and each School has children from the Home on its rolls. Thus the girls from the Home mingle with the children from the community, and the disadvantages of Institution life are lessened.

Industrial training is given in the Home and also in the Schools, and the dignity of labour is constantly impressed upon the girls. The Home has accommodation for 40 girls.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Mrs. F. M. Jones, *Chairman*; Miss A. M. Andrews, *Secretary*; Mrs. David Simmons, Miss S. F. Stanley, *Superintendent*, Miss F. G. Smith, *Assistant Superintendent*, Miss E. M. Williams, *Matron* and Miss M. A. Kissoon, *Music Mistress*.

Dr. A. Ritchie, *Hon. Physician to the Home*.

SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, HIGHGATE.

THE Swift Boys' Home was organized in 1919 as a home for orphan boys after the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mrs. H. Alma Swift opened her home at Buff Bay for the Institution and it was recognized as a Government Institution and Industrial School in 1923. The American Friends Board of Foreign Missions accepted this work as a part of their responsibility in 1924. From the time of the Founding until 1929, the Home

was under the care of Mrs. H. A. Swift and her assistants, Misses Stella Lewis and Phulmat Brown. In 1928 a larger property was purchased for the Home near Highgate.

The new location is known as Glenleigh and includes ten acres of land. In January, 1929, the Home was moved from Buff Bay to Glenleigh, Highgate.

Beside the regular school work given in the Home, the boys are taught Agriculture and Manual Training a part of each day. Each boy is also given an opportunity to learn some particular trade. A total of 33 boys were maintained in the Home during 1934.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., Hon. H. E. Vernon, M.L.C., M. E. White, S. F. Stanley, A. I. Kennedy.

STAFF—*Superintendents*: Martha E. White, B.A., S. A. Henry, *Teacher*: Phulmat Brown, *Housemother*: Patrick Mitchell, *Instructor in Wood Work*.

PURSCELL ORPHANAGE.

THE Purscell Orphanage was opened in 1929, though the formal opening ceremony, performed by Miss Barbara Stubbs, the Governor's little daughter, did not take place till January 31st, 1930. Miss Purscell, of Moneague, a lady unknown to public life, though well known to travellers in St. Ann in years past as the owner of a livery establishment, left the residue of her estate amounting to £6,100 to a body known as the Purscell Trustees to found "an Orphanage for needy children." (The Purscell Trust had been formed some years before to hold property in the interest of a Scholarship fund, the beneficiaries of which were to hold their Scholarships at Calabar High School, or if that school should ever cease to exist, at some other secondary school), Miss Purscell died in June, 1927.

The Trustees have so far only spent a quarter of the sum left, leaving the balance invested for the support of the Home, which they have purchased at Camp Lodge, Arnold Road, Kingston. There are generally nineteen boys in residence. The Home is undenominational. *Matron*—Mrs. E. C. Harris.

PRINGLE HOME.

THE Home at Carron Hall in the parish of St. Mary, is under the care of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. Destitute and Orphan Girls are received from six years of age and retained in the Home until they are fitted to go out as domestic servants or to take situations as children's nurses.

At the close of 1933, there were 34 inmates in the Home.

The Home is supported by a grant from Government and by voluntary contributions. The Parochial Board also send girls to the Home and pays for their support.

It is under the care of Mrs. Gellatly. *Honorary Superintendent*, Rev. James Macnee.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOUSE

THE work of Deaconesses in the Diocese of Jamaica was founded by the late Archbishop Nuttall in 1890. The Deaconess House is a headquarters for the Deaconesses and other workers working in Kingston.

The Church Book Stall established in connection with the Deaconess House in 1906, was transferred to the Church Offices, 3 Duke Street, Kingston, in 1936. Theological books, Sunday School literature, Devotional books as well as Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books may be obtained there.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION, MANDEVILLE.

THE Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, was abandoned by the University and taken over personally by the present Director in 1924. It is located about a mile and a half out of Mandeville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surfaces of the Moon and planets. It is provided with a 12 5 inch reflecting telescope but is not open to the public at night. *Professor William H. Pickering*.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, was published in the Handbook for 1892 and previous issues and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a Synod consisting of a Bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to Synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve, and consists of the Bishop, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Incorporated Lay Body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicants, lay members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the Church served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church buildings, churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally coterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each Deanery, and consists of the clergymen in the parish or Deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's Church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908, the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912, Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July, 1913, to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment, if the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special Synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 21st (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after, the degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

On 31st July, 1927, Bishop Bentley resigned his position as Assistant Bishop, having been elected Bishop of Barbados. At a special Synod held on 28th and 29th December, 1927, the Rev. William George Hardie, M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, Finchley, London, on the nomination of the Bishop of the Diocese, was elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. He was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel on May 6th, 1928, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop deCarteret resigned on the 21st March, 1931 and died at Canterbury on January 3, 1932. Bishop Hardie was elected Bishop of Jamaica at a Special Synod on the 19th May, 1931.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 44,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the

Church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1934, it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £20,330 3s. 5d.

The expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,532 2s. 3d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £2,907 13s. 3d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £300 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £131 6s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £100 0s. 0d. for removal expenses of clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,230 6s. 8d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise grant towards the insurance of the Cathedral, grant towards upkeep of elementary schools, printing, postages, stationery, rent, furniture, books and contingencies.

The grants from the General Soteriation Fund to the poor Churches amounted in 1934 to £155 0s. 0d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £17,419 1s. 5d. The capital funds of the Church on 31st December, 1934, consisted of £12,800 0s. 0d. in Debentures, Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, £89,584 14s. 4d. Colonial Bishops' Fund, £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100, Conversion Stock, £500 0s. 0d. Dominion of Canada Beaver Bonds £15,016 10s. 0d. Total £132,786 9s. 10d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Number of Schools.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendiary Curates.			
58th Synod	Feb. 1926	..	..	..	102	102	174
59th "	Feb. 1927	..	..	..	103	103	174
60th "	Feb. 1928	..	..	..	102	102	174
61st "	Feb. 1929	..	..	..	99	99	174
62nd "	Feb. 1930	..	..	..	98	98	174
63rd "	Feb. 1931	..	..	..	94	94	174
64th "	Feb. 1932	..	..	..	94	94	174
65th "	Feb. 1933	..	..	..	91	91	174
66th "	Feb. 1934	..	..	..	92	92	174
67th "	Feb. 1935	..	..	..	93	93	174

OFFICERS OF SYNOD

President—Right Reverend William George Hardie, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.
Secretary—Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Hon. Noel B. Livingston.

INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

F. Cundall, O.B.E., Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., G. C. Gunter, Hon. G. W. Muirhead.
Secretary—Hon. Noel B. Livingston.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Canon Jolly, Rev. Canon Cope, Rev. Canon Reid, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., Rev. Canon A. N. Thomson, Rev. G. T.

Armstrong, Rev. H. C. Bateman, Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. P. W. Gibson, Rev. C. L. Emanuel, Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., F. Cundall, O.B.E., G. C. Gunter, E. L. Jack, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, G. H. Scott, A. D. Soutar, W. G. Aldred, F. N. Isaacs, C. L. Clemetson, F. S. Messias Major Plant.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Chairman; The Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Harrison. Rev. Canon Reid, Rev. Canon Thomson, Rev. H. G. Lovell, V. E. Manton, F. Cundall, E. L. Jack, G. C. Gunter, Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Hon. Dr. J. Hudson, Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, A. M. Pawsey, J. A. Miller, F. S. Messias, Major W. H. Plant.

Accountant—R. C. B. Foster.

Auditor—A. K. Williams.

Treasurer—Barclays Bank.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—R. C.

B. Foster, Actg.

Business Referees—Hon. J. H. McPhail, Hon. G. C. Wainwright, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. A. C. Macnutt, M.A., Rev. R. P. Crabbe, Rev. J. H. P. Welby. Rev. A. G. Hardie, M.A.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Cecil King.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese:

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—R. C. B. Foster.

CANON MISSIONER—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

The Lord Bishop (Dean)

Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A.

Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.

Canons—The Revs. F. G. Jolly, R. L. Reid, S. A. Swaby, B.D. (Canon Missioner), H. W. Cope. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., A. N. Thomson.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—			
Parish Church	.. H. C. Bateman, A.K.C.	St Andrew, <i>contd.</i> —	
“	.. —		
St. George's	.. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A.	Hunts Bay	.. H. G. Lovell
“	.. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D.	Pinfold	.. “
“	.. —	Whitfield	.. G. T. Armstrong
“	.. —		
Allman Town	.. A. H. Webb	The Grove	.. W. L. Brown
St. Barnabas	.. “	Woodford	.. W. P. Freckleton
All Saints	.. W. L. Brown	Bowden Hill	.. “
St. Michael's	.. R. L. Reid	Maryland	.. “
St. Paul's	.. “	Jack's Hill	.. “
St. Patrick's	.. “	Craigton	.. “
St. Alban's	.. Cpt. W. S. Smith, C.A.	Clifton	.. T. G. Brown
St. Mark's	.. H. C. Bateman, A.K.C.	Mavis Bank	.. “
Port Royal	.. —	Mount James	.. H. G. Lovell
		St. Christopher's	.. “
		Brandon Hill	.. “
		Stony Hill	.. “
St. Andrew—		St. Luke's	.. G. T. Armstrong
Halfway Tree	.. H. G. Lovell	August Town	.. W. L. Brown
Swallowfield	.. H. G. Lovell	Toms River	.. H. G. Lovell

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>		St. Mary, <i>contd.</i>	
Padmore ..	H. G. Lovell	Epsom ..	H. A. V. Graham
Essex Hall ..	"	Fort Stewart ..	"
Admiral Town ..	G. T. Armstrong		
St. Thomas—		St. Ann—	
Morant Bay ..	R. O. C. King, B.A.	St. Ann's Bay ..	P. Chaplain
St. Boniface ..	"	Chester ..	"
Wilmington ..	"	Priory ..	"
Danvers ..	E. N. Peart	Steer Town ..	"
Yallahs ..	"	Clark Town ..	A. H. Mumford
Bull Bay ..	Archdeacon Ramson	(Lime Hall)	
Woburn Lawn ..	E. N. Peart	Bamboo ..	"
Trinityville ..	"	Ocho Rios ..	P. Chaplain
The Abbey ..	"	Salisbury ..	"
Bath ..	Canon A. N. Thomson	Clifton Lodge ..	"
Golden Grove ..	"	Brown's Town ..	Canon Swaby, B.D.
Mt. Felix ..	Canon A. N. Thomson	Aboukir ..	"
Thornton ..	"	Gibraltar ..	J. S. Rowe
Port Morant ..	"	Moneague ..	J. T. H. Chandler
		Claremont ..	A. W. B. Finlason
		Prickly Pole ..	"
		Guy's Hill ..	C. S. Lauder
		Clapham ..	"
Portland—		Trelawny—	
Port Antonio ..	H. R. Bradshaw	Falmouth ..	S. P. Hendrick, M.A.
Manchioneal ..	S. M. Binger	Lichfield ..	"
Rural Hill ..	"	Swanswick ..	R. A. Evelyn
Boston ..	"	Retirement ..	"
St. Margaret's Bay ..	A. B. Mullings	Jackson Town ..	"
Hope Bay ..	"	Rio Bueno ..	J. S. Rowe
Claverty Cottage ..	"	Stewart Town ..	"
Bybrook ..	"	St. Silas ..	S. D. Sanguinetti
Mt. Hermon ..	"	Albert Town ..	"
Fruitful Vale ..	"	Wait-a-Bit ..	"
Buff Bay ..	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Wilson Valley ..	"
Rose Hill ..	"		
Birnamwood ..	"	St. James—	
Fairfield ..	"	Montego Bay ..	Archdeacon E. S. Harrison
Moore Town ..	W. A. Thompson	Do. ..	E. A. Brown
Fellowship ..	"	Grace Hill ..	Archdeacon E. S. Harrison
Cooper's Hill ..	"		
John's Hall ..	"	Whitehouse ..	"
Comfort Castle ..	"	Holy Trinity, Montego Bay ..	"
Bellevue ..	"	Montpelier ..	J. A. L. Somerville
St. Mary—		Cambridge ..	E. R. Haughton
Port Maria ..	E. L. Maxwell, B.A.	Catadupa ..	"
Boscobel ..	H. F. Sharpe	Hopewell, (Hanover) ..	"
Bonnygate ..	E. L. Maxwell, B.A.	Blue Hole ..	H. C. Bowen
Retreat ..	H. F. Sharpe	Marley ..	"
Gayle ..	J. J. Hay	Vaughnsfield ..	"
Highgate ..	J. N. Swaby, L.TH.	Mocho ..	"
Do. ..	J. C. E. Swaby, B.A.		
St. Martin ..	J. N. Swaby, L.TH.	Hanover—	
Annotto Bay ..	H. A. V. Graham	Lucea ..	E. S. Smith
Devon ..	"	Dalmally ..	"
Labyrinth ..	H. F. Sharpe		
Belfield ..	Vacant		
Bromley ..	"		
Woodside ..	"		
Scott's Hall ..	H. G. Lovell		
Enfield ..	H. A. V. Graham		
Long Road ..	"		

Church

Clergyman.

Hanover, *contd.*—

Green Island	.. H. G. Boothe
Church Hill	.. “
Grange	.. “
Chichester	.. J. A. L. Somerville
Chester Castle	.. “
Chigwell	.. “

Westmoreland—

Sav.-la-Mar	.. Canon H. W. Cope
George's Plain	.. “
Meylersfield	.. “
Grange Hill	.. A. A. McKenzie
Bluefields	.. “
Kings	.. C. L. Emanuel
St. Matthias	.. —
St. Paul's	.. J. W. Graham
Negril	.. “
Sheffield	.. “
Mt. Airey	.. “
Petersfield	.. E. P. Williams
Grange	.. “
Darliston	.. “
Kew Park	.. E. R. Haughton
Ashton	.. (Vacant)
Berkshire	.. “
Beeston Spring	.. E. R. Haughton
New Road	.. “

St. Elizabeth—

Black River	.. C. L. Emanuel
Pondside	.. C. L. Emanuel
Crawford	.. “
Lacovia	.. H. A. U. Powell
Whitehall	.. C. L. Emanuel
Slipie	.. “
Orange Grove	.. “
Gilnock	.. “
Mount Hermon	.. H. A. Mitchell
Nain	.. “
St. Alban's	.. H. A. U. Powell
St. Mary	.. N. D. Dickin
Mayfield	.. “
Bull Savanna	.. “
Pans	.. C. L. Emanuel
Barbary Hall	.. “
Mountainside	.. “
Newell	.. “
Siloah	.. G. A. Brown
Mt. Trinity	.. “
Niagara	.. “

Manchester—

Mandeville	E. B. Pike
Old England	“

Church.

Clergyman.

Manchester,
contd.—

Mile Gully	.. W. T. Mumford
Christiana	.. W. Brassington, L.TH.
Coleyville	.. “
Battersea	.. “
Alston	.. “
Spaldings	.. “
Porus	.. “
Richmond Park	.. “
St. Toolies	.. “
Chantilly	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Cumberland	.. “
Saowdon	.. R. W. Thornton
Providence	.. “
Pratville	.. W. A. Burris
Smithfield	.. “
Harmons	.. “
Keynsham	.. I. H. Ainsworth
Balaclava	.. “
Auchtembeddie	.. “
Comfort Hall	.. “
Craig Head	.. S. D. Sanguinetti
Alligator Pond	.. R. Morton York, B.A

Clarendon—

Chapelton	.. W. H. B. Carter
Wildmans Gift	.. “
Comfort	.. “
Frankfield	.. R. A. Llewellyn
Red Hills	.. “
Trinity	.. “
Arthur's Seat	.. W. J. Rennalls
Croft's Hill	.. “
Good Hope	.. “
May Pen	.. N. F. Reader
Mocho	.. “
Toll Gate	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Milk River	.. A. H. Smythe
Kemp's Hill	.. “
Portland	.. “
Hayes	.. N. F. Reader
Vere, St. Peter's	.. A. H. Smythe
Salt River	.. “
Mitchell Town	.. “
Ænon Town	.. Canon S. A. Swaby, B.D.

St. Catherine—

The Cathedral	.. Rev Canon F. G. Jolly
“	.. B. C. Jones
Highgate	.. —
Mt. Moreland	.. “
Crescent	.. “
St. John's O. P.	.. Canon F. G. Jolly
Church	

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Trinity, Sp. Town ..	—	Lluidas Vale ..	H. H. Simpson
Linstead (Holy Trinity) ..	T. J. Lloyd, B.A.	Point Hill ..	..
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale Old Parish Church ..	"	Top Hill ..	..
Ewarton ..	"	Camperdown ..	..
Harewood ..	T. E. Douglas	Juan de Bolas ..	..
St. Faith's ..	"	Old Harbour ..	..
St. Boniface ..	"	St. Dorothy ..	"
Morris Hall ..	"	St. Philip's ..	"
Somerset Hall ..	F. E. Smith	St. Gabriel's ..	"
Bellas Gate ..	"	Watermount ..	F. E. Smith
		Kentish ..	"
		Old Works ..	"
		Marlie Hill ..	"
		Eccleston ..	"

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA

IN FEDERAL RELATION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year, the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves. The first Missionary, Rev. George Blyth, arrived in February, 1824, and began work at Hampden, in Trelawny.

In 1847, the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church Buildings and Congregations in this Island to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland and these with the others since gathered or added came to form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica.

In 1900, the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica came into federal relation with that Church. In 1929 the two great Branches of Presbyterianism in Scotland, represented by the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, entered into an incorporating Union under the name of "The Church of Scotland." The Church of Scotland began its work in Jamaica in the early years of the last Century and the Scots Kirk in Kingston, which cost £12,000 to erect, was opened in 1819. The Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica consisted, in its normal strength, of four Ministers and twelve congregations, eleven of which were in the country and for the most part in the parish of St. Elizabeth. As a natural consequence of the Union which was effected in Scotland the organisations of the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica and those of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica were amalgamated in 1931 and became one under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in federal relation with the Church of Scotland."

The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester, The Tutor is the Rev. J. S. L. Wood, M.A.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now 5 Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

The official organ of the synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical.

The Rev. R. C. Young, M.A., Lucky Hill, is the Editor.

In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational.

It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which provides increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. The Principal is Mrs. Gellatley. In connection with this Home Continuation Classes are held and a School of Domestic Science is conducted. There is a centre for training Kindergarten Teachers. These are also undenominational.

In 1884, the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the Mission property is held in trust. *Members of the Corporation:* Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman;* Revs. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., G. S. Grey, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., George Hicks, B.A., F. G. Sale, R. C. Young, M.A.

General Board—Rev. H. Ward, *Chairman;* Revs. J. Macnee, J. G. Peterkin, J. S. Blackman, E. L. Waite, C. M. Watler, B. C. Lumsden, J. W. Grant, W. E. Maxwell, R. N. Dickson, R. E. Philips, W. B. Pouche, J. M. Hunt, D. A. Rothnie, M.A. S. F. Douse.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are seven Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, Central and Grand Cayman, and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the Roll of Synod there are 89 Congregations, 17 Outstations, 35 Ministers of whom 13 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 22 belong to this Island, 479 Elders, 30 Catechists, 5 East Indian Catechists, 13,540 Members, 752 Candidates, 825 Baptisms, 341 Marriages, 134 Sunday Schools, 892 Classes, 917 Teachers, 12,536 Scholars, 56 Day Schools, 11,433 Scholars on Roll. Money raised for all purposes £9,516 For Ministerial Support, £4,450 There is Church accommodation for 25,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1935 is the Right Rev. T. B. Prentice. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucua.

The Synod celebrated the Centenary of the work of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in February, 1924, and as a Thank Offering instituted a Fund for Higher Education. From this has sprung the St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree.

MINISTERS AND STATIONS.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	Stations.
R. N. Dickson	Montego Bay
T. B. Prentice	Hampden
G. S. Grey, <i>Clerk</i>	Mt. Hermon, Retrieve
I. A. Dell	Mt. Zion, Somerton
Vacant	Mt. Horeb, Mt. Pisgah
E. L. Waite	Falmouth, Bellevue, Reid's Friendship.

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

J. Macnee	Carron Hall
T. H. Grant	Rosehili, Brainerd, Eliot

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY, *contd.*

Ministers.	Stations.
J. G. Peterkin	Seafield, Cedar Valley
R. C. Young, M.A.	Goshen, Jameson, Welch Mem., Gillies Mem.
H. Ward	Salem, Hampstead, Kilancholly
J. S. Wint	Pt. Maria, Preston, Roxburgh Mem.
Vacant <i>Clerk</i>	Lauriston
Vacant	Castleton, Chesterfield Brandon Hill.

W

MINISTERS AND STATIONS, *contd.*

SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	Stations.
J. M. Hunt, M.A.	Scot's Kirk
J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	St. Paul's, Ewing's Caymanas
R. E. Phillips	Mt. Carmel, Light of the Valley
Vacant Clerk.	St. Andrew's
J. F. Hart	Brown's Hall, Dod-dington
Vacant	St. John's Lincoln Road.

SOUTH PRESBYTERY.

J. S. L. Wood, M.A.	New Broughton, Grove
C. N. Andrews, Clerk	Ebenezer
J. W. Grant	Victoria Town, Long-wood
G. O. W. Hicks, B.A.	Spalding, Baillieston
W. E. Maxwell	Alligator Pond, Marley Hill, Plowden Hill
Vacant	Mt. Olivet, Robin's Hall.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERY.

W. B. Pouchie	Bryce, Pike
W. W. Hardie, M.A.	Lowe River, Cascade

CENTRAL PRESBYTERY, *contd.*

Ministers.	Stations
Hugh McTear	Retirement, Glen Stuart, Accompong, Thornton.
R. A. Campbell, Clerk	Medina, Hyde Park
Vacant	Giddy Hall, Cambridge, Happy Grove, Kilmar-nock

WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea, Campbell Mem.
B. C. Lumsden, Clerk	Lances Bay
H. U. Messam	Askenish, Maryland
R. C. Gordon	Riverside, Cacoon
G. E. Kenny	Friendship
J. J. Thomas	Sav.-la-Mar, Negril
C. M. Watler	Stirling, Little London
Vacant	Brownsville, Carlile Mem.
	Green Island.

GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

J. Moon	Georgetown, Prospect
S. F. Douse, Clerk	Bodden Town, Savannah
J. S. Blackman	West Bay
Vacant	East End, Gun Bay, Northside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 50,000, of whom nearly one-half resides in the Corporate area.

Their Vicar Apostolic is the Most Rev. Thomas Addis Emmet, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Tuscania. There are thirty priests, and four lay brothers assigned to the Vicarate. In addition there are four communities of Sisters, engaged principally in teaching or in hospital work. They are the Sisters of Mercy, 64 in number; the Sisters of St. Francis 41 in number; the Sisters of St. Dominic, 18 in number; the Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Help, 17 in number.

Throughout the Island there are 82 churches, chapels, or stations; 43 Catholic, Elementary Schools, 7 Secondary Schools, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Training School, 1 Orphanage, 1 Hospital.

The principal church is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, situated at the eastern end of North Street. There are also in the corporate area, the following churches with sufficiently large congregations:—St. Anne's, Oxford Street, Holy Rosary, on the Windward Road, Holy Cross, near Halfway Tree, and Holy Family, Laws and Fleet Streets.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral—Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 (etc.) and 9.00 a.m.; 3.15 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's.—Sundays—5.30, 7.00 and 8.00 a.m.; 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.00 and 6.30 a.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 7.00 p.m.

Holy Rosary.—Sundays—6.30 and 8.00 a.m.; 7.15 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Fridays—7.15 p.m.

Holy Cross.—Sundays—6.30 and 8.00 a.m.; 7.30 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m.

Holy Family.—Sundays—7.00 a.m.

"Bishop's Residence," North Street, Kingston, is the address of the Most Rev. Thomas Addis Emmet, S.J., D.D. and of Rev. J. F. Shea, S.J., Secretary and Chancellor.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston, is the residence of the Very Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J., Superior of the Mission, Rev. W. H. Feeney, S.J.; Rev. J. M. Krim, S.J., Rev. T. L. McLaughlin, S.J., Rev. M. O. Semmes, S.J., who are attached to the Cathedral; Rev. L. T. Butler, S.J., Rev. W. J. Ballou, S.J., Rev. F. L. Berigan, S.J., Rev. J. A. Blatchford, S.J., Rev. J. K. Countie, S.J., Rev. S. J. Judah, S.J., Rev. J. J. Moriarty, S.J., Rev. S. A. Shea, S.J., who are on the staff of St. George's College.

The Rev. E. J. Whalen, S.J., in charge of St. Anne's Church, and the Rev. A. M. Vidal, assistant, reside at 5½ Percy Street, Kingston.

The Rev. J. F. O'Keefe S.J., in charge of Holy Cross Church, resides at Holy Cross Rectory, Half-way Tree.

The Rev. J. L. Murray S.J., in charge of Holy Rosary Church, resides at Holy Rosary Rectory, Gibbs Avenue and Windward Road, Windward Road P.O.

The following is a list of other places of worship and of the priests who are in charge of them:—

Place.	Priest.	Place.	Priest.
St. Andrew— Leader's Lane,	.. Rev. E. J. Whalen, S.J.	St. Ann— Brown's Town ..	Rev. R. R. Sullivan, S.J.
Toll Gate	.. Rev. J. F. O'Keefe	Murray Mount	.. "
Whitehall	.. "	Alva	.. "
Gordon Town	.. "	Somerton	.. "
Rock Hall	.. Rev. F. J. Donavan, S.J.	St. Ann's Bay	.. "
Tom's River	.. "	Lochroch Side	.. "
King Weston	.. "	Moneague	.. Rev. J. J. Dolan, S.J.
Mount Friendship	.. "	Trelawny— Refuge	.. Rev. R. R. Sullivan, S.J.
Stony Hill	.. "	Falmouth	.. Rev. J. J. Becker, S.J.
Harbour Head	.. Rev. J. L. Murray		
St. Thomas— Morant Bay (P.O.)	.. Rev. W. F. Mc- Hale, S.J.	St. James— Montego Bay (P.O.)	Rev. J. J. Becker, S.J.
Yallahs	.. "	Reading Pen	.. "
Port Morant	.. "	Catadupa	.. Rev. F. G. Kempel, S.J.
Stokes Hall	.. "	Hanover— Lucea	.. Rev. M. J. Murphy, S.J.
Portland—			
Manchioneal	.. Rev. W. F. McHale, S.J.	Chester Castle	.. Rev. J. J. Becker, S.J.
Port Antonio (P.O.)	Rev. O. B. Skelly, S.J.	Westmoreland— Sav-la-Mar (P.O.)	Rev. M. J. Murphy, S.J.
Buff Bay	.. "	Revival	.. "
Avocat	.. "	Top Hill	.. "
St. Mary— May River	.. Rev. O. B. Skelly, S.J.	Seaford Town (P.O.)	Rev. F. G. Kempel, S.J.
Mount Joseph	.. "		
High Gate (P.O.)	.. Rev. J. J. Lyons, S.J.	Orange Hill	.. "
Port Maria	.. "	St. Elizabeth— Pisgah	.. Rev. F. G. Kempel, S.J.
Annotto Bay	.. "		
Preston Hill	.. "	Black River	.. "
Mile Gully	.. "	Brighton	.. "
Mango Valley	.. "	Manchester— Mandeville (P.O.)	.. Rev. J. F. Ford, S.J.
Jackson	.. "	Christiana	.. "
Tree Hill	.. "	Clarendon— May Pen	.. Rev. J. F. Ford, S.J.
Wilderness	.. "	Richmond Park	.. "
Oracabessa	.. "	Chapelton	.. "
Donnington	.. Rev. J. J. Dolan, S.J.	Concord	.. Rev. J. J. Dolan, S.J.
Jeffrey's Town	.. "		
Devon Pen	.. Rev. F. J. Donovan, S.J.		

Place.	Priest.	Place.	Priest.
Clarendon, <i>contd.</i> —		St Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Concord ..	Rev. J. F. Ford, s.j.	Cassava River	Rev. F. J. Donovan, s.j.
Chapelton ..	“	Harker's Hall	“
		Spanish Town (P.O.)	Rev. J. J. Williams, s.j.
St. Catherine—		Old Harbour ..	“
Linseed (P.O.) ..	Rev. J. J. Dolan, s.j.	Port Henderson ..	“
Above Rocks (P.O.)	Rev. F. J. Donovan, s.j.	Gregory Park ..	“

METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District which includes missions in the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, in the colony of British Honduras, number over 22,000 full and accredited members, 19,500 Sunday School Scholars, 50 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 637 Lay Preachers and 2,300 Class Leaders.

There is also a College and Hostel for Theological Students in Kingston, and a Cottage Home for Orphan Children at St. Ann's Bay. Two Deaconesses are employed to work among women and girls in Kingston. The St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree, is run conjointly by the Pre-byterian and Methodist Churches.

Rev. E. Armon Jones is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. Percy Heyworth is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1388, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians of the Valiente Tribe.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels ..	209	Attendants at public worship,	
Ministers ..	50	estimated ..	60,000
Lay Preachers ..	637	Sunday Schools ..	219
Members ..	22,302	“ Scholars ..	19,155
Members on trial ..	1,598	Day Schools ..	92
		Pupils ..	16,797

Value of Property estimated £230,000.

Figures (but not names) include Haiti and Honduras Sub-sections.

METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1934.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	E. Armon Jones	Theological Institution	J. L. Webb, B.A.
Kingston—Coke	J. J. Whitfield	Clarendon—May Pen	R. A. Adams
“	J. W. Poxon, B.A.	“ Frankfield	W. Z. Getfield
“		Manchester	E. Culley
“		“	Wm. Baillie
Kingston—Wesley	R. E. R. Wade	“	
Kingston—St. Andrew	W. Easton, B.D.	Mount Fletcher	V. K. R. Cameron
“	J. E. P. Edwards	“	
“	A. W. Geddes	Grateful Hill	K. W. Sauerlender

METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1934, *contd.*

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Montego Bay }	G. Herbert Moon	Brown's Town and }	D. D. Parnter, B.A.
Lucea	A. F. Lightbourn	Edmondson	A. McNair
Falmouth	R. O. Webster	Morant Bay	M. C. Surgeon
Duncans	—	Bath and Port	C. C. Neilson
Mount Ward	T. M. Sherlock	Morant	—
Sav.-la-Mar	F. W. Coward	Manchioneal	C. A. Wilson
Black River	T. Whitfield	Port Antonio and	♦ F. Pilkington
Mountainside	B. E. Siley	Buff Bay	—
Spanish Town	“	Yallahs	—
St. Ann's Bay	D. S. Ebanks	Turks Islands	H. B. Sherlock
Watsonville	Percy Heyworth	Panama and Colon	T. S. Cannon
Ocho Rios	S. R. Sandiford	“	E. McNeil
Beechamville and	M. B. King	Costa Rica	C. S. Berry
Benson-ton	C. S. Cousins	“	E. A. Pitt
		Bocas del Toro	H. D. Airall
		Valiente Mission	E. S. Alphonse

JAMAICA BAPTIST UNION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1934, shows that there are 208 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua). In the Jamaica Churches there are 25,977 communicant members and over 500 in the churches abroad. There are 1,092 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over \$4,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston), Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1934 the churches raised £1,422 0s. 0d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1935 are:—

Chairman.—Rev. A. V. Petgrave. *Vice-Chairman*.—Rev. C. Orr.

Secretary.—Rev. R. A. Knight, M.A., B.D., Falmouth.

Treasurer.—Rev. Alfred Miller.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—*Secretary*—Rev. J. T. Dillon, Anchovy.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—*Secretary*—Rev. R. A. L. Knight, Falmouth. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution for various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There is at present 1 foreign missionary connected with the society, labouring in Hayti and San Domingo.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—*Secretary*, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Spanish Town.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 977 teachers and 12,287 scholars in the 106 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNION—1935.

Names.	Addresses.
Aldoe, E. H.	Alexandria P.O.
Bailey, R. S.	Glengoffe.
Bennett, W. C., J.P.	Yallahs
Brown, H. M.	Brown's Town P.O.

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION—1934, *contd.*

Names.	Addresses.
Brown, W. D.	John's Hall P.O.
Brown, C. S., J.P.	Gayle P.O.
Brown, A. E.	Ocho Rios
Brown, B. C.	Santa Cruz
Beverley, L. M.	Linstead P.O.
Burgess, M. B., B.TH.	15 Moore St., Woodford Park, Cross Roads
Coore, F. W.	Hector's River
Chambers, R. G.	Spanish Town
Christie, W. M.	Hopewell
Clarke, C. S., B.A., B.D.	James Hill
Davis, David, B.A., B.D.	Calabar, Kingston
Dillon, J. T.	Anchovy
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River
J. A. Dyer, B.A., B.TH.	St. Ann's Bay
Edwards, J. A.	Ulster Spring
Gallimore, T. J.	Trinity Ville
Greaves, E. H.	Riversdale
Griffiths, J. J.	Porus
Helwig, S. H.	Anchovy
Henderson, W. D.*	Oracabessa
Heighington, E. B.*	Warsop
Hobson, R. H.*	Chapelton
Jessop, E. A., M.A.	Sherwood Content
Johnston, O. T.	Crofts Hill
Jones, J. A., J.P.	Welcome Hall
Kirkham, A. G.	Petersfield
Knight, R. A. L., M.A., B.D.	Falmouth
Knight, Glaister	Montego Bay
Knott, A. Wesley	Thompson Town
Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
McLaughlin, E. E., J.P.	Lawrence Tavern
Meredith, A. W.	Cave Valley
Miller, Alfred, J.P.	Adelphi
McDonald, A. N.	Point
McFarlane, S. A.	Port Maria
Maxwell, J. W.	Duncans
Mornan, V.	Williamsfield
Morgan, D. A.	Dry Harbour
Orr, Cyrenius	Guy's Hill
Owen, C. A.	Point Hill
Parsons, I.	Stewart Town
Petgrave, A. V., J.P.	Port Antonio
Reid, J. E.	St. Margaret's Bay
Richards, A. R.	Spanish Town
Rhynie, J. Leo.	Morant Bay
Russell, C. A.	Old Harbour P.O.
Sawyers, T. B.	Chapelton
Sawyers, M. E.	12 Pouyatt St., Jones Pen
Touzalin, E. J.	Annotto Bay
Tharpe, R. M.	Grange Hill
Thompson, W. J., J.P.	Buff Bay
Walters, J. M.	Linstead
Williamson, S. J., B.A.	Clonmel
Whylic, C. G.	Warsop

*Retired.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were found by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876 the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by, the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated)

In connection with this Union there are 34 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 9 ordained minister, 2 of which are retired, one probationer and one Pastor, 3,155 church members (communicants) and 128 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sunday Schools there are 38 schools. 183 teachers, and 2,771 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 21 public elementary day schools, in which there are 3,087 children, with an average attendance of 1,820.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Frank Nichol, 4 Surbiton Road, Halfway Tree.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings. Nth.-st	700	Rev. Frank Nichol, Kingston.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	T. E. Hughes, Chapelton.
Shortwood ..	300		Mt. Liberty	100	
Rosedale ..	250		Bulah ..	60	
Porus, White-field ..	900	J. Henrie Allen, A.T.S., J.P., Porus.	Mt. Providence ..	100	W. Scrivenger Lea, J.P., Jackson Town.
Four Paths ..	500		Alexandria ..	60	
Content ..	110		First Hill ..	500	
Breadnut ..			Runaway Bay	200	
Bottom ..	310		Dry Harbour	300	
Rock ..	160		Jackson Town	200	
Redberry ..	140		Taremount (Bunyan)	300	
Trinity ..	140	Wm. Priestnal, Mandeville.	Collington ..	160	W. L. Davy, Trout Hall.
Broad Leaf	100		Brae Head	150	
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800		Tabernacle	140	
Richmond ..	200		Crooked River (St. Marks)	300	M. L. Willis, Mt. Zion, Trout Hall.
New Green ..	180		Mt. Zion ..	450	
Royal Flat ..	180		Longlook	100	
Jubilee ..	100	Walter L. Lewis, Williamsfield	Rutlands ..	150	T. E. Hughes, (Acting.)
Hanbury ..	100		Mahoe Hill	200	
Davyton ..	650		Mt. Tabor	120	
Blue Mtn.	135	Rev. C. A. Spencer, Brixton Hill Mocho	Wilbury	300	
Bellefield ..	160		Mt. Effort ..	60	
Bethel ..	120				
Brixton Hill	490				
Richmd Pk.	180				
Mount Airey	140				
Stewarton ..	100				
Pleasant Villy.	100				
Woodside ..	30				

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.
(OR CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAMAICA.)

The Christian Church of Jamaica, known as Disciples of Christ, is part of the world-wide religious movement which had its beginning in 1809 as the outcome of the current dissatisfaction with Denominationalism.

It has as its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the principles of Christ's teachings, they being emphasized above all human creed which tend to serve only its day. In non-essentials the largest liberty is admitted.

The Jamaica work was opened in 1858 by the American Christian Missionary Society, which was merged later in the United Christian Missionary Society, which now works through a local organization known as the Jamaica Association of Christian Churches

The Association has thirty churches with an accredited membership of over 5,000, and over 5,000 associate members.

The Churches are guided by a yearly Convention, and a Central Committee which functions monthly as a Committee of the Convention. The present Committee consists of Rev. E. W. Hunt, J.P., *Chairman*, Castleton P.O.; Rev. C. S. Shirley, *Treasurer*, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Rev. E. A. Edwards, J.P., *Secretary*, Cross Roads P.O.; Rev. O. G. Penso, B.S.L., Elders F. A. Hardie, E. J. Willoughby, E. Frankson.

The Churches are grouped into Districts as follows:

District.	Church.	Pastor.
Liguanea	.. Duke St. Christian Church	Rev. O. G. Penso, B.S.L.
"	.. Torrington Christian Church	Rev. E. A. Edwards
"	.. Kingsgate Christian Church	Ditto
Lawrence Tavern	.. Oberlin	Rev. C. S. Shirley
	.. Manning's Hill	Ditto
	.. Salisbury Plain	Ditto
	.. Mt. Prospect	Ditto
Mount Industry	.. Mt. Industry	Rev. C. S. Shirley and Elder P. M. Robinson
	.. Lucky Hill	Ditto
	.. Airy Mount	Ditto
Providence (St. Mary)	.. Providence	Rev. E. W. Hunt
	.. Chesterfield	Ditto
	.. Flint River	Ditto
Highgate	.. First Christian Church	Rev. E. W. Hunt
Portland	.. Fairy Hill	Supervised by Rev. E. W. Hunt
	.. Berea	Rev. T. Lawrence
	.. Craigmill	Ditto
	.. Rock Hall	Ditto
	.. Cain Wood	Ditto
Bull Bay	.. Bloxburgh	Rev. E. J. Robertson
	.. Mt. Olivet	Ditto
	.. Mt. Zion	Ditto
	.. Bushy Park	Ditto
	.. New Bethlehem	Ditto
Dallas	.. New Bethel	Rev. H. E. Wainwright
	.. Carmel	Ditto
	.. Friendship Brook	Ditto
	.. Clifton	Ditto
Lewisburgh	.. Mt. Vernon	Elder C. H. Randall
Job's Hil	.. Seaton	Ditto

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or Unity of the Brethern (commonly and now officially styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1931 was 6,254 with a total membership of 13,054. There are 56 schools with 9,840 names on the books. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for men at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synods, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are The Right Rev. A. Westphal, *President*, Lincoln P.O., Rev. Wm. A. Kaltreider, *Treasurer*, Mile Gully P.O., and the Rev. J. A. Black, *Secretary*, Maidstone P.O. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the congregations and the Ministers serving them:—

Parish.		Congregation.	Minister.
Kingston	..	Church of the Redeemer	W. M. O'Meally
Manchester	..	Bethabara	C. H. Edwards
		Bethany	Wm. A. Kaltreider, B.A., B.D.
		Beulah	
		Fairfield	A. Westphal, B.D.
		Mizpah	John Kneale
		Moravia	H. T. Cuthbert
		Broadleaf	J. T. Carnegie (Acting)
		Patrick Town	
St Elizabeth	..	Nazareth	J. A. Black
		Bethlehem	R. J. Fleming, B.Th.
		Carrisbrook	
		Langton	P. E. Holmes
		New Eden	
		Lacovia	An Assistant
		Fulneck	
		Merrywood	S. J. Swaby
		Claremont	
		Lititz	Walter O'Meally (jnr.)
		Ballards Valley	
		Dober	An Assistant
		Ockbrook	J. A. Black
		Springfield	W. J. Driver
		Pisgah	
Westmoreland	..	Pepper	An Assistant
		Beaufort	
		Cairn Curran	S. H. Crawford
		Ashton	
		Carmel	C. F. Smith
		Kilmarnock	
		Salem	S. E. Morrison
		Content	
St. James	..	Irwin Hill	An Assistant
St Ann	..	Bohemia	An Assistant
Clarendon	..	Ritchies	An Assistant

Note.—Bohemia is supervised by H. T. Cuthbert, Dober is supervised by S. E. Morrison, Ritchies is supervised by John Kneale, Irwin Hill is supervised by S. H. Crawford, Pepper is supervised by Bishop Westphal.

FRIENDS CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THERE had been considerable work accomplished in and about Kingston in the seventeenth century, when George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers in England, visited Barbados and Jamaica. Unfortunately, that good work was allowed to cease with no permanent organization to continue what was well begun. But there was a Friends Meeting House in Kingston in 1740.

The present work of Friends in Jamaica covers a period of over fifty years, beginning with a religious visit to the Island of Rev. Evi Sharpless of Iowa, U.S.A., early in the eighties. Schools were opened wherever churches or evangelistic work was begun—sometimes the school preceded all other efforts, for it was recognized that the education of Jamaica's children was inseparable from evangelization of her people. Two properties were purchased in East Portland and St. Thomas, portions of which were sold in small plots to those who could not own a home except it could be purchased on easy terms.

The organization now comprises twelve churches, ten day schools and two Industrial and two High Schools—the Happy Grove Secondary School, and a Continuation School for Girls at Highgate. The Churches are along the east and north-east coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria, also Cedar Hurst and Fort Stewart somewhat inland.

With the above is a group of American Friends, missionaries employed and sent here by the American Friends Board of Mission with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

A Training College for Women Teachers was established at Highgate, in March, 1933, and a Nursery School for little children was also established at Highgate in 1932.

Minister and Missionaries.—A. M. Andrews, S. F. Stanley, F. M. Smith, Highgate P.O., M. E. White, Glenleigh, Highgate P.O., M. E. White, Port Antonio, A. A. Jacobs, Port Antonio, C. S. Vincent, Bull Bay P.O., A. I. Kennedy, Albany P.O., F. Nixon and Ernie Nixon, Hector's River P.O.

SALVATION ARMY.

Salvation Army work was begun in Jamaica in 1887 from whence it has been extended to nearly the whole of the West Indies and much of the adjacent American Continent. The Salvation Army in the Central American and West Indies Territory is under the command of a Territorial Commander, with Headquarters situated at the Corner of King Street and North Parade, Kingston, Jamaica P.O. Box 153, Telephone 2715. The Chief Secretary for the Territory Lt. Colonel Gordon Simpson.

The Headquarters is divided into various departments with an Officer who is responsible for the oversight of particular branches of the work. The chief departmental Officer, are:—

Brigadier George Palmer, Financial and Property Secretary; Lt. Colonel Cecil Walker, Training College Principal; Major Eunice Gregory, Cashier and Accountant; Adjutant Frances Piercy, Editor, The "War Cry" and "Young Soldier."

From this centre the work of the Salvation Army is directed in the following places:—Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Panama and Canal Zone, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, British and Dutch Guiana, Curacao, Cuba, Leeward and Virgin Islands, British Honduras, the Bahamas.

Major William Lewis, the Divisional Commander in Kingston.

The Division comprises 65 Corps and Societies, each an organised centre of earnest and continued evangelical endeavour. About 90 full time Officers operate these centres, and the practical side of the Army's work is facilitated by reason of the fact that these Officers co-operate with Headquarters in dealing with cases of blind people, girls in difficult or dangerous surroundings, etc. Selected Officers assist the Divisional Commander with the Probation work outside Kingston and all are available for linking up the

work on behalf of Discharged Prisoners when they are returned to the country, or in some cases, in the finding of work for the person concerned.

The Home League.—This section of Salvation Army activity is specially designed to benefit and assist women in imparting knowledge as to the good management of home, training of children and generally influencing for good the social and spiritual life of the community. Branches are at the Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Spanish Town and in other parts of the island.

In Jamaica a fairly comprehensive Social programme is carried through, including a *Home for girls*, known as "*Bethesda*," 153½ Orange Street. Into this Home, girls are received from the Police Courts of the Island, from undesirable and dangerous surroundings and then given a chance to redeem their past and make good the future. There they are trained for domestic service and disciplined and when efficient, employment is found for them.

Appropriately named "*The Nest*" is the Home in Slipe Pen Road, here *babies of leper parents* are cared for; these babies who would in all probability become contaminated with the dread disease, are treated and reared in clean, healthy surroundings.

The Home and School for the Blind is well known throughout the Island. At 67½ Church Street, is the Home for the Blind, here, not only do the children live, but are taught household duties within their ability. On Headquarters building, a School Room is fitted up, here the children learn to read and write. The School's curriculum includes, Geography, Grammar, History, Scripture. etc., etc. The girls are also taught sewing, while the boys learn to make mats and brooms.

The *Metropole for men* is in Peter's Lane, here men are able to get cheap beds and meals. A *Women's Hostel* provides similar accommodation for women coming into the city from the country.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Department deals with prisoners on their discharge, assisting by giving tools, cash, and advice. Men who have served sentences in one or other of the Prisons are glad to avail themselves of this help.

The Probation Work extends throughout the Island and is active in every parish. Each week in nearly every Police Court, the Salvation Army Probation Officer may be found to assist young first Offenders.

Affiliation Work is dealt with in conjunction with the Child Welfare Association and is of untold value to young mothers who find difficulty in securing support for their children.

An *Employment Bureau* is also established. Missing friends are sought for in all parts of the world. The Officer acting as Secretary for Social Activities in Jamaica is Major James Austen, Corner King Street and North Parade.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF JAMAICA.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church was established as a Denomination in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of North America, in the year 1816 by Free Negroes. Bishop Richard Allen being the founder and first Bishop. Individual negro congregations in 1787 had begun to separate from white worshippers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This latter was the Wesleyan Church before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. The separation of individual negro congregations was because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced in Jamaica by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., and the several congregations formed into a Conference Organization by Bishop John Hurst, B.D., in 1914.

Officers: Right Rev. M. H. Davis, M.A., D.D., *Bishop* of the Second Episcopal District including Conferences in America, the West Indies and South America, Baltimore, Maryland; Rev. L. L. Berry, D.D., *Secretary of Missions*, New York City; Mrs. Christine S. Smith, *President*, Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society, Detroit, Michigan; Rev. S. E. Churchstone Lord, B.D., *Representative* from America; Rev. F. A. Robinson, *Presiding Elder* of the Western District; Rev. O. H. Williams, *Presiding Elder* of the Eastern District.

Elders Rev. S. E. Churchstone Lord, B.D., Allen Temple, Kingston; Rev. F. A. Robinson, Zion Hill, Calvary; Rev. O. H. Williams, Morant Bay; Rev. S. M. Jones, Refuge, Smith Village; Rev. S. L. M. Spencer, B.Th., Spring Garden.

Deacons: Rev. C. I. Higgins, B.Th., Cavaliers; Rev. George Mead, Temple Hall; Rev. J. S. Francis, New Town; Rev. E. B. Hinds, Green's Chapel, Cross; Rev. I. C. Trouth, Gaines' Chapel, Allman Town; Rev. C. Mitchell, B.Th., Manchester; Rev. R. A. Johnson, Springfield; Rev. J. S. Bennett, Eleven Miles; Rev. W. Wynter, Clarksonville; Rev. J. L. Vickeridge, Mt. Olivet, Riversdale; Rev. J. H. Daley, Long Mountain Road; Rev. A. S. Smikle, Richmond.

*Licentiate*s: Panton Chambers, J. Boyce, L. Bennett

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in the year 1894. At the present time, there are about 88 organized churches and a few small companies, with a membership of about 5,000. Twelve ordained ministers and five licensed ministers are now employed by the Conference. There are 118 Sabbath Schools, with a membership of 7,191.

In 1919, the West Indian Training College was opened at Mandeville. This school occupies a property of 171 acres, two miles south of Mandeville. The object of the school "is to lay a solid foundation for a Christian character and to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness." With this idea in view, Agriculture, Cabinet Work, Sheet Metal Work, Baking, Printing, poultry-keeping and other industries are taught in connection with the literary branches. There are now eight buildings, a library, and physical and chemical laboratory facilities.

Chairman of School Board—Pastor C. E. Andross.

FACULTY: H. D. Isaac, B.A., *President*; F. O. Rathbun, B.Sc., Mrs. Laura Rathbun, B.A., B. Archbold, B.A., L. L. Dunn, B.Th., Mrs. Bertha Peake, E. E. Parchment, Mrs. J. D. Parchment, Miss F. G. Morgan, Miss E. M. Edmed, B. R. Hamilton, L. A. Morrison

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Independent Baptist Association was organized in 1914 by the Rev. Morris L. L. Abisdid, an ordained Minister who then was connected to the National Baptist Convention of America in Jamaica.

The present membership of the Society is 2,250.

The Churches are Daniel's, Craig Town, Kingston; Mt. Israel, Yallahs, Bethel, Gordon Town, Calvary, Mt. James: Ebenezer, New Land, St. Catherine; Zion, Trumbull; St. John's, Trench Pen, Kingston; New Zion, Trench Pen; St. Peters, Golden Grove; Mt. Bethel, Gordon Town.

The Ministers are Rev. Vivian H. Quallo, *Superintendent*, St. Andrew; Rev. Nathaniel Harris, Kingston; Mrs. Victoria Quallo, *Treasurer*; Rev. W. P. J. Clarke, *Secretary*; Rev. H. B. Green.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

Minister—Rev. H. P. Silverman.

President—Vernon C. Henriques, *Vice-President*—Neville N. Ashenheim.

Treasurer—Louis P. Alberga.

JEWISH LADIES CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

THE object of this organization is to support the Jewish Home and all Jamaica Jewish charities.

President, Mrs. Michael deCordova; *Treasurer* Mrs. Eustace Brandon; *Secretary*, Mrs. Cecil deCordova.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

IN Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angles and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662, the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—ten Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna, and thereabouts. In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantation, Macaria Quathebeca: In the Quarter; Quainaboa and Quaradelena; and Upun Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet* the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon, but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th, 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I.9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeth*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest, remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly for St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountain, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1738, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of Courts of Justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. II.) for fixing the boundaries of the several counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective counties and parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription map of the three counties at £20 apiece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act. (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1901, Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza, or parade ground, was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the Town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops.

and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants. A road has recently been made through the centre, and the old buildings which latterly were used as a Court House and Offices pulled down, making possible an extension and improvement of the Gardens. A building has been erected in Sutton Street near East Street, as a Court House, for the lower courts of the parish.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848, a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the Island. This water is brought by a tunnel of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city, and in 1927, the Hermitage Dam was built.

History.—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "forever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, "that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it

s likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length Knowles obtained a majority in the Assembly and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes Legend. *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica.* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel, was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £30,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1886, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

In 1923 for the purposes of administration the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated. In 1934 a Water and Sewerage Board was formed to take over the control of these matters.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone

remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica, situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Governor's Residence. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations and on the failure of an appeal in a test case of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money as distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stand the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect). The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law, Offices, the Office of Titles, and Surveyor General. The Kingston Court House (J. C. Young, Architect) in Sutton Street, the Colonial Bank in Harbour Street, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia in King Street also demand notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note. In 1924 Kingston was amalgamated with St. Andrew for the purposes of administration.

In January, 1927, H.R.H. the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of a War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1931.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are Barclay's Bank the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907—a replica was erected in 1927. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble, unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads. There are also a number of Motor Omnibusses running on various routes.

One daily and one weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and post are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

The population of the city by the census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037, females, 34,637. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females. The estimated population in 1935, was 75,223.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman, *ex-officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces

tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of year 1703, a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816, on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital, added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated was damaged in the earthquake and has since been demolished.

There has been established at the Admiralty Coal Wharf, which has been leased from the Naval Authorities, a Bunkering Station for supplying Coal, Water and Stores to British Vessels and others who in the past have been taking these commodities at St. Thomas, Norfolk and Newport News as also at Colon.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit. The Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up-Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations, at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited. A road is being constructed from Rock Fort to Port Royal along the Palisadoes.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911, the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females. The estimated population in 1935, was 1,092.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and there is a Post Office of that name. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867, comprised the parish of

Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads, where a market has been erected and on the land bordering on the Old Hope Road.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes (son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island) by John Cheer: monuments also to General Villetes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in the memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907 (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect), the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica. The hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant, burnt down in 1923, was rebuilt and opened in 1930.

Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the Jamaica Public Service Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923 (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was permanently stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is however now used as a health resort by the military authorities, it being situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School. In the Wag Water Valley is the Hermitage Dam which forms a reservoir for Kingston.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the military authorities. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778, it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837, there were as many as

one hundred coffee plantations in the parish, but now there are only seven of any importance. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of Crown Lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation, but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921, it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females. The estimated population in 1935, was 61,209.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morant itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present an attractive view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation.

There is still one large Sugar Estate in cultivation in the parish, Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. One of the oldest of Sugar Estates now established in bananas, is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly. A Central Sugar Factory was opened at Duckenfield in 1926. Albion is now owned by the United Fruit Company and is a banana plantation as are also Norris and Friendship.

The United Fruit Company has put in an extensive Irrigation Scheme, and the lands between Yallahs and Easington which were dry and of little use are now planted in bananas.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connexion with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, two banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. It is lit by electricity. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is at Easington a Market and pound. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington.

Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921, it was 42,501; males 20,508, females 21,993. The estimated population in 1935 was 50,236.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

In 1732 it was decided to send a doctor to Port Antonio to look after the people there.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet, now called Navy Island (formerly Ruther's or Lynch's island). The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula (formerly known as Patterson's Fort and Point) and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks (dating from 1733), which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A.G.A. lamp which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light. Port Antonio is supplied with water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel which is only a mile and a half from the town. The supply was improved 20 years ago by the erection of a Dam of 10 millions capacity and the installation of Mechanical pressure Filters at a cost of nearly £7,000. Owing to the increased growth of the population this supply has however within recent years been found inadequate during dry weather and the Parochial Board in the year 1930, constructed two Reservoirs of approximately 250,000 gallons capacity each at Turtle Crawl on the Williamsfield Property, 5 miles from Port Antonio, laying the necessary Pipe Lines therefrom to Red Hazel to augment this supply. Additional Mechanical Filters, Chlorinating Plant, and Alumina Plant were installed. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests. It was dismantled in 1934.

There is a large and handsome Court House. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and Parochial Board and the upper storey contains the Town Hall and court room. Market buildings were completed one on either side of West Street in 1885. Some years after the building on the southern side of the street was removed and

attached to that on the northern side thus making one complete Market building. On the side vacated which formed a square for quite a number of years, was erected in 1929 by voluntary subscriptions, a Cenotaph over 30 feet high in memory of the sons of Portland who died in the Great World War. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917, and was re-erected as a one storey building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also paying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the Island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April, 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs: it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church, a Constabulary station, a Telegraph station and a Market.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George: it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is an important centre of the fruit trade. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden were, until the latter years of the last century when they were washed away by a storm, the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it became of some importance by reason of the fruit trade which has been established there. In the town are an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a Telegraph office and a Market. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle.'

recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands round the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large landowners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands.

The area of the parish is 338 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220. The estimated population in 1935 was 59,882.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, coco, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £1,200, has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. In it are the War Memorial and a Monument erected by Sir Charles Price at Decoy, moved into its present site in 1933. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water (a corruption of Agua alta) river and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole

enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort. The Parochial Board partly by loan and partly from their own funds have established a fine water supply. The water after being chlorinated is piped to the town and affords a house to house service.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local Courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station; many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Houghton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,953—37,523 males and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247. The estimated population in 1935 was 87,984.

ST. ANN.

This parish was for many years supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it "on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the "parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety "and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish, "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embelished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army Hall, a court house, a new public general

hospital, a post office with telegraph station, two good hotels, viz.—Windsor and Osborne. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The old vestry and slave records of the Board's Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of bygone days. The town does a shipping trade, to which trade the regular steamship communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward is the poor house. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's river sea-beach, four miles out from the town, at the Drax Hall Cove, and at Mamee Bay where the reef forms a large natural basin, secure from sharks. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points. Sea bathing is one of the chief attractions of the town and provides for tourists' needs.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here. The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, and a theatre. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact the Spaniards found it unhealthy; but conditions have been vastly improved in recent years from the drainage of swamps, and the construction of concrete drains throughout the town. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. At New Ground there is one of the finest cocoa plantations in the island. An ice factory and electric plant there show what water power can effect with capital. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there and at Belle Vue overlooking Roaring river with its magnificent sea view, is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid water fall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on this estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships was provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. It now has an abundant water supply by service pipes. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate, where there is a beautifully situated hotel. Here Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police

station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles on the east of Ocho Rios, are worthy of note and acquired by the Public Service Co. for electrical power, but not yet utilized. Another dormant asset that would transform the parish if the capital was forthcoming for electrical and irrigation purposes. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through them are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, and the Addison Park and an excellent movie theatre. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls (St. Hilda's) here, erected through the enterprise of the Rev. Canon Hall, from designs by Major Caws, is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony. There is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village at Dairy that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to explore them thoroughly: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay, but permission must first be obtained from the owner of the property. There is also a large lagoon near by. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast. There are excellent spots for sea-bathing, the white sands and clear water, rivalling Montego Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is an underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountains is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market. A good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is handsome and comfortable and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. It rose again in 1933 and is still there.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital. The productions of this parish are principally coconuts, pimento, and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and sisal does well in the dry parts. There have been constructed in nearly all the dry areas of the parish large public tanks which have materially improved the well-being of the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732. The estimated population in 1935 was 92,572.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncan's, Clark's Town, Ulster Spring and Albert Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in 1815 at a cost of £20,000 currency in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, lofty and spacious, and affording accommodation for all the parochial and judicial offices, was almost destroyed by fire on 19th August, 1926. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant-governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe governor from 1839 to 1842, which were fortunately saved at the time of the fire. These Governors figured conspicuously in the life of Trelawny, and as tribute to their memory the gentry with whom they were intimately associated, contributed funds in procuring these paintings. Sir John Keane, a keen sportman occupied his holidays by coming to this parish, among other things, to shoot and fish; while Sir Charles Metcalfe interested himself in the planters by inducing His Majesty's Government in England to reduce the duty on sugar. The building was restored in 1929 at a cost of £11,200. There are internal improvements and a fine set of electroliters installed. The outward appearance remains as before. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks, now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings, and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square. The inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses. There is a market in the square, and a park, called Victoria Park, to the west of the town.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, was in 1903 widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, the first capital of Trelawny, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce there, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town the only corporate town outside of Falmouth, is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town. This township derived its name from the Custos, James Stewart, who was also chairman of the Vestry when the township was incorporated.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and an Episcopal Mission Station.

Rio Bueno is an important shipping roadstead, known as one of the deepest harbours in Jamaica. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The land is very fertile and there are a great number of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, a government school, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office.

The long discussed Dornoch Water Supply came into use during 1926-27. It affords to a very large area of the lowlands of the parish, a good and wholesome domestic supply

of water, the beneficial effects of which are already being experienced. The work was executed by the Public Works Department and cost some £40,000, being borne equally by the Island and the Parochial Board of Trelawny. This is one of the most successful Water Schemes inaugurated in the Island, and has been extended to Calabar, Stewart Castle and Duanvale. Over 30 miles of main pipe have been laid. It is operated by two Turbines which raise water 900 feet within three miles from river to reservoir.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837, Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648. The estimated population in 1935 was 43,224.

There are 125 miles of main roads and 285 miles of parochial roads in the parish.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town. Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by electricity.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa Station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego River Valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area of the parish is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648. The estimated population in 1935 was 53,243.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-riden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house; Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic church opposite the Court House and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of large size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls; Government elementary schools; Public Works office and residence, residence of Inspector of Police, Public General Hospital, Customs boat-house and boatmen's quarters. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks. A new and up-to-date Alms House has been erected by the Parochial Board and was occupied in 1931.

The village at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward is Mosquito Cove.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Haughton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which could attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314. The estimated population in 1935 was 48,620.

WESTMORELAND.

The parish of Westmorland (now for many years misspelt Westmoreland) was formed in 1703. It was probably so called as being the westernmost parish in the island.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel, the Wesleyan chapel and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Carawina Pen, seven miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late E. J. Sadler; a commodious new market was opened during 1923. There is an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge, a Forrester's Court, Ancient Order of Mechanics and Burial Scheme Society. Electric Light was installed in June, 1932 by the Westmoreland Parochial Board.

A new police station constructed of stone has been erected on the Park Lands to replace that destroyed by fire in 1922, and a new court house has also been put up at a cost of about £14,000.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. In 1925, the water supply was improved at a cost of £9,248. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874 and there are two Banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780, can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respect than that of Port Royal."

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket. The buildings have since been used for other purposes.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields, the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Many allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome, at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians is of some importance. There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Cattle rearing is also extensively carried on.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

Considerable business is also done in logwood. An Electric Light Plant at an approximate cost of £5,000 has been erected to light the streets, business places and private residences in the town of Savanna-la-Mar by the Westmoreland Parochial Board.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, banana, coffee and honey are the chief products. The West Indies Chemical Works do a large business in dyewood and circulate thousands of pounds annually.

A new industry has been started in the parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Willamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. New markets have been erected at Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Petersfield, Little London, Frome, Bethel Town and Barham at a cost of nearly £10,000.

On the 28th of July, 1931, a model Apiary was established in the parish to serve the western end of the island, the money having been voted by the Legislative Council.

Private Wards were erected at the Public Hospital, Savanna-la-Mar, and are equipped with up-to-date appliances and electric light, the money having been partly subscribed by the public, £200 of which was granted by the Parochial Board. A dining room was erected at the Poor House, the same being a gift by Hon. Dr. Hudson, M.L.C.

Four tanks for certain dry districts of the parish have been recently erected at a cost of £3,750, being grant of £1,875 and Loan £1,875. Ten acres of land have been acquired for a new cemetery. The Hookworm Campaign, under the Rockefeller Foundation, was started in October, 1931, under the direction of an Overseer and three Sanitary Inspectors. The Malaria Commission started operations in the Savanna-la-Mar and Little London areas, and ponds have been dried and lands reclaimed and are now under cultivation.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty-year period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416. The estimated population in 1935 was 83,216.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavory reputation for unhealthiness is not warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Collectorate—the two former of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house-to-house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It was the first town in Jamaica lighted by electricity.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of vessels. The factories at Lacovia and Elim for the extraction of dye from logwood are now closed. At Appleton is an up-to-date sugar factory.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice, known as "Lovers Leap," is on Yardly Chase.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rise above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest

country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are hugh brown wastes, but after rain no lands recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish of the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs, are also famous for horses, which are rocked amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possesses beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturall enable, the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Peprpes Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; those and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses, and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adopted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish.

Banana cultivation is becoming extensive in the northern part of the parish. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organised alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291. The estimated population in 1935 was 101,844.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was reated from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then govern of the Island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, goal and parsonage, to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,061 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market, and a maternity hospital. It has billiards tennis, golf, cricket, football, a country club and a ladies club, and cinema theatre at Mandeville and Christiana.

There are Polo and gymkohana grounds in St. Elizabeth within one hour's run by motor car from Mandeville.

Mandeville has a very good water supply with three large reservoirs holding 1,800,000 gallons. The hotels, some boarding houses and the hospitals are supplied with water from the reservoir. The Town is lit with electricity and ice is manufactured locally. There is also a cold storage. There is a good private school for girls, a Diocesan preparatory school for boys and an amalgamated secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain

Canada and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. Here are situate two private Observatories, a General Hospital and a Maternity Hospital.

The Government Elementary School is built of local stone.

Christiana, the centre of the ginger growing district, also produces bananas in the district. It has a court house and police station. Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, five miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the foreign markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento, ginger, citrus fruit and bananas.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942; males 29,506, females 34,433. The estimated population in 1935 was 82,520.

CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower. The parish is second both in size and population.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay. Since the purchase of the Vere Estates by the United Fruit Company, they have been developing Salt River, concentrating all their shipping there and are gradually abandoning Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. The town contains a hotel, a market, an almshouse, a police station, an Anglican church, a Wesleyan church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a post and telegraph office, a Public Works Office and Superintendent's quarters, a garage, a cordage factory, and several up-to-date stores. The town is lighted by electricity. The Bell Memorial Clock Tower is in the centre of the town. A Building Society has now been established with office in May Pen, also Talking Picture Theatre and a new elementary school building.

A new railway bridge has been constructed, the old bridge being used for road purposes only. Another rope factory has been erected at Hunts Pen, which grows its own sisal.

There is a flourishing industry of Sisal cultivation carried on in the neighbourhood. The United Fruit Company have largely increased the banana cultivation in Vere—hitherto nearly all in cane cultivation. Special machinery for turning out a high grade grocery sugar has been also installed at Moneymusk; also an up-to-date Sugar and Central on Sevens Estate.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester. It contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry goods stores, post and telegraph office, Court House, Police Station and an elementary school. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger, coffee and bananas. A large Parish Tank constructed by the Parochial Board now supplies Spaldings with water.

Chapelton, the principal town of Upper Clarendon, is on the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a Court House, (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. There is a War Memorial Clock Tower and a new public elementary school. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton market, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and market and a few shops.

Frankfield, the terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension. In the village are a court house, two churches, a market, a post office and a dispensary, and new public elementary school building. A District Medical Officer resides in Frankfield.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there has been great expansion due to the railway extension, and the construction of several important feeder roads.

The small settlers of Upper Clarendon produce quite a considerable amount of sugar known as "wet sugar" for local consumption. This is manufactured by an iron mill known as the "Exhibition" mill drawn by one animal the principal make being the "Chattanooga"—The name "Exhibition" was adopted by the peasantry because it was first shown at the Exhibition in 1891, and replaced the old "John Crow" mills made of wood. The small settlers used to produce quite a considerable amount of cane which is sold to the Mercedes Central Factory and other Centrals in Mid Clarendon and Vere, but owing to the depression in the Sugar Industry this cultivation has nearly all been done away with.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. It also has a new Government School Building and a few shops. It has a public market, constabulary station, a post office and public water supply by a bore hole, constructed by the Parochial Board.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the Parochial Board and an aermotor and tank have been erected in the only available well in the locality. Banana cultivation is now being carried on in the vicinity on the Dry River property, recently acquired by the United Fruit Company, and there are two central sugar factories unfortunately not operating at present due to drought and low sugar prices. One factory is now in operation and a sugar refinery has been lately erected at Money Musk.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Perus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of about 10 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and telegraph office and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates, all under one ownership (except Bog), the United Fruit Company. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane and banana cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, having very large acreages in canes and bananas, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. A large acreage has been put under banana cultivation which acreage is being continually increased. The village contains an interesting Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the island, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, market, and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital. [For an account of the irrigation works see Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is

perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Standford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining on Keyes, Retreat and Provost, has been carried on from time to time. The Retreat mines are now being worked.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish. Further important main road construction is now being carried out to provide feeders for the Railway.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females. The estimated population in 1935 was 107,095.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings was the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island) built in 1762, but unfortunately burnt down in 1925. Other important buildings are the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey county gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. In the churchyard is the tomb of Sir Charles Price, removed from Decoy in 1932. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations

of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." This, written by King in 1830, is equally true to-day.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewerton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the Island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501; males 47,650 and females 48,851. The estimated population in 1935 was 117,186.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS

THE Parochial Board of each parish except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923 the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated Law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one-tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

ASSOCIATION OF PAROCHIAL BOARDS OF JAMAICA.

THE first meeting of the delegates of the Parochial Boards of Jamaica, was held at Headquarters House, Kingston, on the 16th of October, 1928, when the Association was duly instituted.

The Association came into being as a result of a resolution moved by Mr. H. E. Allan at a regular meeting of the Portland Parochial Board in 1928.

It consists of two representatives of each Parochial Board, and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, elected at a Regular or Special Meeting of the Board or Corporation. Such representatives shall be members of the Association for a period of one year and shall be eligible for re-election, provided however that in the event of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, the Parochial Board or Corporation shall elect another representative to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The objects of the Association are—(1) to deal with matters affecting the welfare of

the Parochial Boards and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation of Jamaica. (2) To make representations to the Central Government and to co-operate with the Elected Members of the Legislative Council with a view to carrying into effect the decisions arrived at by the Association. It meets yearly.

Executive Committee.—Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, *President*; R. A. Burke, J.P., *1st Vice-President*; R. K. Nunes, *2nd Vice-President*; Hon. H. E. Allan, *Secretary*.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

On the 6th June, 1931, the Governor assented to a Law passed in the Legislative Council, called a Law to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation (Law 12 of 1931) under which an Election was held on the 23rd September, 1931.

The new Council is comprised of eight Councillors, four being returned for the Urban District, two each for the Suburban and Rural Districts. The following persons are also Councillors, viz: the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Kingston, the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Saint Andrew, the Custos or Acting Custos of Kingston, and the Custos or Acting Custos of Saint Andrew.

These Councillors elect two Aldermen whose term of office is for a period of one year and who are eligible for re-election.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected annually from among the Aldermen and Councillors.

The Law provides that the term of an elected Councillor shall be for three years.

COUNCIL FOR 1934-35-36-37.

Mayor—H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E. *Deputy Mayor*—*Alderman* Dr. O. E. Anderson, *Alderman* D. C. Vaz, J.P., Hon. N. B. Livingston, Custos of Kingston, Hon. S. R. Cargill, Custos of Saint Andrew; *Councillors*—J. C. Chisholm, E. E. McLaughlin, T. N. Duval, E. G. McDonald, J. C. Beecher, E. R. D. Evans, Dr. E. E. Penso, J.P., Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E.

Town Clerk—Herbert L. Harris, J.P.; *Deputy Town Clerk*—L. H. Delvaille; *City Engineer*—F. L. Bronstorff, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *Asst. Engineer*—C. A. Adams; *Supt. Roads and Works, Kingston*—H. L. Plummer; *Supt. Roads and Works, St. Andrew*—A. A. Simms; *Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.; *Chief Sanitary Officer*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Registrar*—S. O. Scarlett; *Clerk to Committees*—R. E. Lewars; *Inspector of Poor*—R. W. Ferguson; *Asst. Inspector of Poor*—A. C. Ballen; *Parochial Dispenser*—A. R. Ives; *Asst. Superintendent Fire Brigade*—J. Mitchell; *Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Kingston*—C. Burnett; *Clerks*—F. L. Patterson, R. H. Mullings, Edna Lamont, Iris A. Campbell, J. Pomier.

WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

28-30 Church Street, Kingston.

On the passing of Law 33 of 1933 the Water and Sewerage Board came into existence on the 4th January, 1934.

The Board controls all matters in connection with Water and Sewerage Works of Kingston and St. Andrew.

BOARD—Mr. N. Roots, M.Inst.C.E., *Chairman*; D. T. Wint, Hon. S. R. Cargill, Custos of St. Andrew; Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., *Chairman Central Board of Health*; the Commander Royal Engineers, and Mr. Wellesley Bourke.

STAFF—C. G. Wilson, *Secretary*; E. A. Gadpaille, *Accountant*; T. W. Drew, *Collector*, D. S. Phillips, *Asst. Accountant*, V. E. S. Morris, *Countersigning Clerk*, E. A. Figueroa, *Clerk and Paymaster*, *Clerks*—R. A. Clough, H. A. Rose, S. W. Parke, L. A. Lewars, H. V. Roberts, O. Gibson, H. Priestly, W. deMercado, F. Leigh, E. A. Howell. *Typists*—Miss Dorothy Lee, Miss Ena Aquart. *L. A. East Storekeeper*, E. C. Clarke, *Storekeeper's Clerk*. *Chief Engineer*—R. F. O'Donnell Peet, M.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., M.R. San. I.; *Assistant Water Engineer*—A. K. Pollack, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.Inst.W.E., A.M.Am.Soc.C.E.; *Assistant Sewerage Engineer*—J. Fraser, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; *Mechanical Engineer*—K. & Ferry Pumping Station—J. Kennedy; *Superintendent Filter Plants and Distribution*—W. Kirkpatrick; *Superintendent of Water Examination*—J. H. Vendryes*; *Surveyor of New Supplies*—S. Wilkins; *Senior Draughtsman*—(Pupil) Water Department—A. S. Hendry; *Assistant Draughtsman*—(Pupil) Water Department—C. W. Davis; *Assistant Draughtsman*—(Pupil) Water Department—G. Rutherford; *Senior Draughtsman*—(Pupil) Sewerage Department—D. Burke; *Assistant Draughtsman*—(Pupil) Sewerage Department—A. Patterson; *Chief Clerk*—Mrs. V. Bell; *Cost Clerk*—O. Fairclough; *Assistant Clerk*—S. Rainford; *Junior Clerk*—S. Wilson; *Typist*—Mrs. M. L. Virtue; *Timekeeper*—D. Murray.

PORT ROYAL.

Parochial Board.

Three Military members nominated by the G.O.C. and approved by His Excellency the Governor.

Chairman—Major R. A. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.; *Military Members*—Lieut. M. R. MacKenzie, R.A., Captain W. W. Boggs, R.E.; *Elected Members*—James S. Goldson, John Prawl. *Clerk, etc.*—G. P. Stephenson. Salary £75.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members—

R. A. Burke, *Chairman*; E. Alex. James, *Vice-Chairman*; C. E. Randall (jnr.), E. J. Whittle, A. H. Philipps, R. C. Lightbourne, F. L. Nicholas, A. S. Downie, Enos Christie, Y. H. Halliburton, Rev. Copeland-Bennett, F. R. Walters, L. J. Burke, C. G. Tomlinson, K. G. Sinclair, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, M.L.C., and Hon. Lt. Col. L. G. Harrison, *Custos*.

STAFF.

<i>Clerk</i> —T. L. Pearson	Salary	£400
Bonus		100
Travelling Allowance		75
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —C. E. Harty. Salary and Travelling Allowance		220
<i>Typist and General Assistant</i> —B. E. P. Lannaman	Salary	104
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. C. S. McFarlane	"	450
Travelling Allowance		150
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —J. A. Halliburton	"	200
Travelling Allowance		100
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. F. A. Norton	"	300
Travelling Allowance		100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —D. E. Moyston	"	84

Office of Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns 2 members No. 2—6 members, No. 3—2 members, and No. 4—5 members.

Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Chairman*; C. H. Gray, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. T. C. Geddes *Custos*; Hon. H. E. Allan, M.L.C., T. A. Gray, F. M. Jones, E. R. Abendana, W. H. Watson, H. A. Forsyth, H. W. Hay, W. T. Small, S. C. Haughton, N. A. Clare, C. L. Orrett, J. A. Thomas, Rev. W. J. Thompson, L. Scott.

<i>Clerk</i> —S. L. Hillary	Salary (£400—£500)	£500
Travelling Allowance		25
<i>Asst. Clerk</i> —L. L. Nunes	" (£150—£190)	190
<i>Stenographer and Typist</i> —Miss M. Craig	" (£100—£120)	105
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —D. O. Spence	" (£360—£420)	420
Travelling Allowance		120
<i>Medical Officers of Health</i> —Dr. L. M. Watson (Paid by Central Government (Salary £600—£800)		£750
Travelling Allowances		150
<i>Insp. of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —W. H. Stewart, Salary and Trav. Allow.		307
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads, and Works, Division 4, Asst. Insp. Poor, Buff Bay, and Keeper of Buff Bay Cemetery</i> —F. B. Francis, Salary		210
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads and Works, Division 3, and Assist. Inspector Poor, Hope Bay</i> —A. A. Lecky, Salary		152
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads and Works, Division 1, and Asst. Inspector Poor, Manchioneal</i> —P. A. Brice, Salary	(£124—150)	140
<i>Sanitary Inspector, Port Antonio</i> —J. S. Burke, Salary and Travelling Allowance		156
<i>San. Insp. Manchioneal and Clerk Manchioneal Market</i> —E. A. Dyer, Salary and Travelling Allowance		132
<i>San. Insp. Buff Bay and Clerk Buff Bay Market</i> —V. E. Neysmith, Salary and Travelling Allowance		132
<i>Sanitary Insp. Hope Bay and Clerk Hope Bay Market</i> —J. N. Vassall, Salary and Travelling Allowance		132
<i>Master Poor House</i> —C. E. Richards, Salary		140
<i>Supt. Port Antonio Fire Brigade</i> —E. E. Blake, Salary		120

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and No. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

S. M. Walker, *Chairman*; J. H. Jefferson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, *Custos*; Hon. W. H. Westmorland, M.L.C., C. L. Clemetson, A. D. Goffe, J. Vincent Goffe, N. L. Marsh, K. McCarthy, J. L. Lord, J. H. Jefferson, H. E. Vernon, J. E. C. Sharp, M. E. Henriques, H. S. Schliefer, J. H. Byles, Rev. H. Ward, Rev. Jas. McNee.

<i>Clerk</i> —Daniel H. Jackson	Salary	£550
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —L. G. Nash	"	400
(Travelling Allowance)	"	200
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. B. Philpotts (including Travelling Allowance)	"	375

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 Division returns five members to the Parochial Board of St. Ann, which body administers the affairs of the Parish, i.e. roads, water supplies, poor relief and sanitation.

Gerald McCaulay, *Chairman*; A. Bramwell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. A. Little, M.L.C., Sir Thomas Roxburgh, *Custos of St. Ann*; A. G. Hinds, J. O'Malley, J. S. O'Hara, C. Long, Capt. E. V. Townend, G. Brown, H. Stephenson, J. Dickenson, J. S. Lyon, L. W. Levy, Captain P. Blagrove, S. A. Tapper.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. Arnscott	Salary	£500
Personal Allowance	"	100
Travelling Allowance	"	80
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. N. Pullar	"	295
Travelling Allowance	"	90
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. D. Streadwick	"	460
Travelling Allowance	"	200

Office of the Board is situated at St. Ann's Bay, in the Court House.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each No. 4 returns three members.

H. L. Arnett, *Chairman*; C. A. Neita, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. S. Ewen, *Custos* and M.L.C.; H. R. Milliner, P. E. F. Robertson, J. H. Beckford, V. Gentles, W. F. Donald Hill, A. McArthur, S. B. Myers, R. S. M. Cooke, H. J. Whiting, L. S. Martin, J. S. Masters, Rev. J. W. Maxwell and Rev. J. S. Rowe.

<i>Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	Salary	450
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —A. C. Goodin	"	350
Travelling Allowance	"	100
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —C. E. Ingram (Travelling £30)	"	210
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —Ansel Gordon	"	120
<i>Dr. W. J. Branday</i> , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H.	"	
(John Hopkins)	"	600
Travelling Allowance	"	200
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Falmouth	"	
K. C. Gardner	"	150
Travelling	"	36

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

E. T. Hart, *Chairman*; A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lightbody, M.L.C.; A. Stephenson, A. W. Eldemire, J. Hastings, C. DeLisser, T. Reid, S. H. Whittingham, R. E. Fennell, R. Dehaney, G. A. Archer, C. McFarlane, E. Perkins, A. deCordova.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. R. Bayley	Salary	£500
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	"	200
<i>Supts. Roads and Works</i> —W. J. Connolly	"	500

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has three divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Chairman*; Rev. B. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Dr. F. G. Veitch, M.L.C.; Hon. Hugh Sanftleben, *Custos*; Rev. W. M. Christie, C. E. Wood, O. Donaldson, Rev. H. U. Messam, C. R. Grant, H. W. Browne, H. A. Samuels, W. M. Dickson, A. G. Blair, J. Thomson-Evans, T. C. Grant.

<i>Clerk</i> —O. L. Reckord.	Salary	£350
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	"	45
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —R. A. Hogg	"	350
<i>Assistant Superintendent Roads</i> —H. O. Alexander	"	72
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	"	120

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

W. J. Tomlinson, *Chairman*; W. C. Marks, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. Clarke, *Custos*; E. Morris, Ernest B. Whitelocke, B. A. Hastings, A. Campbell, Z. Wedderburn, Fred R. Atkins, Reginald C. Minott, C. Chambers, Herbert N. Jordine, J. W. N. Hudson M.L.C., H. B. L. Segre, C. A. Thompson.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. Segre Lewis	Salary	£300 to £500
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —G. A. Goodin	"	60
<i>Stenographer and Typist</i> —Miss Lind DePass	"	67
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Thomas R. Wainwright	"	200
Travelling Allowance		20
<i>Assistant Inspector of Poor and Sanitary</i> —		
Trinity & St. Paul's—A. Walton (actg.)	"	84
St. Peter's—B. O. Boothe	"	84
St. Thomas—C. C. Morris	"	84
St. John's—Richard W. Smith & B. J. Jones	"	120 each
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —		
Cleveland Samuel Lindo	"	425
Travelling Allowance		175
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —		
George W. Griffiths	"	170
Travelling Allowance		30
Edmund C. Riddell	"	170
Travelling Allowance		45
* <i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —For the Parish—		
Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	"	800
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i> —James H. Jones	"	220
Travelling Allowance		50
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Sav. la-Mar—Russel McDonald	"	60
<i>Master and Dispenser, Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	"	180
<i>Matron, Poor House</i> —Albertha Louise McIntyre	"	72
<i>Turncock</i> —Leonard Anglin	"	72

District Nurses—

Trinity—Mrs Susan Morgan	£40 per annum.
St. Peters—Miss Subaran	" "
St. Thomas—Miss Rener B. Gunning	" "
St Johns—Mrs. Susan Bailey	" "

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

F. C. Tomlinson, *Chairman*; R. G. Sinclair, *Vice-Chairman*; R. D. Binns, A. S. Comrie, D. B. Sangster, S. E. Mair, Rev. T. E. McKay, J. C. Earle, L. A. Taylor, M. J. Chambers, C. G. Hutchinson, J. T. Calder, W. J. Hutchinson, S. B. Powell, J. S. Witter.

* Salary paid by Central Government.

Ex-officio—Hon. E. V. Allen, Hon. A. E. Harrison.

<i>Clerk</i> —Edgar G. Taylor	Salary	£325
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane	"	400
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		175
<i>Asst Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. Hamilton	"	220
<i>Travelling</i>		100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. W. Kinlocke	"	130

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHES.ER.

The parish has three divisions, each returning five members.

Central Division—W. H. Coke, *Chairman*; D. D. Phillips, G. W. Harris, L. C. Hendriks, Edward Meikle. *Northern Division*—Stephen T. Glanville, *Vice-Chairman*; J. E. Fractus, Holon H. Heron, J. A. P. rnell, Chas. H. Shilleto. *Southern Division*—H. E. Lewis, E. E. Sampson, J. D. Forbes, Joseph R. Swaby, Dr. G. F. Iumsden.

Ex-Officio—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; Hon. Charles A. Reid, M.L.C.

Clerk—Cyril C. Lewis; *Assistant Clerk*—J. T. G. Grant

Superintendent of Roads and Works—F. J. Ford

Foremen—North, Percy Lewis, Middle, N. A. Riley, South, E. F. Hibbert.

Inspector of Poor—Alan Lewis

Assistant Inspector of Poor, North—A. R. Marshall, Mile Gully P.O.

Do. Do. South—Q. B. Meikle, Prativille P.O.

Matron, Poor House—Miss V. M. Smith, Mandeville P.O.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—E. J. Mullings.

Sanitary Inspectors—C. R. Thompson, G. J. Taylor, H. S. Wright, C. P. Wright, L. Maxwell.

Office of the Board at Mandeville

PARISH OF CLARENDON

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

Major A. R. Moxsy, *Chairman*; W. F. March, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C., M.L.C., *Ex-Officio*; Rev. C. A. Spencer, N. P. McKay, T. Abrahams, R. O. Terrier, B. Lopez, H. G. Dunkley, R. E. Rickman, Rev. J. H. Allen, T. McWhinnie, I. B. Fox, A. M. Pawsey, G. J. Goble and D. Tewari.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	Salary	£570
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. D. H. MacPhail	£600 to £800 by £25	
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		150
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —A. L. Byles	Salary	400
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		200
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer</i> —A. E. Elliott	"	200
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		150
<i>Senior Assistant and Typist</i> —Miss B. E. Campbell	"	190
<i>Junior Assistant and Typist</i> —J. Alexander	"	84
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —A. A. Lennon	£160 by £10 to £200	
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		125

Office of the Board at May Pen

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Hon. E. A. McNeill, *Chairman*; C. Storks Soares, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. H. McPhail, *Custos*, V. P. DaCosta, P. E. Tulloch, L. E. Cawley, S. N. Vaz, E. M. Lord, J. M. Gregory, I. T. Johnson, F. A. Goodison, L. A. Stephens, O. J. March, G. E. Bernal, A. A. Aldred, B. F. Is-acs.

<i>Clerk</i> —L. A. Prendergast	Salary	£500
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —W. G. Soares	"	208
<i>Typist</i> —Miss M. Abrahams	"	130
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —L. A. Williams	"	140
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —N. G. Silvera	"	500
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —	"	200
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		50

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agriculture College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919, in their Report (Command Paper 562).

The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The College buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. A three years course leading to a Diploma. This is primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian Agriculture and admission to it is limited to students from the Caribbean area, save in exceptional circumstances.

2. A three years course leading to a Diploma followed by a fourth year is provided for students wishing to qualify as sugar Technologists.

3. Post Graduate Courses for Post Graduates of any British University, University College or other academic institution approved by the Governing Body.

4. Refresher Courses for officers of Agricultural Departments in the tropics.

The tuition fees for the Diploma Course are £50 per annum, but a limited number of students from Contributing Colonies and Industries are admitted on nomination without payment of fees.

For the Post Graduate Course the fees are £75 per annum.

The fees for other than British subjects are £100 per annum for all courses. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *Patron*—H. M. The King. *Governing Body: Chairman*—Sir James Currie, K.C.M.G.; K.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*—Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; George Moody Stuart, C.B.E., *Chairman Finance Committee*: Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; His Honour Sir Frederick James Clarke, K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Archibald Edgar Collens, F.I.C. F.C.S.; Ernest Rowland Darnley, M.A., B.Sc.; Sir Edward Davson, Bt., K.C.M.G.; Sir Eliot Arthur dePass Hon. Carl de Verteuil, C.M.G.; The Hon. Errol Dos Santos; The Right Hon. the Viscount Elibank, Professor F. L. Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc., Dip. Agr.; Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A., Dip. Agric., *Principal*; Professor Sir John Bretland Farmer, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; H. n. Frederick Geddes (Gent. O.B.E.); Sir Robert Greig, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir Cecil Hanbury, M.P.; Sir Arthur William Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A. Sc.D., F.R.S. F.L.S.; Sir William Henry Humbery; Cadwaladr Bryner Jones, C.B.E., M.Sc.; Sir Norman Lamont, Bt., J.P., D.L.; Eric Macfadyen; C. G. T. Morison, M.A., A. M. Punnett, Professor Ernest Sheare, M.A., B.Sc.; Sir John Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Ambrose Thomas Stanton, L.K., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; Frank Arthur Stockdale, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., F.L.S.; William Frank Watson, O.B.E., Guy B. Westwood, Robert Williamson. The Hon. Edward Jocelyn Wortley, C.M.G. O.B.E., F.C.S., F.L.S.; Sir Algernon Edward Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., *Secretary*.

Professors and Lecturers—Agriculture: R. Cecil Wood, M.A., Dip. Agr.; Botany and Genetics: Ernest Entwisle Cheesman, M.Sc., A.R.C.S.; Chemistry and Soil Science: Frederick Hardy, M.A. Dip. Agr.; Economics: Cecil Yaxley Shephard, B.Sc. (Econ.); Mycology and Bacteriology: Harry Richard Britton-Jones, D.Sc., (Lond.), Ph.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.; Sugar Technology: Vacant; Entomology: Alastair Martin Adamson, Senior Lecturer in Entomology (in charge); Assistant Professor of Entomology: Frederick William Ulrich, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., V.D.; Agriculture: D.D. Paterson, B.Sc., (Agric.); Botany: Nigel Wright, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.; Chemistry: Douglas Watt Duthie, M.A., B.Sc.; Mycology and Bacteriology: Richard

Eric Defoe Baker, B.A., A.I.C.T.A.; Technologist (for Sugar): John Gardiner Davies, DIP., AGRIC., A.I.C.T.A.; Medical and Health Officer: John Rhodes Dickson, O.B.E., M.B. B.Sc., D.P.H.; Veterinary Science: Harry Vincent Mercer Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., (Trinidad Department of Agriculture); Officers for Banana Research: Claude Wilson Wardlaw, PH. D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Edward Robert Leonard, B. SC., A.R.C.S.

Officers for Cocoa Research—Frederick John Pound, PH.D., B.Sc., Edwin Ernest Pyke, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., John Archibald McDonald, Dip. Agr., A.I.C.T.A.

Advisory Department: Gwilym Arthur Jones, Dip. Agr., Commissioner of Agriculture; Cecil Carrington Skeete, B.A., Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

THE following establishments are maintained under the Department of Science and Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cacao, citrus, coffee, tropical plants, fruit, timber seedlings, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 54 years is 53.14 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.4° Fah.; average annual rainfall for 60 years, 119.72 inches.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, Cinchona, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5° Fah.; average rainfall 97.50 inches, both for 63 years.

4. *Victoria Park, Kingston*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tank for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 55 years is 29.40 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of economic plants, etc.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 42 years is 45.40 inches.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

Prospectus.

1. *The School*.—The Government Farm School, founded in 1909, is situated on the lands of the Hope Stock Farm, adjoining Hope Gardens and the Government Experiment Station, six miles from Kingston and accessible by tram and bus service. Students attend the Government Experiment Station daily for practical work and instruction in Agriculture. The livestock of the Hope Stock Farm, which includes pure bred dual purpose and dairy cattle of the Red Polled, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Brown Swiss and Montgomery breeds, is tended by the Students.

Grove Place.—Senior Students attend the Government Stud Farm and Experiment Station at Grove Place in Manchester for a period of six weeks in each term. This provides an opportunity for gaining experience along practical lines in property management, the breeding of horses and cattle, rearing of small stock and the management of labour.

2. *Objects*.—The School offers to young men a practical training in all branches of Tropical Agriculture, and fits them for positions on properties and for the improvements of their own lands.



HON. MAJOR T. J. HALLINAN, C.B.E.
Superintending Medical Officer.



HON. A. C. BARNES, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture.

3. *Curriculum.*—

Agricultural Economics	Farm Mechanics
Animal Husbandry	Field Husbandry
Arithmetic	Live Stock Judging
Bee-keeping	Metal Work
Botany	Military Drill and Gymnastics
Book-keeping	Physics
Carpentry	Poultry
Chemistry	Soils
Dairying	Surveying
English	Veterinary Science
Farm Management	

Instruction in Swedish and Military Drill.

4. *Course.*—A full course extends over three years. There are three terms of 12 weeks in each year. Certificates are awarded to successful Students at the end of the course.

5. *Scholarships.*—(a) Two Scholarships each of the annual value of £30 and tenable for three years are offered by the Government to *bona fide* pupils from Elementary Schools in Jamaica. Candidates must possess the qualifications set forth in paragraph 6 following.

(b) An annual Scholarship of the value of £20 for three years, subject to re-election at the end of the first and second years is offered by the Merrick's Trust.

(c) Government Trade Scholars may elect to serve their apprenticeship at the Farm School.

6. *Qualifications for admission.*—Candidates must

(a) be at least 15 years of age

(b) have passed either the Junior Cambridge or the Second Year Government examination as a Pupil Teacher or Volunteer.

(c) produce a certificate of good character from a Justice of the Peace or a Minister of Religion.

7. *Fees.*—The fee is £6 13s. 4d. per term, *payable in advance*. This is to cover the cost of food. *No Student will be allowed admission unless his fees have been paid prior to or on the day of his arrival.* Tuition, lodging, washing and medical attendance are free.

Each student is required to deposit 5s. to cover traceable damage to furniture, equipment and apparatus.

8. *Sports Club.*—Membership of the Sports Club is compulsory. The fee is 5s. per term, *payable in advance*.

9. *Clothing.*—The provision of suitable working clothes is advised and the following is suggested as a minimum requirement:—

Two Khaki suits, 2 extra Khaki Trousers, 3 Khaki shirts, 1 pair hard boots, 1 Khaki helmet, 1 pair shorts, 1 jersey, 1 pair rubber soled shoes.

10. *Officers and Instructors:*—

Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., B.Sc.	..	Director
J. W. Howe, B.S.A., M.Sc.	..	Headmaster
Arthur Thelwell	..	Superintendent Grove Place
Stephen Lockett, V.M.D.	..	Veterinarian
L. A. Powell	..	Agricultural Master
H. C. Virtue	..	Science Master
V. A. Valentine	..	Junior Assistant Master
G. E. Redshaw	..	Stock Foreman
R. A. Amiel	..	Estate Foreman
H. S. Holt	..	Apiarist
D. J. Addis, A.C.G.I., G.I., Mech. I.	..	Instructor in Metal Work
R. M. Rainford	..	Instructor in Woodwork
C. F. Wickers	..	Drill Instructor
Miss E. Miles	..	Matron
D.M.O. Lower St. Andrew	..	Medical Officer

GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This Farm was started in 1910 and has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston.

The stock of the Farm at the end of 1934 consisted of the following:—

Cattle.

29 Pedigree Red Polls (1 imported)	1 Pedigree Montgomery (1 imported)
19 Pedigree Jerseys (1 imported)	1 Pedigree Brown Swiss
13 Pedigree Guernseys (2 imported)	326 Native Dairy Cows, Bulls and Heifers
6 Pedigree Holsteins (1 imported)	15 Plough Steers.

The value of the live stock at the end of December, 1933, was set at £8,292 16s. 0d. The gain on working for 12 months ended 31st December, 1934 was £503 2s. 1d. The average output of milk in 1934 was 697 quarts per diem and the revenue for 12 months ended 31st December was £6,050 0s. 10d.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

GROVE PLACE, MANCHESTER.

The Government Stud Farm was established in 1920 by the purchase of Grove Place Pen in Manchester and its equipment with stock, buildings and accessories for use as a public Stud Farm. In 1931 an Experimental Station and Citrus Nursery were started. Senior students of the Farm School, Hope, now spend half of their final year at the Farm, learning practical agriculture.

Dipping Tank—A dipping tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons is available to the public, the fee charged being one penny per head.

Public Weighbridge—A Fairbanks Cattle Platform Scale has been erected at a convenient spot for the purpose. Stock are weighed for the public on demand at a small charge.

Cows—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by any bull desired at a fee of 10s. with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 4s. per head per month.

Mares—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by proof ass at a fee of one pound with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 8s. per month per head.

Jennets—will be admitted for service by the stallion ass on conditions obtainable from the Superintendent by request.

Stud—includes (1) "Snow Boy," (2) The Kentucky Proof Ass, "Senator Owen;" (3) Native purebred Guernsey "Hope Foremost 5th," (4) The Jersey Bull, "Etta's Pogis;" (5) The Montgomery-Guernsey Bull "Cortes;" (6) The Montgomery-Swiss Bull "Justice;" Zebu Jersey "Porpus."

A Service for Small Stock is maintained. A Suffolk Ram and pure-bred Berkshire Boar are at the Stud for a small fee.

"Glen's Perfect."

Letters—should be addressed to The Superintendent Government Stud Farm, Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board, *ex-officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who held office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Agriculture, *ex-officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society triennially. The vice-presidents are now elected annually.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is five shillings per annum, oversea members six shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 303 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are now twenty-two (including one specialist for Bee-keeping); and a Supervisor.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society. Subsidies not exceeding half the cost of the animal are now given to the owners of approved small stock sires for the improvement of the various breeds.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and formerly of the local branches and has an issue of about 5,700 copies per month. Branch members under a more recent rule now subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the Society, is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the Society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the *Instructors* and their postal addresses.

Supervisor—P. St. L. Bacquie, Mandeville P.O.

Instructors—A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill P.O., H. W. Lynch, Myersville P.O., O. P. Martin, Linstead P.O., U. A. McLaren, Yallahs P.O., C. C. Hastings, Great Valley P.O., H. A. Darby, Mandeville P.O., C. M. A. Robotham, Brown's Town P.O., M. N. Thompson, Christiana P.O., C. V. Atkinson, Bamboo P.O., W. D. Marr, Anchovy P.O., F. W. Kelly, Albert Town P.O., W. L. Shirley, Crooked River P.O., G. R. Graham, Port Antonio P.O., L. A. M. B. Coke, Pembroke Hall P.O., J. A. Graham, Sav-la-Mar P.O., G. W. Wray, Newmarket P.O., C. L. Byles, D. A. Jones, Chas. D. V. Henderson, A. L. Virtue, H. H. Coote, Windward Road P.O.—*Agriculture*.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901, and 1905, Orange Conferences, and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing. This was discontinued during the war period and Food Growing Competitions substituted, which were highly successful in producing an abundance of local foodstuffs.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year. These were discontinued in 1915, but renewed in 1924.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

The Colonial Secretary, The Director of Agriculture, (*ex-officio*); T. J. Cawley, (St. Catherine); Rev. W. J. Thompson (Portland); Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E., (St. Andrew) *Vice-Presidents*; Sidney Barton (Kingston); C. O. Cover (St. Ann); Hon. R. Ehrenstein, (St. Thomas); H. E. Lewis (Manchester); T. P. V. McDaniel, (St. Catherine); U. Theo. McKay (Clarendon); Major G. B. Pease (Hanover); D. D. Phillips (Manchester); P. W. Sangster, (St. Elizabeth); Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E. (Kingston); S. M. Walker (St. Mary); W. Harper Watson (Portland); W. H. W. Westmorland, (St. Ann and St. Mary); T. R. Williams, (Westmoreland).

Secretary—Glaister Baxter. Salary £500–600 by increments.

JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,

85–87 Barry Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Sir A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.
- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

COUNCIL.

Sir A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*, Kingston and Clarendon; Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G., T. P. Evelyn, O. K. Henriques, Kingston; Percy H. Lindo, St. Andrew; Hon. R. Ehrenstein, St. Thomas; Hon. Noel B. Livingston, Portland; *Hon. Treasurer*; A. K. McGrath, St. Ann; Graham A. Hawkins, Charles M. Pringle, St. Mary; A. E. Muschett, Trelawny; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; R. F. Williams, Reginald Aitken, Westmoreland; E. P. Haughton James, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison M.A., St. Elizabeth; J. Stephen Miller, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; Harold V. Lindo, St. Catherine; Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E.

Executive Committee.

Sir A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G., Harold V. Lindo, Vacant, Hon. A. E. Harrison, M.A., Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E., O. K. Henriques, Hon. Noel B. Livingston, T. P. Evelyn.

General Secretary—Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G.

Cable Address.—"Empire" Jamaica.

BANANA COMPANY OF JAMAICA, LIMITED.

This Company, was organised to acquire the Jamaica Properties of the Atlantic Fruit Company, Ltd., comprising about 24,000 acres of Banana Cultivations, Cocoanut Groves, and Grazing Lands, situated principally in the Parish of Saint Mary.

High grade Indian Cattle are bred for the local market and also for export to Cuba and elsewhere.

Chairman and Manager—Lindsay P. Downer. *Superintendent of Farms*—J. Roy Johnson. *Office*—Annotto Bay, Jamaica.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1934, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903, show that of the acreage alienated from the Crown 647,635 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 947,048 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land and appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term; 601,037 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 346,011 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 49,091 acres are under cultivation of cane, and besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December 1934, were as follows:—54,227 tons, valued at £448,160; rum, 459,798 galls., valued at £135,803.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 6,265 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 7,132,563 lbs., valued at £168,091. The area in bananas, is shown at 72,909 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 15,974,906 stems valued at £1,665,081. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 40,074 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 37,144,647 nuts, valued at £96,747. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 964 acres, the exports being 4,439,480 lbs., valued at £42,708

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—The figures for 1928-29, are not available.

Year.	Coconuts	Bananas.	Canees	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arr wroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges. (See Citrus.)	Cotton.
1924	37,368	74,548	48184	18849	267	9	160	..	17	486	9
1925	39,510	79,145	46767	17869	142	7	130	1	917	493	61
1926	42,039	71,380	44036	20397	1757	22	147	..	151	712	47
1927	32,730	89,768	52676	21726	477	1	170	—	78	1071	42
1928	39,670	88,974	43605	19195	493	21	121	100	117	796	12
1930	38,618	70,890	42047	4219	80	..	32	73	21	..	..
1931-31	40,271	81,848	44847	6668	117	..	537	81	9	..	..
1931-32	32,946	67,055	41142	4805	131	..	379	49	27	..	..
1932-33	45,880	83,511	40849	6191	6	..	17	6	2	..	..
1933-34	40,074	72,909	40091	6265	1	..	45	147	31	..	..

Year.	Tolacco.	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.	Para Grass.	Ground Nuts.	Un-enumerated	Logwood.	Sisal Hemp	Grapefruit (See Citrus)	Cocoa.	Tea.
1924	418	..	60987	934	..	..	..	2071	..	11,472	100
1925	318	..	57525	300	130	..	..	2491	..	7,877	100
1926	118	..	57780	..	..	..	..	2197	..	5,378	100
1927	167	..	54942	90	..	..	..	370	..	4,407	100
1928	184	..	56238	..	..	..	..	1942	..	4,782	100
1930	237	..	11773	19	..	154,966	..	1447	..	2,506	..
1930-31	19	..	11457	20	..	236,692	537	8681	..	2,927	..
1931-32	195	..	13129	..	..	147,526	718	1800	..	1,520	..
1932-33	146	..	17432	..	..	157,223	30	1200	..	1,293	..
1933-34	115	..	17774	..	..	141,216	..	2008	..	964	..

Year.	Rubber.	Vegetables	Citrus.	Mixed Cul- tivation.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture.	Common pas- ture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care	Swamps and Morass.
1924	42	19	..	28,571	126,440	609,271	69,895	1,090,117	..
1925	..	63	..	21,657	106,350	666,993	60,541	1,110,448	..
1926	..	34	..	28,980	99,733	683,062	51,031	1,108,244	..
1927	..	22	80	29,559	92,525	686,442	61,603	1,129,046	..
1928	..	42	81	20,767	106,202	720,951	53,193	1,157,586	..
1930	..	5	503	21,995	104,184	485,497	43,881	1,182,993	..
1930-31	..	21	1,036	26,371	124,740	446,329	36,321	1,068,992	14,252
1931-32	..	14	658	23,251	121,279	451,663	43,977	951,546	4,861
1932-33	..	4	1,856	12,399	128,287	493,805	4,064	994,467	2,666
1933-34	..	4	1,245	23,122	132,731	463,943	4,187	947,048	944

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1933-34.

Kingston—Port Royal—St. Andrew, 30,443, St. Thomas, 52,956 Portland, 46,124 St. Mary, 14,016 St. Ann, 67,772, Trelawny, 75,161 St. James, 53,468, Hanover, 27,307 Westmoreland, 56,038, St. Elizabeth, 63,226, Manchester, 47,762, Clarendon 18,882 St. Catherine, 94,435.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1934.

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.12.34.	
			Canees in Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
ST. THOMAS— Duckenfield Stokes Hall Chiswick Plantain Garden River Golden Grove Belgium Wheelerfield	Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.	A. Couill	3001	8,499	Steam and Electricity	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	64,585	59,476
			1450	10,050	Steam and Electricity	Do. do.	3,487	Rum 39,081
								Alcohol 11,439
			948	885	Electrical	Quadruple effect. Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	4,573	43,569 alcohol
			380 505	1,720 2,019½	Steam Do	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	1,089 10,436	25,267 13,599
ST. MARY— Gray's Inn	Gray's Inn-Ja. Central Factory, Ltd.	L. B. Whitaker						
ST. ANN— Llandoverly Richmond	Muschetti, Colter & Paton Est. Jas. A. Dougall	H. S. Dalrymple F. M. Kerr-Jarrett						
TRELAWNY— Bryan Castle	Mrs. G. L. Hunter	O. B. Casserly	150	1,252		Canes Ground at Vale Royal		

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1931.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.12.34.	
			Cane Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar	Galls. Rumm.
TRELAWNY contd.								
Cambridge and Lottery	H. R. M. liner	—	475	2,554	Steam	Vacuum Pan	733	4,400
Georgia Green Park	F. J. C. Curtis W. Wooliscroft	A. E. Muschett Gilbert Adams	241½ 330	875 985	Steam Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	1,292 8-10 712½	8,250 35,090
Long Pond Sugar Factory	J. B. Sherriff & Co., (Jamaica) Ltd.	Geo. Taylor	1,047	4,968	Do.	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan	2,093.7	34,256
Vale Royal and Arcadia	Est. H. P. Sewell et al	A. E. Muschett	310	2,230	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Triple effect	1,905	Nil
St. JAMES—Anchovy Content	H. J. H. Parkin C. W. Foote	— —	62 20	938 1,206	Steam and water Steam	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan Do. and Centrifugal	..	..
*Barnett Estates	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	—	400	2,837	Steam and water	Do. Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	380.5	..
Rose Hall Ironshore Hampden	Henderson, J. & A. M. G. A. Irving D. O. Kelly-Lawson	G. A. Archer — —	647 300 415	2,644 3,070 1,076	Steam Do. Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal Do. Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	2,708 473.5 1,974	9,949 7,828 12,074

* Catherine Hall Est. now Barnett Estates.

HANOVER—	G. P. Dewar and A. E. Muschett .. James Charley ..	A. E. Muschett .. Barclays' Bank Receiver ..	200 375	884 674	Do. Do.	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	933 1,805	7,136 16,976
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle	Est. Samuel H. Morris	Ed. Morris ..	360	1,060	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	700	20,000
Friendship	Est. C. S. Farquharson	Eric Clarke Receiver	430	1,412	Do	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,500	22,000
{ Frome, Fontabelle, Bellisle Mt. }	James Charley	Barclay's Bank Col- onial Dominion & Overseas	1165	2,278	Do.	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	4,500	—
Masmure	James Charley	Barclay's Bank Co- lonial Dominion & Overseas	620	1,582	Do.	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	3,000	11,500
Mint	John Charley	F. H. Farquharson	528	1,900	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	900	29,700
Retreat	Est. W. H. Farquharson	F. Farquharson & J. M. Meany	500	1,170	Water and Steam	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	800	23,000
Shrewsbury	Ed. Morris	Owner	410	1,561	Steam-driven	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal apparatus	1,550	99,006
ST. ELIZABETH—								
Appleton Estate	Lindo B-os.	Percy Lindo	656	4,724	Steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan.	178	52,837
Holland Estate	W. N. C. Farquharson	G. G. Cooke, Manager.	490	5,803	Steam	Vacuum Pan	760	—
Rabeen Estate { R. B. Daley, et al W. G. Hendricks W. N. C. Farquharson }		W. H. Redpath	800	3,600	Steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan.	1160.5	16,111

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1934.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.12.33.	
			Cane Cultivation	Grass, Wood, Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
CLARENDON— Parnassus & Sandy Gully Stevens Plantation Bog Denbigh Moneymusk	Grinan Estates Est. of Alfred Pawsey Hon. G. W. Muirhead U. F. Co.	Dr. A. J. Grinan A. M. Pawsey J. G. Kieffer	667 510 50 4077	7,259 3,100 5,989 30,404	Steam Steam 8 Roller Steam Steam	Vacuum Pan, Quadruple Vacuum Pan Triple Effect, Vacuum Pan Vacuum Pan	1,930 860 — 8,357	13,074 11,000 7,533 84,228
ST. CATHERINE— Caymanas Worthy Park Innswood Bernard Lodge United Estates	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. Est. F. L. Clarke E. Charley U. F. Co. H. V. Lindo	P. A. Bovell G. K. Clarke — J. G. Kieffer H. V. Lindo	458 950 1212 84 550	3,733 9,862 1,391 502 200	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal Vacuum Pan Centrifugal Do. & Triple Vacuum Pan Do.	911.5 1,875 37,348 4,931 1,600	NH — 39,900 68,183 20,591
Total								

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1933-34, BY PARISHES.

(These figures are not inclusive, they are taken from the annual inquiries and do not include a number of small areas in respect of which no returns are made. Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Citrus.	Rice.	Tea.	Sisal Hemp.	Logwood.	Swamps and Morass.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	47	..	..	..	..	..	43	769	292	1,030	..	238
St. Thomas	38	..	..	..	..	..	7,022	7,796	2,445	1,233	..	7
Portland	111	..	..	..	..	..	10,498	3,174	52	292	..	..
St. Mary	76	..	..	..	..	..	11,051	22,710	1,252	868	..	..
St. Ann	47	..	..	..	..	..	4,438	1,505	841	395	..	1,483
Trelawny	42	..	..	..	..	..	2,590	1,574	4,102	33	..	..
St. James	1	..	..	..	..	..	594	6,531	2,755	18	..	467
Hanover	52	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	2,526	1,799	41	..	..
Westmoreland	..	25	..	..	..	944	4	1,121	7,758	43	..	..
St. Elizabeth	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,257	2,600	26	..	..
Manchester	237	..	..	..	..	..	12	665	54	752	..	..
Clarendon	221	..	..	2008	..	..	121	12,588	8,611	872	..	1,986
St. Catherine	365	6	..	..	..	..	493	10,693	7,830	662	..	6
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1245	31	..	2008	..	944	40,074	72,909	40,091	6,265	..	4,187

Parish	Unenumerated.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Gras	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres Tilled.
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	9,120	..	..	..	529	53	50	3	848	3,185	23,313	3,666
St. Thomas	11,100	..	..	..	580	..	15	..	791	3,594	17,115	19,920
Portland	6,704	..	..	..	50	..	82	..	144	618	13,182	14,403
St. Mary	11,410	..	..	..	341	..	45	..	501	7,598	28,417	36,844
St. Ann	17,369	..	..	45	..	..	164	..	917	24,286	59,537	8,352
Trelawny	6,195	..	..	..	19,284	..	..	..	2,127	12,533	22,087	29,752
St. James	8,652	..	..	..	915	10	..	..	1,109	8,958	5,839	11,933
Hanover	6,461	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,363	8,870	29,070	9,117
Westmoreland	10,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	22,040	39,603	10,405
St. Elizabeth	11,838	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	4,044	16,407	120,585	7,977
Manchester	16,229	..	..	..	757	..	..	..	859	4,972	46,316	3,336
Clarendon	11,515	..	..	..	240	50	..	..	3,083	8,030	33,102	25,786
St. Catherine	13,648	1	..	..	400	..	607	..	534	11,640	25,777	21,296
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	141,216	1	..	45	23,122	115	964	4	17,774	132,731	463,943	202,787

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1933-1934.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Benj O. Minott ..		40	350
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. DeMercado	L. DeMercado ..	180	280
Clifton Mt. & Silver Hill	H. C. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	160	1,729
Clydesdale ..	Lt.-Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	120	530
Middleton ..	Ditto	..	29	1,001
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	200	854
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	Patrick C. Trench	..	100	827
Stafford Hall	Chas. Edwards ..	..	20	120
Bellevue and Mt. Salus..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	20	550
Mount Moses ..	Robt. Gillies ..	..	60	810
ST. THOMAS.				
Moy Hall ..	C. V. Munn ..	C. V. Munn	240	1,391
Farm Hill ..	Ed. B. S. Gosset ..	B. S. Gosset	120	831
New Monklands and Glennock	T. M. Bartlett ..	T. M. Bartlett	50	296
Brook Lodge, Old England	Robt. Stott ..	Robt. Stott ..	210	4,072
Radnor, Abbey Green				
Sherwood Forrest, Mt. Tiviot, New Battle				
Whitfield Hall ..				
PORTLAND.	{ A. P. Beresford		150	350
	{ L. H. Heaven	..		
—	..	..	Nil	
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			693	193,695
ST. ANN.				
Grierfield ..	Frank Roper ..	..	10	1,478½
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			400	..
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			256	..
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			70	69,633
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			5	26,579
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			150	62,580
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			449	68,000
MANCHESTER.				
Lomax & Somerset ..	Miss A. Kennedy ..	..	55	2,548
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			3,600	134,600
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	W. T. Soltau ..	W. T. Soltau ..	55	991
Whitney {	E. M. Clarke & S. A. Lord	S. A. Lord	30	3,042
	A. Lord.			
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			2,145	1,379
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			406	..

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1933-1934.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue & Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	.. ..	13	45
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey D. Soutar ..	.. ..	30	85
Ind. School, Stony Hill	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Jas. J. G. Mair ..	1½	40
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall & Hordley	Jamaica Co., Ltd. ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	462
Belvedere ..	Est. of L. D. Baker ..	.. ..	5	134
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins Estate ..	.. ..	..	50
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	22
Clifton Hill ..	H. E. Pengelly & R. F. Robison ..	.. ..	..	164
Friendship ..	J. S. Miller ..	.. ..	..	50
Golden Grove ..	U. F. Coy. ..	Jea. Sugar Est., Ltd. ..	..	40
Golden Valley ..	May Scott ..	.. ..	10	20
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	125
Hall Head ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	15	309
Harbour Head ..	C. A. Delisser ..	.. ..	..	230
Harbour Head ..	Mildred DeLisser ..	C. A. DeLisser ..	..	50
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	A. Gordon ..	..	143
Leith Hall ..	Est. A. M. Marchalleck ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	250
Lyssons ..	A. H. Phillips ..	.. ..	35	117
Lloyds & Lewis Mtn. Swamps	R. A. Lightbourne ..	.. ..	14	20
Morant ..	E. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	W. S. Snaith ..	8	49
Middleton ..	M. E. McPherson ..	.. ..	45	20
Monklands and Glenrock	Dr. T. M. Bartlett ..	.. ..	12	30
Nutts River	Mrs. M. M. Lanaman ..	.. ..	..	100
Phillipsfield	U. F. Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	142
Phillipsfield & Pleasant Hill	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	98
Potosi (West)	J. S. Miller ..	.. ..	..	50
Potosi (East)	Potosi Estate, Ltd. ..	.. ..	..	175
Potosi (Ramage)	R. L. Holinsed ..	.. ..	..	62
Prospect ..	Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison ..	.. ..	..	72
Pembroke Hall	H. E. Pengelly & R. F. Robison ..	.. ..	..	100
Petersfield	E. G. Miles ..	.. ..	..	36
Do. ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	.. ..	..	80
Red Hills	J. G. Marchalleck ..	.. ..	..	50
Rhine ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. H. Baker ..	..	93
Stanton ..	Miss H. Mordecai ..	.. ..	30	150
Stokesfield	C. A. Delisser ..	.. ..	..	200
Wheelerfield	United Fruit Co. ..	Jam. Sugar Estates ..	..	90
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Jamaica Company, Ltd. ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	530
Coley and Georgia	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	40	163
Airy Mount ..	Mrs. E. A. Phillips ..	W. L. Phillips ..	..	30
Duckenfield	Jea. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	7
Oxford ..	Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison ..	.. ..	60	100
Ward River	Hon. R. Ehrenstein ..	.. ..	..	24

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Thomas, contd.—</i>				
Plantain Gdn. River	Jca. Sugar Est., Ltd.	.. ..	..	42
Rock Brook	A. H. Robertson	.. ..	..	20
Stokes Hall	Jca. Sugar Est., Ltd.	.. ..	..	102
Shattoo	C. H. Murray	.. ..	..	25
Hordley Moro	Jamaica Co. Ltd.	C. M. Pringle	..	15
Albion & Lloyd's Pen	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	515
Norris	Ditto	Ditto	..	45
Spring	Guy W. Harris	.. ..	..	40
Springfield	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	120
Rozelle	Est. Capt. L. D. Baker (Inc.)	.. ..	4	30
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden	C. Lyon Hall	.. ..	..	50
Buff Bay River	Genevieve Miller	.. ..	..	5
Burlington	Mrs. E. A. Dodd	James Miller	..	15
Bybrook	R. S. Belnavis	A. B. Cousins	10	20
Chepstowe	H. G. DeLisser	.. ..	5	150
Caenwood	W. T. Small	.. ..	..	80
Darley	W. H. Watson	.. ..	..	50
Grange Hill	Captain H. S. Harrison Wallace & A. Marshall	H. Buckley	..	300
Hart Hill	B. O. Minott	.. ..	2	20
Hectors River	Est. H. J. Glynn	H. Buckley	..	150
Hopewell	E. H. P. Greaves	.. ..	..	90
Hart Hill	E. H. Lyon-Hall	.. ..	..	15
Low Layton	Lillian deLisser	G. D. Henriques	..	200
Mt. Holstein	Benn, A. Novar	.. ..	..	50
Mt. Pleasant	Banana Company of Jam.	L. P. Downer	..	85
Muirton	Muirton Estates Ltd.	Capt. R. A. Leslie	..	160
Orange Vale	F. W. Bragg	N. C. Gray (Lessee)	2	75
Retreat	F. C. Billingslea	E. H. P. Greaves	..	130
Ross Craig	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	.. ..	..	un- known
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	.. ..	..	100
Vinery	Wm. Orrett	.. ..	4	70
Woodstock	Est. S. S. Stedman	Livingstone & Alexander	..	150
Windsor Castle	A. E. A. DaCosta	.. ..	3	30
Williamsfield	F. M. Jones	.. ..	..	400
Whydah	H. Nosworthy	.. ..	..	20
Cambridge	Stewart W. Sharp	.. ..	..	50
Spring Garden	Sydney Z. Watson	.. ..	..	20
Leyton Valley	Mrs. S. E. Mason	Alfred Henriques (Lessee)	5	50
Lennox	C. E. Johnston & Co.	Alva Sharpe	..	200
Bettys Hope	T. A. Gray	.. ..	..	30
Darlingford	Buckley et al	H. Buckley	..	50
Park Mtn.	D. G. Wright	.. ..	..	30
Rural Vale	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	.. ..	..	30
Spring Valley	Muirton Estates, Ltd.	Capt. A. Leslie	..	30
Green Vale	Sibyl Vaz	.. ..	..	140
Cold Harbour	Est. L. D. Baker	L. D. Baker	..	7
Fellowship	C. A. Smart	.. ..	..	20
Shrewsbury	Mrs. A. Stephenson	.. ..	82	34

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Skibo ..	G. D. Henriques ..	.. ..	..	40
Cedar Hurst ..	Misses Benn ..	.. ..	..	40
Hart Hill ..	Hilton, Clara ..	.. ..	..	5
White River ..	Anna & Grace Crossley ..	.. ..	..	10
Albany ..	Magnus Sterling ..	.. ..	..	3
Ann Grove ..	Allan Laidly ..	.. ..	..	2
Little Grey's Inn ..	H. Braham ..	.. ..	1	15
Silver Stock ..	V. E. Silvera ..	.. ..	2	15
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany ..	Alex. Heywood ..	Alex. Heywood ..	..	30
Do. ..	A. J. Braham ..	A. B. Braham ..	..	15
Albion ..	Wilfred E. White ..	.. ..	..	35
Aqualta Vale & Green- side ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	442
Albion ..	S. M. Walker ..	.. ..	..	145
Alleppo ..	C. H. Randall ..	C. H. Randall ..	..	15
Paynes Park ..	James S. Osborne ..	.. ..	..	30
Belfield ..	M. McKenzie ..	do do ..	5	20
Berry Hill ..	Robert White ..	.. ..	..	20
Do. ..	J. M. Poyser ..	.. ..	..	50
Bagnold Spring ..	S. M. Roche ..	.. ..	..	30
Brighton ..	E. Leo. Sharpe ..	E. L. Sharpe ..	..	25
Ballards Valley ..	P. L. Lindo ..	W. R. Aquart ..	..	485
Brimmer Hall ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	297
Cardiff ..	Norman Marsh ..	N. L. Marsh ..	..	25
Carlton ..	Jaue Baugh ..	.. ..	..	5
Carlton ..	Joseph Yarid ..	.. ..	..	16
Camberwell ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	2	8
Cape Clear ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	184
Castlemine ..	S. D. Lindo ..	.. ..	..	40
Chovy ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	340
Do. ..	D. C. Hylton Este. ..	.. ..	100	102
Charlottenburg ..	Hon. W. H. Westmorland ..	.. ..	100	200
Claremont ..	R. R. Constantine ..	R. R. Constantine ..	..	50
Do. ..	Eva Constantine ..	.. ..	10	140
Do. ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	10	150
Do. ..	F. E. Graham ..	.. ..	20	50
Do. ..	Duquesnay & Duquesnay ..	.. ..	30	183
Do. ..	E. G. O. Nixon ..	.. ..	8	25
Do. ..	Stanley DeLisser ..	.. ..	..	21
Do. ..	Gilbert Francis ..	Gilbert Francis ..	40	80
Claremont Ranch ..	Robinson & Duquesnay ..	.. ..	15	40
Clifton Hill ..	Zach. McIntosh ..	.. ..	..	10
Content ..	Donald F. N. Pringle ..	.. ..	..	25
Coves ..	C. M. G. Purchas ..	.. ..	..	10
Crescent ..	Vendum Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	100
Crescent ..	Leigh E. Tingling ..	.. ..	..	60
Do. ..	Ella Tingling ..	Leigh Tingling ..	..	150
Do. ..	Edgar C. Motta ..	.. ..	..	70

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Cornwall	Appleton Central	C. V. Lindo	25	333
Crescent	Cecil Geo. Silvera .. ..	.. ..	..	50
Do.	Philip Roche and Leo. Osbourne .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Crawle	Granam A. Hawkins .. ..	.. ..	20	90
Cromwell	Samuel Walker .. ..	.. ..	..	75
Donnington	J. C. March .. ..	.. ..	..	20
Decoy	Est. J. S. Murray .. ..	.. ..	..	150
Donnington	S. M. Roche .. ..	.. ..	..	40
Do.	A. B. Champagne .. ..	.. ..	..	50
Dover	O. H. Keeling .. ..	.. ..	1	74
Decoy	J. L. & W. L. (jnr.) Lord .. ..	.. ..	..	40
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	T. McDaniel	40	60
Dunside	Emeline Crawford .. ..	.. ..	10	10
Derry	S. L. Roche .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Eden Park	J. F. Philpotts .. ..	.. ..	..	250
Enfield	Hannah Beckford	Adm. Genl.	5	30
Epping	A. C. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Egypt Pen .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Do.	Est. David Morris .. ..	.. ..	..	9
Do.	Maud E. Morris .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown .. ..	.. ..	10	20
Esher	Appleton Central, Ltd.	C. V. Lindo	18	338
Do.	do.	do.	150	418
Fontabelle	Annie E. Webster .. ..	.. ..	..	330
Do.	U. R. Sutherland .. ..	.. ..	..	12
Do.	Lillian Lindo & Florence Lord .. ..	.. ..	..	217
Do.	A. F. Walter & I. S. Magnus .. ..	.. ..	..	45
Fort George	Est. A. F. G. Ellis	O. H. Keeling	5	259
Fort Stewart	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	..	198
Friendship	Irene Belnavis .. ..	.. ..	..	10
Frontier	Clifford Clemetson .. ..	.. ..	..	429
Green Castle, Nutfield and Sheerness	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	..	785
Gayle	Est. S. H. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	..	15
Gibraltar	Hon. A. C. Westmorland .. ..	.. ..	30	67
Grays Inn	C. M. Pringle	A. T. Walter .. ..	..	300
Greenwood	O. & G. M. Farquharson .. ..	.. ..	..	87
Golden Grove	Gray's Inn Cntrl. Fetry., Ltd.	L. B. Whittaker .. ..	..	32
Gayle	Rose A. Grant .. ..	.. ..	..	15
Governor's Pen	V. J. Rennie .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Halifax	Est. N. G. Silvera .. ..	.. ..	..	25
Halifax	J. G. McGregor .. ..	.. ..	..	20
Hamstead	O. L. Rudolph et al .. ..	.. ..	..	30
Harmony Hall	A. G. Amritt .. ..	.. ..	..	20
Hazard	Alfred Champagnie .. ..	.. ..	..	55
Do.	Est. Wm. Champagnie .. ..	.. ..	..	20
Heywood Hall and Lanrunny	Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd.	J. Parachine .. ..	..	950
Hopewell	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	..	403
Home Castle	Gilbert H. Francis .. ..	.. ..	10	35
Industry	Nellie Brown & A. C. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	..	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Iter Boreale	Gray's Inn Central Factory Ltd.	L. B. Whittaker	..	89
Kendal	A. G. Donaldson	..	..	5
Langley	Est. of M. E. Johnston	..	..	135
Langley	H. G. DeLisser	..	..	235
Langley	H. G. DeLisser	..	..	135
Lambkin Hill	S. M. Roche	..	5	20
Lewisburgh	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	10	170
Lucky Hill	W. B. Cummings	..	..	3½
Mahoe Hill	M. E. Henriques	M. E. Henriques	..	5
Moore Hall	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	126
Montrose	W. J. Marr	..	..	25
Do.	H. S. Schliefer	..	..	50
Mason Hall	A. D. Goffe	..	..	10
Nonsuch & Unity	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	476
Do.	Rudolf, O. et al.	Oswald L. Rudolf	45	60
Nutfield	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	230
New Ramble	Helen U. Townend	S. E. Townend	..	250
Do.	Verdun, Ltd.	K. M. Pringle	..	223½
Oxford	A. D. Goffe	..	10	350
Oxford	A. C. Goffe	..	..	100
Orange Hill	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	277
Orange River	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	20	48
Do.	E. S. Webb	..	..	50
Do.	Jas. H. Byles	..	10	25
Do.	M. E. Robinson	C. S. Duquesnay	10	20
Osborne	Mrs. G. M. Benbow-Miller	C. H. D. Walker	90	75
Palmetto Grove	H. W. R. Scott	..	..	133
Pemberton Valley	Kenneth M. Pringle	..	..	300
Do.	Uriah R. Sutherland	..	..	58
Pembroke Hall	Harold Champagne	..	..	10
Pemberton Valley	O. & G. M. Farquharson	A. F. Walter	..	78
Pembroke Hall	..	..	..	..
Do.	Isachar Magnus & Leigh	..	..	30
Do.	Tingling	..	..	..
Do.	Alfred Champagne	..	2	35
Do.	Alfred Champagne	..	6	75
Do.	B. L. Boyd	..	..	12
Platfield	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	103
Preston	James Osborne	..	..	20
Do.	Blanche E. DeLisser	..	10	30
Do.	T. C. White	..	..	20
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	20
Prospect	Beatrice Dixon	..	..	50
Prospect	Wm. Walsh	..	8	2
Retreat	H. A. Tate	..	..	50
Do.	W. R. Rigg	..	..	30
Richards Pen	Frank H. Dixon	..	..	9
Richmond	A. A. Allen	..	..	7
Do.	Est. H. B. Wolcott	Admin. Genl.	..	151
Roslyn	Robt. H. & C. H. C. Goffe	..	..	134

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Roslyn	John Vincent Goffe	..	20	50
Russell Hall	..	..	..	10
Do.	Nathan Byfield	..	..	15
Do.	Phillip Roche	..	5	25
Do.	Dr. J. J. Edwards	..	..	40
Do.	Eustace Silvera	..	5	25
Do.	P. S. List	..	..	25
Do.	James Osborne	..	..	40
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill	..	..	9½
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd	..	1	20
Sheerness	Banana Co. of Ja.	L. P. Downer	..	75
Spring Valley	Est. Ernest M. Mais	..	..	25
Sue River	Est. H. W. Weyrauch	Admin. Gen.	25	50
Smailfield	E. A. McNeil	..	2	25
Try All	Lillian Motta	..	..	200
Tremolesworth	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd	L. P. Downer	..	504
Trinity	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd	L. P. Downer	..	314
Tower Hill	Theo. C. Dixon	..	..	25
Union Hill	Hilda Lindo	H. A. Buckley	..	200
Union	Philip Roche	..	..	25
Warrick Castle	R. Glen Campbell	..	..	20
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt	..	..	2
Do.	Norman Marsh	..	..	60
Warwick Castle	R. T. Rigg	..	..	90
Do.	Est. F. H. Lindo	..	..	20
White Hall	Banana Co. of Jam., Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	442½
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	100	300
Union Hill	Est. S. H. Marsh	..	..	30
Quebec	Percy Lindo	W. R. Aquart	20	261
Rosend	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	456
Nonsuch	Robert Armitt	..	..	91
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Annandale	Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	..	..	4
Blackstonedged	W. E. Schleifer	..	..	50
Do	C. A. Taylor	..	..	15
Bogue & Arthurs Seat	S. M. Fisher	..	..	15
Shawbury	J. Stanley Lyon	..	..	15
Sussex	Harry Stephenson	..	..	15
Buckfield	A. C. Goffe	..	..	5
Arthurs Mt.	H. N. Pullar	..	..	3
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	..	..	50
Chesterfield	Est. Geo. Abrahams	Verona Abrahams	..	10
Content	J. L. Cox	M. B. Vermont (lessee)	30	5
Endeavour	Thomas A. Nicholson	..	8	2
Gloster Hall	W. H. Westmorland	..	2	82
Goshen	Roper Bros.	L. L. Roper	..	100
Halifax	Thos. Vermont	..	2	50
Liberty Hill	Annie Stennett	C. S. Cotter	3	40
Marysvalle	W. H. W. Westmorland	..	..	55
Bellevue	Capt. P. Blagrove	Chas. Costa	..	8
Broom Hall	A. A. Lindo	..	2	35
Huntley	Mrs. A. Simons	L. O. Addison	..	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>				
Retreat ..	Mrs. Sidney Smith ..	.. ..	..	60
Beverley ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	.. ..	..	10
Belmont ..	Estate W. D. Conran ..	W. V. Townend ..	..	30
Brother's Retreat ..	Chas. W. Haynes ..	.. ..	..	10
Bellevue ..	D. F. M. Pringle ..	.. ..	..	4
Brissett Mtn. ..	Est. Jas. Bailey ..	.. ..	..	5
Do. ..	Jesin Jobson ..	.. ..	..	5
Cave Valley ..	A. H. Lindo ..	.. ..	3	75
Golden Spring ..	Est. Sylvester Cottar ..	Chas. Cottar ..	2	12
Culloden ..	Alex. Cook ..	.. ..	..	1
Hopewell ..	Dr. J. S. Myers ..	.. ..	..	2
Heyfield ..	Naine Fraser ..	F. L. Fraser ..	..	10
Greenock ..	C. S. Purchas ..	.. ..	..	160
Locherickside ..	G. W. Wray ..	.. ..	..	6
Home Castle ..	Est. M. Sewell ..	Alex. Gordon ..	..	60
Pedro River ..	Thos. Atkinson ..	.. ..	..	4
Richmond Estate ..	Est. Jas. A. Dougal ..	Hon. F. M. Kerr- Jarret ..	..	50
Southfield ..	J. T. Calder ..	.. ..	..	24
Tanglewood ..	W. A. Watkis ..	.. ..	..	1
Wakefield ..	J. B. Scott ..	.. ..	..	1
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	..	19
Middlesex ..	Est. John S. Murray ..	M. A. Tate ..	..	50
New Ground ..	Mrs. B. S. Dixon ..	Alex. Gordon ..	120	90
Seville ..	Est. of H. Hoskins ..	Adm. General ..	15	60
Penhursts & Matthew Hall ..	M. E. Fenn ..	.. ..	..	3
Windsor ..	A. C. Goffe ..	.. ..	..	150
Richmond Pen ..	A. W. Gordon ..	J. J. Galloway ..	..	23
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	8	189
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Allsides ..	Estate Mary A. Campbell ..	R. E. Greaves ..	..	25
Bristol and Chester ..	C. & S. Hastings ..	.. ..	..	40
Cobhis ..	Est. S. A. Martin ..	Lester Martin ..	..	22
Dromilly ..	E. R. F. Burgess ..	.. ..	..	40
Forest ..	C. G. Edwards ..	.. ..	..	15
Freemans Hall ..	B. O. Minott ..	.. ..	..	40
Good Hope ..	J. F. L. Thomson & Sons ..	H. L. Arnett ..	..	12
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick ..	.. ..	..	15
Stettin ..	A. McArthur ..	.. ..	..	60
Weston Farrel ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	.. ..	..	10
Hacton ..	G. W. Harris ..	.. ..	..	30
Brampton Bryan ..	Owen and Dennis Casserly ..	.. ..	..	10
Gales Valley ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	.. ..	..	84
Manchester ..	H. R. Milliner ..	.. ..	..	10
Oxford & Comb. Mtn. ..	C. H. Delgado ..	.. ..	..	15
Weston Favel ..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	.. ..	..	30

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Trelawny, contd.—</i>				
Pern ..	H. V. Young ..	..	..	15
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	18	1,005
<i>St. James—</i>				
Amity Hall ..	G. Phillpots Brown ..	..	..	200
Barnett Estates ..	Hon. F. M. Kerr Jarrett ..	..	..	50
Belfont ..	L. G. Fennell ..	..	..	215
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	520
Croydon ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	95
Canaan ..	Joseph Shore ..	..	..	80
Ducketts ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	Chas. M. Pringle ..	..	420
Do. ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	..	..	40
Guilsbro ..	L. J. Hawthorne ..	..	..	40
Do. ..	Theo Reid ..	..	..	110
Garlands ..	I. G. Facey ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	114
Hazelymph ..	G. P. Brown ..	..	..	50
Latium ..	G. L. McFarlain ..	..	..	50
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson ..	..	..	100
Mocho ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	77
Montpelier ..	Jno. M. Edwards ..	..	..	220
Newman Hall ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	H. G. Scudamore (lessee) ..	..	200
Rachampton ..	Eric McFarlane ..	..	..	300
Stonchenge ..	J. D. Fennell ..	..	..	45
Stevenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	100
Springvale ..	F. L. & R. C. DePass ..	F. L. DePass ..	..	50
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	..	..	400
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	..	..	50
Seven Rivers ..	Clifford DeLisser ..	..	..	300
Sweet Water ..	Richard F. Williams ..	..	..	290
Virgin Valley ..	T. P. Leyden ..	..	..	180
Belfont ..	H. E. Fowler ..	..	..	60
Castle Wemyss ..	P. O. Hutchinson ..	..	..	40
Content Mtn. ..	A. B. Lowe ..	..	..	100
George's Valley Mtn. ..	J. H. Brownie ..	..	..	136
Industry ..	L. J. G. Hawthorn ..	..	..	120
Wemyss ..	Dr. F. W. W. Baillie ..	..	..	80
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Barbican ..	Frederick Tapper ..	..	..	10
Copse ..	E. P. Beresford ..	..	..	60
Eaton ..	Hon. H. Sanftleben ..	..	..	100
Green River ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	137
Greenwich ..	D. K. Hodgson ..	..	..	225
Mosquito Cove Mtn. ..	Mrs. Lilian Edwards ..	C. J. M. Smith ..	..	10
Harding Hall ..	J. Thomson Evans ..	..	..	90
Houghton Hall ..	S. M. Houghton James ..	J. M. Robertson ..	..	109
Houghton Court ..	Est. A. Watson Taylor ..	C. P. Beresford ..	..	160
Paradise ..	D. D. Mills ..	..	..	20
Blue Hole ..	Est. John A. Taylor ..	R. M. Hairs ..	..	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Hanover, contd.—</i>				
Rhodes Hall ..	Rev. A. B. Mullings ..	..	..	30
Round Hill ..	G. B. Pease ..	O. C. Donaldson ..	..	80
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	W. T. Tomlinson ..	..	80
Spring Valley ..	M. M. Junor ..	..	..	80
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	20
Westfield ..	D. Pringle ..	..	..	210
Orange Bay ..	A. N. S. Jackson ..	..	..	40
Kenilworth ..	E. R. Browne ..	W. H. DeLisser ..	..	10
Eaton Mtn. ..	Hon. Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	..	20
Hopewell ..	H. G. M. Davis ..	C. J. M. Smith ..	..	50
Suttoy ..	Henry Patterson ..	..	..	40
Rockspring ..	A. G. Blair ..	..	..	30
Riley Pen ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	..	50
Point ..	Hugh Riddell et al ..	Hugh Riddell ..	..	20
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	500
Prospect ..	James Charley ..	Barclays Bank Receiver ..	..	50
Cousins Cove ..	G. W. Webster ..	..	..	10
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Hermitage ..	Percy H. Cooke ..	..	..	1
Barneyside ..	Solomon Haughton ..	..	..	15
Dundee ..	R. M. Steven ..	..	..	10
Kew Park ..	Theo. Williams ..	..	..	35
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	20
Morelands ..	E. B. Whitelocke ..	..	..	120
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	130
Seaford ..	G. Gardiner ..	..	..	8
Water Works ..	R. C. DePass ..	..	..	25
Coffee Ground ..	J. C. Middleton ..	..	..	67
Hopewell ..	Dinah Hylton ..	..	..	11
Seaford ..	Z. V. Kamicka ..	..	..	20
Greenwich ..	William Trought ..	..	..	20
Woodstock ..	A. G. C. Harvey ..	..	..	4
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	50	1,210
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Polson's Pt. ..	Watson Ambrose ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	12
Appleton ..	..	Percy Lindo ..	..	40
Breadnut Valley ..	W. E. Beswick ..	{ Mary E. Beswick Mrs. W. S. Beswick ..	..	15
Maggotty ..	H. Westin ..	..	..	25
Vauxhall ..	Iris Martin ..	..	..	25
Do. ..	E. A. Levy ..	..	..	10
Wallingford ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	..	15
Do. ..	John G. McFarlane ..	..	..	45
Elderslie (Sealwood) ..	E. J. Coombs ..	..	..	15
Elderslie Do. ..	Edward Kissendal (E.I.) ..	..	..	25
Elderslie ..	S. A. Browne ..	..	2	30
Elderslie ..	F. E. Tomlinson ..	F. E. Tomlinson ..	..	20
Island ..	Longmore Charles ..	..	..	16
Breadnut ..	E. A. Levy ..	..	..	10
Ipswich ..	R. G. Sinclair ..	..	..	20
Thornton ..	Sturdy-Anderson ..	..	..	50
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	11	910

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>				
Windsor ..	E. B. Lewis ..	..	..	15
Aberdeen ..	J. C. Earle ..	..	10	50
Harmony Hall ..	N. D. Gallimore ..	..	..	15
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Brockley ..	John G. Robinson ..	..	..	30
Hansons ..	Robt. Em! Gentles ..	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	10	1,800
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Rock River ..	W. F. March ..	..	..	100
Ashley Hall ..	Thos. McWhinnie ..	..	..	20
Bog & Gibbons ..	A. M. Fawsey ..	..	..	170
Chesterfield, ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	158
Suttons ..	Major A. R. Moxsy ..	..	..	125
Danks Savoy ..	Grinan Estates ..	..	..	150
Friendship ..	R. C. McCormack ..	..	..	75
Glendale ..	W. T. Soltau ..	..	..	70
Halse Hall ..	Mrs. Harris & Mrs. Ffrench- Mullen ..	G. W. Harris ..	..	150
Ashleys ..	Marie M. McDonald ..	..	..	20
Grantham ..	John G. Miller ..	Percy Junor (lessee) ..	..	250
Hermitage ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	18
Hillside & Brazellitto ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	252
Lucky Valley ..	Peter Dupee ..	Brenton Lopez ..	..	50
Parnassus ..	Grinan Ests. ..	..	..	197
Sevens ..	ditto ..	Dr. A. J. Grinan ..	..	78
Cocoa Walk ..	Idalee Walters ..	..	20	78
Harwood ..	Thos. Abrahams ..	..	..	140
Moneymusk ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	604
Teak Pen ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	..	..	40
Longville ..	D. S. Lopez ..	..	..	100
Mears ..	Est. C. A. Winn ..	H. Harvey-Davis ..	5	70
Tavanore ..	Marie Lopez ..	..	..	100
Mt. Hindmost ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	..	..	80
North Hall ..	Martha D'Aguilar ..	..	5	50
Old Plantation ..	Mrs. L. Lyon-Hall ..	..	..	80
Pennants ..	Lord Penrhyn ..	H. Upton ..	..	100
Trout Hall ..	Est. F. G. Sharp ..	{ Mrs. E. Sharp and H. G. R. Sharp ..	40	185
Amity Hall ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	220
Whitney ..	E. M. Clark & S. A. Lord ..	} ..	..	180
New Ground ..	Thomas McWhinnie ..	..	30	100
Morelands ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	12
Denbigh ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	..	129
Suttons ..	Major A. R. Moxey ..	..	..	125
Leisterfield & Logie Green ..	Leonard Sutton ..	..	50	500
Woodleigh ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	..	30
Pindar's Valley ..	Gabriel Lieba ..	..	..	50
Low Ground ..	Amelia Mun ..	..	..	100
Hermitage ..	Amy K. Elliott ..	..	..	120

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Airy Mt. ..	J. L. Lord ..	..	..	90
Belmont ..	C. G. Hudson ..	..	5	60
Bernard Lodge ..	St. Catherine Estates Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	276
Belmore ..	Capt. S. D. List ..	..	..	52
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	141
Berkshire Hall ..	M. A. and C. Baylis ..	..	82½	15
Bybrook ..	D. A. Campbell ..	..	..	15
Cottage ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	44
Crawle ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	65
Cedar Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	52
Cow Park ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	509
Congreve Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	143
Cookson (Moms Park) ..	do. ..	do. ..	..	145
Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	632
Caymanas (Ewing) ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	245
Carew Castle ..	N. G. Turner ..	..	20	60
Charliemont ..	Capt. H. S. McGrath ..	..	..	60
Dove Hall ..	T. P. V. McDaniel ..	..	..	20
Do. ..	R. J. Rigg ..	..	40	35
Enfield ..	W. S. Comrie ..	..	5	15
Farm 1 & 2 ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	514
Goshen ..	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	253
Government Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	..	95
Grange ..	St. Catherine Estates Ltd. ..	do. ..	..	157
Great Salt Pond ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	215
Glengoffe ..	A. T. Earle ..	..	1	35
Harkers Hall ..	Estate J. C. Leceane ..	Admin. Genl. ..	..	25
Halfway Tree Pen ..	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	264
Hyde Park & Kendal ..	T. J. Cawley ..	..	10	75
Hyde ..	P. Lancelott ..	..	..	15
Lawrencefield ..	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	220
Lime Tree Garden ..	do. ..	do. ..	..	102
Mt. Olive ..	C. H. C. Scarlett ..	..	..	40
New Works ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	..	25
Palm ..	D. A. Campbell ..	..	20	18
Pear Tree Grove ..	Hon. E. A. McNeil ..	..	..	70
Phoenix Park ..	St. Cath. Estates Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	271
Do. ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	217
Reid's Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	..	122
Rio Magno ..	V. P. DaCosta ..	..	32	25
Riversdale ..	E. A. Barham ..	..	..	20
Rose Hall ..	E. O. Crum Ewing ..	..	90	5

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Rio Magno ..	F. A. Goodison ..	..	50	100
ditto ..	H. Alex. Fowler ..	..	5	40
Thetford ..	Est. Vincent Verley ..	..	..	120
Treadways ..	M. O. V. French-Mullen ..	..	..	98
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	..	35
Whim ..	Oscar Lord ..	..	..	50
Twickenham Park ..	U. F. Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	63
Tulloch ..	Hon. J. H. McPhail ..	..	..	80
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	C. K. Clarke ..	100	40
Dawkins Caymanas ..	Caymans Est. Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	327
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	..	..	40
Dover Castle ..	R. Dolphy ..	..	10	20

GRAZING PENS.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre-age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	Mrs. M. D. Cork ..	..	464	383½	220
Cherry Garden ..	Est. W. R. Durie ..	..	135	645	32
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	760	2224	190
Halberstadt ..	Est. B. S. Gosset ..	A. H. H. Gosset	1,267	595	319
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	700	1,150	410
Mona ..	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	Altamont Dolphy ..	800	1,892	250
Waterhouse ..	W. N. L. Farquharson ..	R. L. Ratty ..	470	875	168
Marverly Este. ..	H. G. T. Drew ..	..	370	734	128
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey O. Soutar ..	..	240	600	80
Sterling Castle ..	J. Linton Watt ..	..	229	220	110
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Golden Grove ..	U. F. Co. ..	Ja. Sugar Estates Ltd.	450	1,475	270
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. Ltd. ..	C. M. Pringle ..	350	2,608	183
Pelvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	..	119	2,173	408
Blue Mountain ..	Est. R. B. Hopkins ..	E. B. and J. L. Hopkins	430	2,154½	225
Chiswick ..	Ja. Sugar Estates Ltd. ..	..	400	1,158	13
Coley & Georgia ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryl ..	659	1,426	196
Garbrand Hall ..	Serge Island Est., Ltd. ..	W. G. Pengelly ..	1,000	5,019	431
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	A. Gordon ..	300	815	229
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	R. A. Burke ..	60	1,269	115
Lyssons ..	V. H. Phillipps ..	..	619	936	450
Morant ..	R. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	W. A. Snaith ..	125	1,075	150
Pera ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	..	681	757	471
Prospect ..	J. G. Marchallick ..	..	60	575	46
Duckensfield ..	Ja. Sugar Est. Ltd. ..	..	245	977	182
Mt. Sinai ..	L. J. Burke ..	..	200	1,416½	84
Spring ..	G. W. Harris ..	..	100	1,459	50
Rozelle ..	Este. Capt. L. D. Baker ..	..	300	1,069	181
<i>Portland—</i>					
Passley Garden ..	A. M. Pawsey ..	L. Whitely ..	90	133	..
Boston ..	C. H. Farquharson ..	W. C. Calder ..	100	762	330
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,007	697	130
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	605½	45	403
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	L. D. Baker ..	445	884	122
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	300	956½	..
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	807	3,540	353
Paradise & Elysium ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	551	1,562	344
Ross Craig ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	80	585	..
White Hall ..	A. M. Pawsey ..	L. Whitely ..	123	360	..
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	403	519	178
Toms Hope ..	Patterson, J. G. et al ..	J. G. Patterson ..	30	1,108	..
Cedar Hurst ..	Misses Benn ..	..	25	1,375	105
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Dodd ..	James Miller ..	394	101	120
Cambridge ..	S. W. Sharpe ..	Alva Sharpe ..	600	1,251	127
Darlingford ..	H. Buckley, et al ..	H. Buckley ..	300	1,542	..
Hectors River ..	Este. H. Glynn ..	H. Buckley ..	300	957	..
Little Spring Garden ..	Sydney Watson ..	..	205	645	250

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>	—				
Muirton Estates Ltd.	Capt. Leslie ..	..	40	800	50
Rural Vale ..	C. A. Hinshelwood ..	..	95	767	..
Williamsfield ..	F. M. Jones ..	..	125	731	..
Spring Garden ..	C. Lyon-Hall ..	..	300	1,956	474
Chepstowe ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	..	225	690	150
Little Gray's Inn	H. Braham Este ..	..	112	13	15
Leyton Valley ..	Mrs. S. E. Mason ..	Alfred Henriques (Lessee) ..	130	280	13
Lowleyton ..	L. DeLisser ..	..	128	397	20
Silver Stock ..	V. E. Si vera ..	..	280	28	90
Windsor ..	United Fruit Co ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	183	647	..
Kildare ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	440	2,326	200
Vinery ..	Wm. Orrett ..	..	750	109	100
Woodstock ..	Est. S. S. Steadman ..	Livingston & Alexander ..	300	400	170
Skibo ..	G. D. Henriques ..	..	150	570	90
Caenwood ..	Wm. T. Small ..	..	550	130	105
Retreat ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	..	80	887	95
Prospect & Red Hazel	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	109	340	..
Williamsfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	719	663	120
Norwich ..	A. G. Robinson et al ..	..	20	412	..
Fellowship ..	C. A. Smart ..	..	237	40	32
Grange Hill ..	A. M. Marshall and H. Wallace ..	H. Buckley ..	300	957	..
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale & Greenside	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,319	900	599
Ballards Valley	P. Lindo ..	C. J. Marzink ..	561	585	196
Boscobel ..	Mrs. G. M. Miller ..	C. Walker ..	295	223 ¹	194
Cape Clear and Koenigsburg	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	2,263	962	735
Chovey ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	532	639	..
Charlottenburg ..	W. A. W. Westmorland ..	..	270	611	31
Dover ..	O. H. Keeling ..	..	708	526	86
Eden Park ..	J. H. Philpotts ..	..	505	795	86
Epping ..	A. C. Marsh ..	A. C. Marsh ..	410	217	100
Frontier ..	C. L. Clemetson ..	..	446	937	180
Fort George ..	Est. Mary A. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	1,798	2,029	615
Fort Stewart ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,318	925	486
Gibraltar ..	Hon. A. C. Westmor- land ..	..	388 ¹	560	119
Orange Hill ..	Banana Co. of Ja., Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	453	542	116
Osborne ..	Mrs. G. M. Miller ..	C. A. D. Walker ..	177	231	76
Huddersfield ..	Ernest M. Mais ..	..	720	180	130
Hopewell ..	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	1,261	501	412
Iter Boreale ..	Gray's Inn Central Factory, Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	431 ¹	1,039 ¹	210
Industry ..	Nellie A. Brown and A. C. March ..	..	710	123 ¹	200

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>					
Lucky Hill	Sarah A. Roxburgh	..	700	147	313
Moore Hall	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	553	179	107
New Ramble	Helen E. Townsend	..	470	350	150
Prospect	B. E. Dixon	..	614	550	280
Quebec	P. Lindo	W. R. Aquart	1,112	416	500
Nutfield & Green Castle	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	2,781	1,651	711
Tremolesworth	Banana Co., of Ja. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	515	697	400
Up-Park Pen	Harold L. & O. V. Roper	..	733	22	240
Warwick Castle	Norman L. Marsh	..	560	290	200
Do.	H. C. Rigg et al	..	290	200	40
Water Valley	Est. of C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	471	595	140
Rosend	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	531	571	96
Spring Valley	Est. E. M. Mais	..	500	281	109
Salisbury	C. S. Boyd	..	122½	200	100
Stonyfield	E. A. McLean	..	100	328	40
Tower Hill	F. E. Dixon	..	235	153	60
Sherness & Green Castle	Banana Co. of Jamaica Ltd.	L. P. Downer	1,435	790½	450
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park	A. E. Arnett	..	600	342	160
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	S. M. Fisher	..	1,550	106	463
Annandale	Sir T. L. Roxburgh c m.g.	..	2,365	32	807
Arthurs Mtn.	H. N. Pullar	..	238	58	40
Amity Hall	M. E. Hemming	..	10	191½	20
Ardoch	Est. A. E. Silvera	L. E. Tingling	100	490	30
Allva & Bridge- water	Harry P. Stephenson	..	650	636	..
Buckfield	A. C. Goffe	..	95	230	50
Belmont	Geo. McGrath	A. R. McGrath	1,129	284	406
Blackheath	Est. Geo. Trewick	George Trewick	56	52	20
Brown's Valley	G. C. Brown	..	90	15	40
Beverly Pen	A. B. Ierie	..	466	658	387
Bromley	Mrs. Minnie Simpson	Minnie Simpson	738	92	300
Brighton	Major E. Multon- Barrett	..	140	21½	..
Belmont	Est. Wm. Conran	W. V. Townend	211	436	50
Belleair	Capt. Peter McGrave	Chas. Costa	606	876	423
Beilevue	D. F. M. Pringle	..	600	55	300
Ballentoy	Rufus Wainwright	..	..	1,220	90
Barrett Pen	Major E. F. Moulton- Barrett	..	505	791	80
Bolton	Margaret Walker	..	2,670	1,206	851
Bonneville	C. M. Arscott	..	61	2	4
Crescent Park	K. Pringle	..	380	50½	194
Carton	Mrs. E. DeRoux	..	1,100	289	320
Chippenham Park	Mrs. E. DeRoux	..	1,180	..	550
Chippenhams Park	Geo. McGrath	..	515	1,285	216
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	..	400	441	100
Culloden	Alex. Cook	..	..	1,012	115
Cedar Valley	Wm. V. Townend	..	350	6	110

GRAZING PENS, *conld.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, conld.</i>					
Cardiff Hall	John Blagrove	..	..	771	423
Chesterfield	Est. Geo. Abrahams	Verona Abrahams	210	390	10
Content	J. L. Cox	M. B. Vermouth (Lessee)	312	387	24
Cottage	Geo. F. Parkins	..	100	50	35
Cottage	do.	..	74	76	50
Cave Valley	A. A. Lindo	..	120	361	60
Calderwood	E. R. Wainwright	..	..	58	6
Eltham	Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	..	350	65	..
Islington	E. T. Townsend	..	810	60	250
Lyndale	Alfred T. Simmons	..	350	260	..
Cottage	Geo. F. Parkins	..	90	11½	28
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell, et al	Alex. Gordon	1,400	938	541
Dumbarton	H. P. Stephenson	..	300	267	..
Edinburgh Castle	Est. W. D. Conran	W. V. Townend	1,043	200	450
Farm	Brown, D. A.	..	430	5	120
Flamstead	Margaret Stewart	..	50	357	..
Friendship	A. L. Keeling	W. V. Townend	850	8	300
Friendship Run	Robert Moss (decd.)	..	100	60	10
Greenwich Park	C. Solly	Miss H. Miller	280	140	162
Broom Hall	A. A. Lindo	..	20	1,031½	5
Bradfield	Dr. E. L. Fox	..	606	12½	150
Castle Daley	D. Simmonds	..	200	46	59
Golden Spring	S. Cottar	..	525	48	212
Greenfield	Com. D. S. McGrath, R.N.	..	813	116	341
Endeavour	Thomas A. Nicholson	..	43	47	7
Greenack	G. Casserly and H. M. Purchase	..	75	673	55
Enfield	L. D. Foster-Sutton et al	..	240	25	..
Gloster Hall	W. H. Westmorland	..	256	438½	99
Goshen	L. L. Roper et al	L. L. Roper	1,756	721½	750
Grierfield	Frank Roper	..	1,080	408½	450
Grier Park	G. C. Brown	..	680	524	300
Hyattsfield	Rev. S. A. Swaby	..	206	120	40
Homers Run	H. P. Sewell, et al	Alex. Gordon	309	40	..
Harmony Hill	Est. Wm. Conran	Wm. V. Townend	1,000	83½	400
Hopewell	Dr. J. S. Myers	..	575	11½	200
Do.	Capt. P. Blagrove	Chas. Costa	602	485	256
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell, et al	Alex. Gordon	2,200	1,652	619
Huntley	Mrs. A. O. Simons	L. O. Addison	715	20	200
Hyde Park	E. Helwig	..	..	1,100	250
Happy Retreat	Charlotte E. Drake	..	60	44½	10
Hylton Hill	E. R. Stewart	..	250	200	110
Knapdale	G. A. Cocks	..	125	1,035	334
Knowsley Park	G. C. Brown	..	335	150	100
Landoverly	Cotter, Muschett & Patan	A. F. Muschett	1,100	1,000	14
Locherickside	A. M. Coke-Kerr	..	173	..	14
Lumsden	R. F. Perkins	..	233	273	67
Lydford	Percy Fox	..	559	12	35½
Locherickside	G. O. Wray	..	69	37	3
Mount Plenty	S. A. Roxburgh	..	565	83	558

GRAZING PENS, *contd*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acres.	No of cattle
<i>St. Ann, contd.--</i>					
Malvern Park ..	E. C. Pratt ..	..	1,019	466	519
Mamnee Bay ..	Edward C. Pratt, jr. ..	..	235	316	107
May Pen ..	Lena Goffe ..	..	176 ¹ / ₂	..	..
Myersville ..	W. H. W. Westmoreland ..	..	70	68 ¹ / ₄	..
New Ground ..	Beatrice Dixon ..	Alex. Gordon ..	600	420	101
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	996	1,904	752
Phoenix Park ..	Mrs. F. Stuart ..	..	1,015	415	372
Pennys ..	St. Leger Tivy ..	C. A. F. Stewart ..	1,000	950	240
Pleasant Hill ..	David W. Brown ..	..	106	50	25
Queenbythe ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	300	537	288
Endeavour & Haddon ..	Capt. H. S. McGrath ..	..	1,308 ³ / ₄	40	317
Friendship ..	J. S. O'Hara ..	..	560	422 ¹ / ₂	201
Liberty Hill ..	Annie Stannett ..	C. S. Cotter ..	269	86	70
Mamnee Ridge ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	854	430	350
Schwallenburgh ..	Capt. W. A. Isaacs ..	..	300	1,634	126
Ramble ..	Dr. A. G. Curphey ..	..	600	194	210
Retirement ..	Est. J. R. Braham ..	G. C. Brown ..	929	44	200
Richmond Pen ..	A. W. Gordon ..	J. J. Galloway ..	311	2,546	78
Rose Hill ..	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	248	25	58
Rio Hoe ..	Major E. F. Moulton- Barrett ..	..	3,130	867 ¹ / ₄	1,183
Roaring River ..	Mrs. Monie Simpson ..	Mrs. M. Simpson ..	875	540	450
The Ridge ..	V. A. Michelin ..	..	815	500	350
Ardoch ..	D. H. Brown ..	..	60	42 ¹ / ₂	15
Moneague ..	Govt. Jamaica ..	B. C. Oliphant ..	80	140	85
Shawbury ..	J. S. Lyon ..	..	102	74	24
Retreat ..	S. M. Smith ..	..	500	1,575	400
Relief ..	W. V. Townend ..	..	450	50	115
Richmond ..	Est. Jas. A. Dougall ..	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett ..	1,400	1,124 ¹ / ₂	80
Ramble ..	H. F. Sharpe ..	..	100	1,358 ³ / ₄	120
Ramble ..	Mrs. W. A. Allen ..	..	50	375	40
Southfield ..	J. T. Calder ..	..	676	449	398
Soho & Woodfield ..	Ethel P. Stewart ..	C. A. F. Stewart ..	2,223	850	800
Seville ..	Est. H. S. Hoskins ..	Adm. General ..	724	1,418	320
Shaw Park ..	Flora Stuart ..	..	440	198	113
Spring Mtn. ..	Harold F. Walker ..	..	80	70	24
Spicey Hill ..	C. & G. Trewick ..	..	197	118	32
Trafalgar ..	Mrs. A. Cox ..	Keith Cox ..	718	82	200
Trydenham ..	Frederick McIntyre ..	..	492	150	163
Walton ..	E. M. Mais ..	J. L. Mais ..	290	27 ³ / ₄	125
Thatchfield ..	Geo. McGrath ..	A. R. McGrath ..	40	1,531	345
Unity Valley ..	Claud Roper ..	..	1,150	850	384
Upton ..	Est. J. L. Cox ..	..	14	72	..
Union ..	Benj. Moncliffe ..	..	119	257	51
Winefield ..	John Scarlett ..	..	415	15	190
Windsor ..	A. C. Goffe ..	..	325	300	80
White River ..	Mildred Rennie ..	..	15	410	85
Woodford Grove ..	T. M. Gray ..	..	75	35	20
<i>Trelawny--</i>					
Carey Park & Johnson Pen ..	Ben. C. Oliphant ..	Dr. F. W. Hunter ..	608	243	264
Barnstaple ..	Stewart Castle Ltd. ..	A. E. Muschett ..	550	150	280
Braco ..	J. A. Parnell ..	do. ..	550	1,515	278

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Bryan Castle ..	Gladis L. Hunter ..	Dr. F. W. Hunter ..	549	767	73
Claremont ..	Victor Gentles ..	..	154	..	40
Colchis ..	Est. J. A. Martin ..	L. S. Martin ..	600	1,644	300
Dromilly ..	E. R. P. Burgess ..	..	350	471	120
Florence Hall ..	A. J. Dalrymple ..	..	232	436	50
Gales Valley ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	500	1,852	124
Golden Grove and Friendship ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	700	1,196½	538
Good Hope and Covey ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. ..	H. L. Arnett ..	191	1,610	891
Georges Valley ..	Marcella Gray ..	..	175	700	70
Hague & Clifton ..	J. H. Clerk ..	..	1,010	567	200
Oaklands, Hampstead & Retreat ..	Victor Gentles ..	..	300	1,124	200
Kent ..	Lt. Col. Jarrett-Kerr ..	..	475	533	..
Harmony Hall ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	856	250	623
Holland ..	Estate L. W. Sharpe ..	..	570	1,098	200
Hopewell ..	A. E. Muschett ..	..	570	730	166
Hyde & Gibraltar ..	C. Lopez ..	..	1,200	2,653	590
Lancaster ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	815	320	..
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick ..	..	1,315	1,575	350
Maxfield ..	L. S. H. Boothe ..	..	200	1,330	149
Merrywood and Top Hill ..	Geo. Taylor ..	..	900	170	261
Manchester ..	J. J. Milliner ..	..	230	283	..
Nightingale Grve ..	A. W. Gordon ..	..	245	235	58
Linton Park ..	H. R. Milliner ..	..	260	345	80
Weston Favel ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	100	825	110
Orange Valley ..	Lt. Col. Jarret-Kerr ..	..	920	1,258	58
Orange Grove ..	Chas. Costa ..	..	430	266	82
Pembroke ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons ..	..	468	1,208	..
Phoenix ..	Adella Jarret-Kerr ..	..	969	..	..
Pantrepant ..	K. L. Roxburgh ..	..	580	1,744	240
Shawfield ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons ..	H. L. Arnett ..	25	595	..
Sportsman Hall ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	242	305	100
Southfield and Garredu ..	Hon. Guy S. Ewen ..	..	320	1,452	130
Unity ..	W. H. Vickers ..	..	860	794	320
Lansquineth, Wales & Potosi ..	J. H. Clerk ..	..	1,250	741½	305
Windsor ..	Mrs. T. Donald Hill ..	W. F. Donald Hill ..	900	5,645	315
Dry Valley & Spring ..	H. T. Strudwick ..	L. Martin ..	400	283	85
Stewart Castle St. James—	Stewart Castle Ltd. ..	A. E. Muschett ..	800	440	..
Anchovy ..	H. H. Parkin ..	..	300	700	23
Barrett Hall ..	J. A. M. Henderson ..	G. A. Archer ..	834	320	122
Barnett Estate ..	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett ..	..	1,549	1,688	197
Bluehole ..	L. H. Pilliner ..	..	138	113	32
Bogue ..	Maurice Malcolm ..	R. Parkinson ..	618	382	50
Canaan ..	Jos. Shore ..	..	255	525	109
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co. Ltd. ..	G. A. Wolferstan ..	470	667	120
Duckets ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	790	541	250
Eden ..	J. L. Lynch ..	..	259	592	200

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. James, contd.</i>					
Hampden ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	566	925	213
Hazelymph ..	G. P. Brown ..	..	808	95	..
Irwin ..	Est. Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	1,007	623	289
Kempshot ..	Est. Maxwell Hall ..	..	238	362	176
Kirkpatrick ..	E. R. Burgess ..	..	430	403	87
Montpelier ..	J. W. Edwards ..	..	4,000	3,038	2,375
Retirement ..	Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	1,237	331	..
Roehampton ..	Eric McFarlane ..	..	300	1,580	214
†Rose Hall ..	D. Henderson ..	G. A. Archer ..	1,117	2,174	..
Spring Vale ..	F. L. & R. C. DePass ..	F. L. DePass ..	155	1,816	75
Seven Rivers ..	C. D. DeLisser ..	..	300	1,225	..
Spot Valley and Carlton	M. S. Grant ..	..	650	1,200	206
Ironshore	G. A. E. Irving ..	..	400	2,970	22
Logan and Morelands ..	Salin Dally ..	..	300	901	80
Rose Mount ..	Ed. Foster ..	..	57	215	41
Sweetwater ..	R. F. Williams ..	..	675	3,009	205
*Spring ..	J. Henderson ..	..	310	717	*
Windsor Lodge	Cecil McFarlane ..	..	250	680	96
Worcester ..	David Mills ..	..	179	101	†
Belfield ..	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	290	310	..
Castle Wemyss ..	P. G. Hutchinson ..	..	320	140	60
Content ..	C. W. Foote ..	..	800	426	100
Friendship ..	D. Mills ..	..	394	188	†
Glasgow ..	Homer Blair ..	..	150	510	72
Lima ..	S. M. Junius ..	..	125	56	26
do. (Belwood)	C. McKenzie ..	..	50	220	10
Norwood ..	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett ..	..	603	318	..
†Tryall ..	D. Henderson ..	G. Archer ..	250	1,827	..
Torrie ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	..	75	190	50
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere ..	B. S. Gosset ..	..	954	123	589
Burnt Ground ..	Est. P. Haughton James ..	J. G. M. Robertson	1,242	526	950
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	..	156	174	10
Challacombe Pen	Mrs. K. C. Charley ..	..	1,411	1,835	902
Chester Castle ..	P. H. Cooke ..	..	402	194	300
Content ..	Hon. J. W. N. Hudson ..	..	1,010	300	519
Copse ..	E. P. Beresford ..	..	1,370	546	569
Copse Farm ..	R. S. Harvey ..	..	265	..	165
Eaton ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	80	..	21
Fish River ..	Helen Aguilar ..	..	510	1,490	..
Flint River ..	W. Holland Rigg ..	..	122	935	97
Golden Grove ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	J. G. M. Robertson	1,280	1,223	793
Haughton Court	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	E. P. Beresford	706	1,466	534
Estate of					
Haughton Grove	A. W. Watson Taylor	C. A. Watson Taylor	930	20	608
Estate of					
Knockalva ..	Maurice Malcolm ..	..	2,862	1,278	1,500
New Milnes ..	R. F. Lindo, Estate ..	..	750	717½	167
Orange Bay & Ireland Pen	A. N. S. Jackson ..	..	205	1,875	..

* Included in Rose Hall.

† A herd of 1,545 is raised in Friendship, Retirement and Worcester together.

‡ A herd of 202 is raised on Rose Hall, Spring-Tryall.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and comm n.	Other acreage.	No of cattle.
<i>Hanover,</i>	<i>contd.—</i>				
Orchard ..	N. A. Rudolf ..		314	462	30
Point ..	H. Riddel et al ..	Hugh Riddel ..	437	613	164
Blue Hole ..	Est. J. S. Taylor ..	R. M. Hairs ..	90	700	28
Bamboo ..	E. P. Beresford ..		150	1,499	21
Ramble ..	L. G. Hudson-Heaven ..		1,320	860	954
Recovery ..	H. H. Pouyatt ..		156	171	68
Round Hill ..	G. B. Pease ..		200	1,174	100
Saddler's Hall ..		J. Edwards ..	864	33	550
Shettlewood ..	Est. J. W. Edwards ..		1,786	223	1,221
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..		559	1,624	177
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A S Aguilar & Bros. ..		700	836	335
Acton ..	E. P. Haughton James ..		216		90
Amity ..	V. Campbell ..	O. M. Seaton ..	390	308	150
Anglesea ..	J. D. Winder ..		240	360	220
Bluefields ..	Roland Whitelocke ..		280	400	309
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..		1,528		700
Barney Side ..	S. E. Haughton ..		150	81	25
Bulstrode ..	Gertrude Whitelocke ..		1,000	1,294	300
Bath ..	A. W. Alcock ..		694	87	260
Clifton ..	Hon. Dr. J. W. Hudson ..		360	65	290
Carawine ..	Eric Hopwood ..		600	95	138
Chilton ..	M. E. Turner ..		250	250	191
Copse Mtn. ..	B. A. Williams ..	T. R. Williams ..	834	305	
Enfield ..	Richard F Williams ..		885	203	567
Ferris & Sweet River ..	Stainton Clarke ..		1,100	281	600
Georges Plain and Three Mile River ..	Edward Morris ..		1,553	920	270
Grandvale ..	B. A. Kirkham ..		800	2,200	500
Galloway ..	Est. C. E. Harvey ..		610	540	300
Haddo ..	W. A. Hewitt ..		365	700	160
Hermitage ..	P. H. Cooke ..		679	38	322
Hopeton ..	E. S. Harvey ..		526		410
Kew Park ..	T. R. Williams ..		990	124	1,100
Kings Valley ..	W. H. Farquharson ..		600	1,261	200
Kingswood ..	C. O. Hudson ..		164		100
Knockalva ..	P. H. Cooke ..		146	286	100
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..		356	94	170
Windsor Forrest ..	S. J. Cooke ..		200	267	30
Leamington ..	Jos Findlay ..		600	434	400
and Seaford					
Llandilo ..	Eric Clarke ..		1,400	370	500
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..		495	80	395
Mesopotamia & Barham ..	Este. F. C. Farquharson ..	Eric Clarke ..	1,050	750	450
Mt. Edgecombe ..	A. Vickers ..		1,405	360	500
Morelands ..	Ernest Whitelock ..		1,000	800	500
Mt. Ricketts ..	W. R. W. Parker-Jervis ..		132	1,040	160
Negril Spots ..	F. A. Sinclair ..		935		350
New Works ..	Geo. A. Harg ..		140	43	100
Nonpareil and White Hall ..	R. E. Harvey ..		2,600	332	1,100

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

No. of cattle.	Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
	<i>Westmoreland, contd.—</i>					
31	Old Hope ..	Est. Genl. A. Sandbach	J. Edwards ..	3,640		900
1-4	Petersville ..	E. S. Harvey	..	700	836	300
25	Prospect ..	Este. F. C. Farquharson	E. Clarke ..	728	1,200	360
21	Paradise ..	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. M. Robertson ..	1,545	558	500
954	Robins River ..	Eric Clarke	..	930	155	800
68	Retirement ..	Cyril Hudson	..	935	200	300
160	Rotherwood ..	G. W. Griffiths	..	125	837	20
550	Shafston ..	Est. Tait	..	500	210	230
221	Highgate ..	Jos. S. Finlay	..	300	457	50
177	Kent ..	Mrs. A. Anderson	..	150	15	26
	Mt. Tirza ..	C. A. McFarlane	..	60	140	100
335	Shafston ..	Est. Sinclair	..	1,400	455	240
90	Spring Garden ..	H. B. L. Segree	..	800	1,823	230
150	Woodstock ..	Est. Dr. C. E. Harvey	..	1 197	78	1,104
2-70	Westliffe ..	Cyril Hudson	..	500	391	450
309	Darliston ..	Rose M. Ventresse	..	90	58	14
	<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
25	Appleton ..	Lindo Bros.	Percy Lindo ..	400	5,252	400
309	Allscott ..	Est. Wm. B. Sangster	..	452		80
220	Aberdeen ..	J. C. Earle	..	250	650	100
230	Ashton ..	C. E. Earle	..	365		150
138	Barton ..	Marquis of Chigi	Milholland, Ashen-heim & Stone	900	1,100	250
191	Barton Isles ..	Hon. Dr. J. Hudson	..	1,050	1,535	400
267	Bogue ..	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	2,200	4,095	750
600	Biscany and Newton	Est. R. B. Daley	John E. Daley ..	1,000	865	300
270	Benmore ..	Wm. Hutchinson	..	500	632	100
	Bromberry ..	W. G. Hendriks	..	340		90
500	Buena Vista ..	A. G. Robison	..	825	278	200
300	Bybrook ..	Dr. J. A. L. Calder	..	170	8	30
160	Brucefield ..	Est. Sandford Smith	..	360	123	30
322	Cabbage Valley ..	W. G. Hendriks	..	1,010	751	350
410	Cashew ..	Est. J. C. Hutchinson	Wm. Hutchinson ..	1,300	1,060	300
100	Claremont Park	S. Hendriks	..	580	660	70
100	Content ..	Mrs. V. H. Vyner	Capt. J. G. C. Vyner	450	346	120
003	Cornwall ..	Est. F. J. C. Farquharson	H. E. Farquharson ..	299	209	100
00	Elphenstowe ..	Stafford Maxwell Est.	..	773	650	150
70	Elim ..	W. G. Hendriks	..	3,000	1,714	800
30	Emmaus ..	D. R. Clacken	Walter Lawrence ..	530	3	180
00	Elderslie ..	P. E. Browne	..	250	726	75
	Friendship ..	Est. Henry Maxwell	Walter Maxwell ..	900	800	300
00	Fellowship ..	Est. W. S. Cooper	A. T. Cooper	38	370	95
95	Fonthill ..	Lt.-Col. D. C. Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs ..	1,800	1,347	450
50	Fort Charles ..	P. W. Sangster	..	600	594 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
00	Fullerswood ..	Do.	..	264 $\frac{1}{2}$		70
00	Fullerswood ..	Wm. G. Hendriks	..	2,500	1,398	650
60	Gosken ..	Est. R. B. Daley	John E. Daley ..	2,100	912	650
50	Gilnock ..	Lionel Densham	..	900	618	350
00	Giddy Hall ..	Est. Joan Cooper	..	803	365	35
00	Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	2,300	4,053	1,542
00	Haughton ..	Mrs. B. S. Maxwell	Stafford Maxwell ..	500	674	120
	Hermitage ..	G. L. C. Smith	..	200	100	75

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No of cattle
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.</i>					
Hodges ..	W. G. Griffith ..	..	802	1,657	370
Hounslow ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	..	320	397	100
Long Acre ..	Theo. E. Levy ..	..	280	211	60
Luana ..	A. P. Lewis ..	..	500	362½	110
Luana ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	..	850	925	400
Luana ..	Mrs. Hugh Tomlinson ..	..	400	462½	60
Lower Works ..	S. Hendriks ..	..	756	..	90
Long Hill ..	Mrs. M. Castle ..	A. G. Robison ..	1,450	341	350
Mt. Olivet ..	Major G. L. Knowles ..	..	200	165	40
Mt. Pelier ..	J. F. Goodison ..	..	900	1,505	250
Maggotty ..	H. Westin ..	..	200	493	100
Malvern Well ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	..	200	200	56
Hamstead ..	H. Tomlinson ..	..	652	870	150
Paynes Town ..	Est. R. B. Daly ..	Geo. Forde ..	358	6	120
Spring Park ..	Do ..	John E. Daley ..	311½	..	110
Mountain Side (The Orchard) ..	Mrs. C. F. L. Sangster ..	..	130	8½	20
New River ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	1,650	885	260
Northampton ..	Est. M. E. King ..	..	700	263	150
Oxford ..	V. E. Manton ..	..	1,000	621	250
Peru ..	Est. J. V. Calder ..	J. T. Calder ..	760	270	150
Pepper ..	M. Dickenson ..	A. M. Lewis ..	1,740	490	450
Raheen ..	Est. R. B. Daly, et al. ..	W. H. Redpath ..	1,500	3,393	300
Roseberry ..	Est. Edmond Forrest ..	..	190	60	35
Southampton ..	Isabella Williams ..	..	750	238	300
Stanmore ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	1,300	194	300
Springvale ..	Hon. Dr. John Hudson ..	..	160	1,202	150
Thatchfield ..	Est. E. T. Forrest ..	..	500	172	150
Torrington ..	G. L. C. Smith ..	..	200	634	75
Unity ..	Est. R. Lawrence ..	C. Riddell ..	100	126	50
Vaux Hall ..	Iris Martin ..	Sidney Martin ..	500	172	200
Vineyard Est. ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	686	253	268
White Hall ..	Iris Sangster & R. G. Sinclair ..	..	1,092	700	200
Warminster ..	Hon. A. E. Harrison ..	..	1,250	1,735	250
Windsor ..	Florence Lewis ..	E. B. Lewis ..	230	151	70
Williamsfield } Y. S. ..	Este. Austin Browne ..	P. E. Browne ..	1,200	4,068	900
Williamsfield ..	Estate R. B. Daly ..	J. E. Daly ..	174	111	50
Wild Pen ..	P. W. Sangster ..	..	200	857	56
Wallingford ..	John E. McFarlane ..	..	200	182	55
Mitcham ..	J. C. Earle ..	..	270	100	75
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia ..	Dr. Ernest Lewis ..	..	900	300	275
Cocoawalk ..	George E. Heron ..	..	200	1,556	140
Chudleigh ..	J. S. Miller ..	..	800	523	122
Derry ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	497	1,000	312
Great Valley ..	Est. A. C. L. Martin ..	..	1,000	381	400
Green Vale and Green Hill ..	Misses Glanville ..	..	900	1,144	300
Grove Place ..	Jamaica Govt. ..	Director of Agri- culture ..	600	400	158
Hope ..	S. A. Lord ..	..	990	200	250

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester, con</i>	<i>td.—</i>				
Kendal & Martins Hill	E. M. Clark	..	500	35	122
Lyndhurst	R. Mott Trille	..	500	723	250
Marshall's Pen	Est. M. E. Muirhead	.. E. W. Muirhead	1,000	900	400
Martins Hill	W. H. Coke	..	300	154	250
Marlborough	O. F. Lord	..	320	280	175
Perth	Mrs. M. Nightingale	..	350	400	119
Ramble and Porus Pasture	L. C. & E. S. Hendriks	..	925	1,162	224
Richmond Hill	A. E. Kingdon	..	351	10	160
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron	..	600	2,515	490
Stones Hope and Grove	Ronaldson & Thursfield	..	1,814	71	268
Wear Pen	Hon. Thos. Anderson	..	438	475	206
Moorelands	Est. E. B. Hall	..	335	265	175
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Amity Hall	United Fruit Coy.	.. J. G. Kieffer	250	730	240
Beauchamp	Do.	.. Do.	434	1,399	158
Budleigh Park	G. Lewis	..	1,100	342	340
Denbeigh Crawl	Clarence Lopez	..	360	446	150
Denbigh	G. W. Muirhead	..	200	6,254	504
Halse Hall	Mrs. Harris & Ffrench-Mullen	.. G. W. Harris	750	2,190	291
Hillside	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	80	5,342	111
Morelands	United Fruit Co.	..	260	10,649	77
Moneymusk	United Fruit Coy.	.. J. G. Kieffer	563	7,602	112
New Yarmouth	Clarence Lopez	..	800	49½	400
Saint Jago	Major C. C. Mitchell	.. Capt. A. S. Phillips	1,900	4,600	920
Sandy Gully	Grinan Estates	..	700	1,660	183
St. Toolies	Louis Logan	..	330	120	51
Rhymesbury	C. Lopez	..	900	3,987½	465
Salt Savannah	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	297	153	65
Vere Pens	Clarence Lopez	..	1,354	4,186	162
Whitney	E. M. Clarke and S. A. Lord	.. S. A. Lord	500	2,672	117
Ebony Park	F. G. Pawsey	..	490	512½	119
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	1,857	2,161	1,580
Bodles Pen	Mrs. Fulford	.. J. H. D. Fulford	700	744	325
Bellevue	James N. Peak	..	100	1,760	101
Bybrook	H. V. Lindo	..	260	562	121
Ewing Caymanas Estate	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	.. P. A. Bovell	613	4,425	473
Charliemont	Capt. H. S. McGrath	..	1,260	3,051	340
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	258	5,032	89
Claremont	Hey. C. Muschett	..	180	55	150
Colbecks	Mrs. M. H. Ryley	..	447	3,687	250
Lloyds	C. G. Hudson	..	150	4,442	300
Longs Wharf	E. S. Hendriks	..	724	622	218
Lodge	Eric Lord	..	500	486	500
March Pen	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd	.. J. G. Kieffer	1,244	750	526
Marlie	Mrs. M. A. Riley	..	300	256	156
Mendez Pen	M. L. Bovell et al	..	450	529	150
Cherry Gardens	United Fruit Co.	.. J. G. Kieffer	113	1,156	33

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GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>					
St. Helens ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	454	1,381	..
Pleasant Farm ..	Capt. H. S. Mc Grath ..	..	374	90	200
Phoenix Park ..	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	527	515	66
Rio Magno ..	H. Alex. Fowler ..	..	800	260	200
Rodons ..	C. G. Lora ..	..	290	80	200
Rose Hall ..	E. V. Crum Ewing ..	..	306	390	125
Reid's Pen ..	Otto Crowden ..	Frank Hall ..	200	136	170
Riverhead ..	Harold Braham ..	..	400	933	120
Smallwood ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	800	100	200
Spring Garden ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	630	1,488	500
Tulloch ..	Hon. John H. McPhail ..	..	687	985	277
Thetford ..	Est. Vincent Verley ..	..	417	1,597	500
Whim ..	O. Lord ..	..	680	49	250
Crawle ..	Caymanas Estate Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	252	222	..
Innswood ..	Edwin Charlie ..	..	524	2,603	250
Rio Magno ..	F. A. Goodison ..	..	450	154	80
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	C. H. Clarke ..	2,450	9,311	1,083
Este.					
Amity Hall ..	United Fruit Coy. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,394	1,481	..
Grove ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	606	232	..
Hartlands ..	G. Seymour-Seymour ..	..	700	855	510
Windsor Park ..	St. Cath. Est., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	320	1,442	216
Kilbies ..	C. E. Lord ..	..	120	100	125
Dove Hall ..	T. P. V. McDaniel ..	..	150	1,700	120
Enfield ..	W. S. Comrie ..	..	330	802	100
Dovecot Park ..	C. L. Nunes ..	S. A. Nunes ..	220	130	60
Little Hartlands ..	C. L. Nunes ..	S. A. Nunes ..	200	500	75
Lawrencefield ..	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	158	276	241
Little Windsor ..	O. W. Hussey ..	..	400	347	150
Leigh Farm ..	Vincent Muschett ..	..	82	4	32
Eltham Park ..	Henry M. Jones ..	..	67	18	16
Windsor ..	C. N. Tennant ..	..	130	83	65
Dover Castle ..	R. Dolphy ..	..	600	160	..
Congreve Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	61	683	118
Goshen ..	St. Cath. Est. Ltd. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	146	313	78
Tarentum, ..	H. C. Bennett ..	Do. ..	97	382	..
Orange Grove					
Watson Grove ..	U. F. Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	84	189	17
Content ..	C. L. Nunes ..	S. A. Nunes ..	100	34	40
Leadways ..	M. O. V. Ffrench ..	..	425	769	70
	Mullen				

CROWN LANDS.

The following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916.)

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tendering refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such Certificate in his office.

11. Such Certificate shall be in the form following:—

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica s.s.

Office of the Surveyor General, Kingston,

This is to certify that

of the Parish of

Yeoman (hereinafter called the purchaser) did on the

day of

19 , pay the sum of £

, being one-fifth of the purchase money of £

in respect of

acres of land part of

in the Parish of

and that the situation and configuration of the said

acres are

as shown by survey thereof made by _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19____, which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition:—

- (1.)—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £ _____ are payable in ten years by ten equally yearly instalments of £ _____, each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the _____ day of _____ 19____, and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter.
- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of _____ and the receipt of each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
- (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
- (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
- (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
- (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose or deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
- (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines, minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are situate and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying, digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purposes of raising, working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.

(8).--No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right.

Dated this day of 19

Surveyor General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Application.

Application.

I, _____ of the Parish of _____
do hereby apply to become the purchaser of _____ acres of land part of _____
in the parish of _____ for the sum of £ _____ . And I herewith deposit
with the Surveyor General the sum of £ _____ , being one-fifth of the price of the said
land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in
respect of my purchase.

Dated this day of 19

Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes:—St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

THE control of plant diseases is regulated by Law 10 of 1925, "The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925" and the Orders made thereunder, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

1. The Governor in Privy Council has power to declare any disease of plants to be a notifiable plant disease' and the Governor to issue an order prescribing the treatment to be followed by the owner or occupier for the treatment of such notifiable plant disease.

In the case of a notifiable plant disease the owner or occupier and every person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of a *notifiable* plant disease on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing to the Director of Agriculture of the fact of the land or of any plant thereon being so infected or suspected, and should in such notice give all information in his power as to the extent and nature of the disease. The said notice shall be served personally on the Director of Agriculture or shall be addressed to him by registered post.

Where the occupier or the person having the charge or management of land is charged with an offence under the Law, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

For the purposes of the Law, the decision of the Director of Agriculture as to the presence or identification of any notifiable or infectious plant disease is final.

A fine not exceeding £50 can be inflicted for a breach of an order made under the Law or for failure to notify a notifiable plant disease.

At present the Panama Disease of Bananas and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly are the only plant diseases declared to be notifiable plant diseases to which the above requirements apply.

2. An "Infectious Plant Disease" is a disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council for which the Governor has power to make an order for treatment by the owner, occupier or manager concerned.

No notice of such a disease to the Director of Agriculture is required.

If the owner or occupier or the person having the charge or management of any land fails to carry out the measures prescribed in the order so issued, the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing may enter on such land and may carry out the measures prescribed in the order and the cost of carrying out these measures is recoverable from such owner or occupier as the case may be at the suit of the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing, as a Civil Debt before the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the land in question is situated.

The Bonnygate Disease of Bananas, The Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, the Bud-rot Disease of Coconuts, and the Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane have been declared to be 'Infectious Plant Diseases' under this Law, and Orders prescribing measures for their treatment have been issued.

THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1931, AS VARIED BY THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1934, UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (PLANTS) LAW 1925 (LAW 10 OF 1925).

1. Every owner or occupier or persons having the charge or management of and (whether the land shall or shall not have been declared to be infected or suspected of being infected with plant disease) who knows or suspects the existence of the Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall, on giving notice to the Director of Agriculture as required by Section 7 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, and pending the arrival of a person appointed to carry out the provisions of the said Law hereinafter called "the Inspector," prevent as far as possible all persons and animals passing over the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect with a solution of one half pint Jeyes fluid, or similar disinfectant, per gallon of water, the boots or naked feet of all persons and the feet of any animals entering or walking on the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect by the heat of fire, or thoroughly cleanse with the disinfectant above described, all cutlasses and tools used in the examination or treatment of any suspected plants, and shall examine the clothing of any person leaving the infected area and shall carefully remove any mud or soil found on such clothing, and shall wash any clothing so soiled with the disinfectant above described.

The suspected plant or plants shall not be dug out, nor shall any part thereof be removed or destroyed pending the arrival of the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall examine the suspected plant and his decision as to the presence of the Panama Disease of Bananas shall be conclusive unless the owner shall at once challenge this opinion by handing a statement in writing to the Inspector claiming the right of appeal to the Director of Agriculture for a decision in accordance with Section 9 of the said Law. The Inspector shall then prepare a sample of the diseased plant and forward this under seal to the Director of Agriculture by Parcels Post, together with an identification label furnishing the description required by Section 11 of the Law.

Pending the decision of the Director of Agriculture which shall be communicated to the owner or occupier through the Inspector in the form of a Certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture the provisions of Clause 1 hereof shall be maintained.

3. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of land on which a plant is situated which in the opinion of the Inspector, or, where appeal has been made to the Director of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture, is affected with the Panama Disease of Bananas (whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected, or suspected of being infected with plant disease) shall make a systematic examination of every stool of bananas within a distance of one chain from the diseased plant by cutting down and observing the appearances of the stem and base of each plant. If one or more diseased plants are thereby disclosed a further area of one chain in distance from any such diseased plant shall be further examined in the manner above prescribed and this procedure shall continue until an area has been attained in which no diseased plant is found within one chain of the boundaries of the said area. The whole area thus included shall be an infected area, (hereinafter referred to as "the infected areas") for the purpose of these regulations and shall be treated by the said occupier or other person as follows:—

- (1) A. Every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not, shall be dug up with its roots and cut up into small slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces of plants which are not diseased shall be piled into heaps and treated with fresh-slaked lime. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire the diseased pieces shall be treated with from one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. Lime shall be applied to all the holes from which plants have been dug, and these holes

left open and exposed to the sun. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.

- (1) B. Or in the alternative, every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not shall be cut off not more than four inches above the soil and the cut surfaces and the soil immediately surrounding all parts of such banana plants shall be treated with a Petroleum Oil of a brand approved by the Director of Agriculture and published as such in the Jamaica Gazette and in sufficient quantity to kill the plants. The material cut down shall be cut up into slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces from the plants which are not diseased shall be treated either with fresh-slaked lime or a brand of approved Oil. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire, the diseased pieces shall be treated with from two to six pints of an approved Oil per plant or with one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.
- (2) All root food-crops including yams, taniers, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, onions, scallions, turnips, growing on the infected area shall be dug up and destroyed or thoroughly disinfected at the time of treatment of the diseased area with the disinfectant above described.
- (3) All persons who enter the infected area to carry out the treatment prescribed in this Order shall, before proceeding from the infected area to a place not infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution of one half-pint of Jeyes' Fluid or similar disinfectant per gallon of water.
- (4) Should adventitious banana suckers appear upon any land after treatment thereof as an infected area under this paragraph, such land shall be treated in the manner prescribed in (1) of this paragraph and the provisions of (2) of Clause 4 hereof and (3) of this paragraph shall apply to such land.

4. The Inspector may himself at his discretion carry out the treatment specified under Clause 3 hereof with or without the consent of the owner.

5. No person except those acting under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, shall without the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained enter on the infected area and no poultry or domestic animal shall be allowed on the said land.

6. (1) No plants or crops of any description shall be planted on the infected area nor shall any implements of tillage be used thereon for a period of at least one year from the last treatment of such area nor until the written permission of the Director of Agriculture has been obtained by the said occupier or other person.

(2) No person shall remove from the infected area any cutlass or implement of tillage used thereon unless and until such cutlass or implement has been disinfected by the heat of fire or thoroughly cleansed with the disinfectant above described.

7. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of any land adjacent to lands which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of the Inspector is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas shall treat as an infected area within the meaning of the next preceding paragraphs all land within a chain from the nearest diseased plant on the adjacent land.

8. In this Order "diseased plant" means a plant which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of a person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 10, 1925, is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas.

9. "Notwithstanding anything herein ordered the Director of Agriculture may at any time and in any particular case or in regard to any specified holding, district or parish, by means of a notice published in the Jamaica Gazette or by written instructions to any person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plant) Law 1925 or to the occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas prescribed and authorize a modification of the measures to be taken for the treatment of the Panama Disease of Bananas or a reduction in the area to be treated as an infected area or a modification of the method of treating infected areas."

NOTICE UNDER THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1934.

By virtue of the authority conveyed by Section 9 of the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931, as varied by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order 1934, I hereby give notice that I prescribe and authorise for use in the parish of Saint Mary, the following modifications of the measures prescribed by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931, for the treatment of the Panama Disease of Bananas and of infected areas:—

1. Every owner or occupier or person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall carry out the following treatment:—
 - (i) He shall forthwith cut down each diseased or suspected banana plant not more than four inches above the soil and shall apply to the cut surfaces and to the soil immediately surrounding all parts of each such banana plant a Petroleum Oil of a brand approved by the Director of Agriculture and published as such in the Jamaica Gazette and in sufficient quantity to kill the plants.
 - (ii) The material cut down shall be cut up into slices not exceeding three inches in thickness placed on and around the base of the diseased or suspected plant within a radius not exceeding six feet from the said plant and thoroughly sprinkled with an approved oil applied at the rate of from two to six pints per plant according to the size thereof.
 - (iii) The material treated as in (ii) above shall be so placed and kept as to be not easily carried away by flood rains.
2. An area of not less than six feet radius from each plant treated as in Clause 1 hereof shall be an infected area and shall be subject to the treatment prescribed for and restrictions imposed on infected areas by Sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of Clause 3 and Clauses 5 and 6 of the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931.
3. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing any person in the parish of Saint Mary who so desires may continue to treat the Panama Disease of Bananas in accordance with the measures prescribed by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931.

(Sgd.) A. C. BARNES,
Director of Agriculture,
9th August, 1934.

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (YAM AND COCOHEAD) ORDER, 1930.

(Made 5th May, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 15th May, 1930.)

1. No person shall remove any Yam Heads or Cocoheads or any planting material of yams, cocoas or toyas from within the boundaries of any parish of this Island to any place within the boundaries of any other parish of the Island, excepting where the place of origin and the place of destination are within the boundaries of the same property, holding or estate and except under or by virtue of a Permit or License in writing for the removal of such Yam Heads, Cocohead or any planting material of yams, cocoas or toyas, first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture and upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Director of Agriculture may impose in and by such Permit or License.
2. The interpretation Law, 1900 (Law 9 of 1900) shall for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order apply in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of a Law.
3. This Order may be cited as "The Protection from Diseases (Plant) Law (Yam and Cocohead) Order, 1930."

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA AND PLANTAIN SUCKERS) ORDER, 1935.

(Made 7th May, 1935.)

No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed any banana suckers or plantain suckers from any place to any other place except under or by virtue of a permit in writing for the removal of such banana suckers or plantain suckers first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector of Plant Diseases or any

other person duly authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture to issue such a permit: provided that this Order shall not apply to the removal of banana suckers or plantain suckers within the boundaries of any one holding property or estate held by the same owner or tenant, nor to the removal of banana suckers or plantain suckers from one holding property or estate to another adjoining holding property or estate if both are owned or rented by the same person or company.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BANANA AND CITRUS INDUSTRIES.

A Committee appointed by the Governor to advise on matters connected with the Banana Industry of Jamaica and the establishment of Citrus Groves.

COMMITTEE—Director of Agriculture (*Chairman*); Messrs. K. V. Abendana, Harold Braham, T. J. Cawley, F. A. Cory, M. O. V. French-Mullen, G. J. Goble, G. A. Hawkins, Percy Lindo, G. G. R. Sharp, D. T. Wint, Secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, The Government Microbiologist (*Secretary*.)

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1929.

1. In the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom these shall be, permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used, and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of the large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of plant disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Departments.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under Section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants," include any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any soil, articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

9. The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1925, is hereby revoked.

By Orders issued under Law 10 of 1925, the importation of Cotton and Citrus plants is prohibited while by Orders issued under the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law 1916, the importation of Banana plants or any parts thereof, tools or implements of labour usually employed in the cultivation of Bananas that may have come directly or indirectly from Central or South America or the Island of Trinidad, Coconuts in the Husk and Citrus Fruits is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1930.

(Made 26th April, 1930. Published in Jamaica Gazette of 1st May, 1930.)

- (a) On and after the 1st day of August, 1930, the written permit of the Director of Agriculture, referred to in Section 2 of the said Order, shall take the form of a Label bearing particulars of the permit and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.
 - (b) Every person who desires to import plants from any country other than the United Kingdom shall apply to the Director of Agriculture for a permit before despatching the order for such plants.
 - (c) The permit, if and when issued by the Director of Agriculture, shall be forwarded by the Importer to the Supplier who shall attach it to the package containing the plant or plants to which the permit relates.
 - (d) Every package of plants which shall arrive by mail subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1930, without a permit attached thereto shall forthwith be destroyed by the Post Office.
2. The provisions of the Interpretation Law, 1926 (Law 26 of 1926) shall for the purpose of interpretation apply as well to this Order as to "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929" in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.
3. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1930."

"THE CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLES PROCLAMATION 1934." AS AMENDED BY THE CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCLAMATION, 1935.

1. On and after the date of the publication of this Proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette, the importation into this Island of all fruits and vegetables (except dried or processed fruits and vegetables, grains, seeds, Irish potatoes and onions including any species of "Allium") from all countries shall be and the same is hereby prohibited; provided however that this prohibition shall not be applicable to such fruits and vegetables as are the products of the countries specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation and which shall comply with and be subject to the conditions specified hereunder:—

(a) All importations permitted under this Proclamation shall be accompanied by a certificate from a competent authority of the Government of the country of origin stating that the produce is home grown, fresh, clean and free from diseases and pests.

(b) The certificate shall especially state that the Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitis capitata* does not exist in the country of origin.

(c) Importers of fruit and vegetables admitted under this Proclamation are required to give seven days clear notice of arrival of such produce to the Director of Agriculture.

(d) All produce admitted under this Proclamation shall be subject to inspection by an officer duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture.

(e) Upon being satisfied that any produce admitted under this Proclamation is infected with pests or disease, the Director of Agriculture shall be empowered to order any treatment to be applied to such produce with the object of destroying such pests or disease, or to order the destruction of such produce by and at the expense of the importer without compensation.

2. The Proclamations dated the 9th day of July, 1929, and the 27th day of May, 1930, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 11th day of July, 1929, and the 29th day of May, 1930, respectively shall be and the same are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE.

The United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, The Bahamas, The United States of America, New Zealand.

EXPORT OF PLANTS.

The exportation of plants from Jamaica is governed by Law 17 of 1925, "The Export of Plants Prohibition Law, 1925," which provides that the Governor may, by Proclamation to be published in the Jamaica Gazette prohibit or restrict and regulate the exportation from the Island of any plant or part thereof. The penalty for a breach of any Proclamation made under this Law is a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds or in default of payment imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Proclamations under the Law have, so far, been issued only in respect of living Pimento plants and seeds and Banana Suckers as follows:—

"THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (PIMENTO) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1929."

(Made 22nd November, 1929. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 28th November, 1929.)

The exportation from this Island of living plants, seeds or cuttings of pimento is hereby prohibited.

This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Pimento) Prohibition Proclamation, 1929."

"THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (BANANA SUCKERS) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1930."

(Made 17th September, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 18th September, 1930.)

The exportation from this Island of plants known as "Banana Suckers" is hereby prohibited unless the same are certified by the Department of Agriculture, to have originated from lands free from Banana Borer and Panama Disease.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Banana Suckers) Prohibition Proclamation, 1930."

THE TICK (CONTROL AND ERADICATION) ORDER, 1928.

1. From and after the 15th day of March, 1928, "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1923," made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 10th day of July, 1923, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th July, 1923, is revoked, and in lieu thereof this Order cited as "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Order 1928," made by the Governor in Privy Council on this 12th day of March, 1928, shall be substituted therefor.

2. In this Order the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to each respectively, except when otherwise stated.

- (i) "The Law" means "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Law 1920 (Law 41 of 1920)."
- (ii) "Arsenical Dip" means a preparation containing not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of Arsenious Oxide, in every one hundred gallons of a dipping fluid approved by the Director of Agriculture, and declares by Notice in the Jamaica Gazette to be an approved dipping fluid for the purposes of the Law.
- (iii) "Dipping Tank" means a tank used for dipping Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks and shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of "The Tick, (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922" made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1922, whether or not the tank be constructed on a holding on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of One Hundred.
- (iv) "Spraying" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle, by a syringe or other appliance, of well dispersed fine portions or droplets of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (v) "Washing" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle by a rag, sponge, brush or other means of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.

- (vi) "Registered" means recorded in the Office of the Director of Agriculture and when applied to "Dipping Tanks" means Tanks constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th October, 1922.
- (vii) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of the Law.
- (viii) "Inspection" means examination by an Inspector by any or all means of "Dipping Tanks," other structures, appliances, "Arsenical Dips," liquids, other preparations and all other things connected with the treatment of the control and eradication of ticks under the Law, and includes the examination of the Cattle themselves (namely, horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules, asses, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves) on the holding of any Owner or Occupier.
- (ix) "Certificate of Exemption" means a Certificate granted by the Director of Agriculture to the Owner or Occupier of a holding, whereby such Owner or Occupier is temporarily exempted or otherwise from the provisions of this Order, on such conditions or in such particular manner as the Director of Agriculture may deem fit and set forth in such Certificate of Exemption.

3. (i) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which there shall be at any time, Cattle of or exceeding the number of Thirty, shall make an *annual in-giving* to the Director of Agriculture, in accordance with Schedule No. 1 of this Order, during the month of April of each calendar year, of the *maximum number* of Cattle which are or were pastured or maintained on his holding on the first day of April of the same year.

(ii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a "Dipping Tank" has been or may be constructed at any time, shall forthwith after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, inform the Director of Agriculture in writing of the location, type of construction and capacity of such "Dipping Tank," and such "Dipping Tank" shall be duly "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture, if constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, provided such "Dipping Tank" is not already "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a registered "Dipping Tank" has been constructed, shall inform the Director of Agriculture in writing whenever his "Dipping Tank" in consequence of drought, lack of water, defects in its structure or other cause, cannot be utilised for the treatment of Cattle for ticks, as required by the Law and shall thereupon apply to the Director of Agriculture for a Certificate of Exemption, who shall, if satisfied thereon, issue such a Certificate.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding Thirty in number, shall keep an accurate record in a book, reserved exclusively for this purpose, and in accordance with Schedule No. 2 of this Order, of the date, number, and kind or class of Cattle treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" as the case may be, in compliance with the provisions of this Order. Such book and its record shall be open to inspection at any time on demand by the Director of Agriculture, and Inspector under the Law, or any officer of Police.

(v) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding Thirty in number, although required to treat his Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks as is set forth in sub-section (iii) of Section 4 of this Order, shall be exempt from keeping such record as mentioned in the preceding clause hereof unless or until such Owner or Occupier is required by the Director of Agriculture by Notice to be published in the Jamaica Gazette to keep such record.

(vi) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattles irrespective of their number, shall, when given *three full day's* notice in writing by an Inspector under the Law or an officer of the Police, assemble and confine in manner suitable for their inspection all or any Cattle on his holding or other place, which the Inspector under the Law or Officer of Police may require him to present for inspection.

4. All Cattle on every holding in the Island, except as hereinafter provided, shall be treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying," or "Washing" in accordance with the terms and directions hereinafter stated for different holdings, by the use of an "Arsenical Dip," and the treatment of all Cattle as aforesaid shall be at intervals of not more than *Two Weeks* between each treatment unless the Director of

Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law gives written permission for a longer interval between treatments or the Owner or Occupier first obtain a Certificate of Exemption, from the Director of Agriculture.

(i) Where there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding *One Hundred* in number on one and the same holding or on a group of holdings in the possession or occupation of the same Owner or Occupier and the holdings within such group are not more than *Three Miles* apart each from the other along any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, the Cattle on such single holding or group of holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" them in a "Registered" "Dipping Tank" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(ii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier, by the payment of a fee not exceeding *Two Pence* for each dipping of each head of Cattle or by other means is able to obtain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank" on a holding not more than *Two Miles* from his holding by any road, passage or way along which Cattle may be driven or led, such Cattle shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier is unable to gain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank," because his holding is more than *Two Miles* distant from any such Tank by any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, or, for other reasons satisfactory to the Director of Agriculture such Owner or Occupier is unable to secure facilities for the dipping of his Cattle, in such cases the Cattle on such holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Spraying" or "Washing" with an approved "Arsenical Dip" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may at any time be constructed shall provide the means necessary for accurate testing of the fluid used in such Dipping Tank for the treatment of Cattle for ticks; and such fluid when used for the dipping of Cattle for the control of ticks, shall contain not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of arsenious oxide in every one hundred gallons of the dipping fluid and in other respects conform in composition with an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture, as declared by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, to be an "Arsenical Dip" for the purposes of the Law.

5. The Director of Agriculture or an Inspector appointed under the Law is empowered.

(i) To order the treatment of Cattle for ticks on any holding by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" at shorter intervals than *two weeks*, but not oftener than at intervals of *ten days*, in any case in which he considers such order is justified

(ii) To permit the Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, to treat such Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks at longer intervals than two weeks, but not exceeding one month, unless a Certificate of Exemption be obtained by such Owner or Occupier from the Director of Agriculture.

(iii) To order the Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may be constructed to empty and recharge the same in accordance with the requirements of this Order, whenever he may deem such order necessary or justified.

6. Owners or Occupiers of holdings who by the provisions of this Order are required to treat the Cattle on their holdings by "Dipping" in a Public Dipping Tank, or other "registered Dipping Tank," may with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained, substitute the method of "Spraying" or "Washing" in lieu of "Dipping" in the case of horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses only, provided such "Spraying" or "Washing" be done as in manner and at intervals as provided in the first paragraph of Section 4 of this Order, and provided, further, that the Director of Agriculture may cancel or revoke at any time and for any reason the permission granted as aforesaid.

7. Nothing in this Order shall apply to horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses which are habitually kept in stables or small paddocks, and which by reason of grooming and special care are maintained in a tick-free condition; nevertheless all such horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses shall be subject to inspection at any time for the presence or evidence of ticks, and the Owner thereof shall treat any such

animal for the control and eradication of ticks according to the provisions of this Order whenever so ordered by the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law.

5. The Director of Agriculture is empowered to declare from time to time by notice in the Jamaica Gazette any "Arsenical Dip" approved by him for the control and eradication of ticks or other purposes of the Law or any Order made thereunder.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE, TRANSPORTATION AND SAFE KEEPING OF ARSENITE OF SODA.

1. Arsenite of Soda may be sold by the Department of Agriculture to Penkeepers for use in Dipping Tanks.

2. No Penkeeper shall be supplied with Arsenite of Soda by the Department of Agriculture unless his name and address is on the Register of Dipping Tank owners which is kept by the Department of Agriculture.

5. All Arsenite of Soda supplied by the Department of Agriculture shall either be transported in the original drums in which they were received from the manufacturers, or in such a container as may be approved by the Director of Agriculture.

4. (a) Penkeepers shall keep Arsenite of Soda in a strong walled room which shall be fitted with a door provided with a lock which shall be securely locked from the outside.

(b) The key of the lock of the door shall be kept in the personal possession of the Penkeeper or such definite responsible person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(c) The Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the original drums or containers as supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and these drums or containers shall be kept by the Penkeeper, or his appointed agent, in either a metal chest or strong wooden box which shall be securely locked or padlocked.

(d) The key of the metal chest or strong wooden case shall be kept in the possession of a second responsible person appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(e) No one person may be in possession of both keys for the store room and the chest at the same time.

(f) Both persons in charge of the keys of the store room and the chest in which the Arsenite is kept must attend whenever Arsenite of Soda is being taken into or removed from the store.

(g) The scales for weighing out the Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the store and shall not be removed from the room in which the Arsenite of Soda is kept.

(h) A book shall be kept in the store room in which the amount of Arsenite of Soda received shall be noted at the time of receipt, and also the amounts weighed out and removed for use at the time of removal. The time and date of removal of all Arsenite of Soda together with its weight shall be entered in the book and the entry shall be certified by the two responsible persons in charge of the keys of the room and the box in which the Arsenite is kept respectively.

This book shall be available for inspection by any Officer of Police.

Any Arsenic sold by The Agricultural Department for use in Dipping Tanks shall be coloured or treated by mixing the same with a blue aniline dye and in particular the dye known as Chlorazol Sky Blue F.F. in the proportion of three pounds of the dye into one ton of Arsenic.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909, 23 of 1920, 13 of 1924 and 11 of 1932.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor, and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed. The Director of Agriculture has been appointed to be the person authorised under Section 4 of the Law to grant permission to import animals.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, bees. This exemption does not however apply to any animal coming either directly or indirectly from the Island of Trinidad, Tobago or the Continent of South America. Bees are controlled by Law 20 of 1920.

The Law also does not apply to the following animals which are controlled by Law 24 of 1890: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words "cattle," "animal," "disease," and "foreign."

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898 and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only. By Law 11 of 1932 horses intended for racing are permitted entry under special Regulations made by the Governor in Privy Council.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.
2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

By the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order, 1925, as amended by the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction, Amendment Order, 1926, the importation of cattle and animals is prohibited from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, while from these latter countries, animals may be imported only on a Permit first had and obtained from the Governor or some person authorised by him. This restriction however does not apply to horses intended for racing purposes. The importation of dogs is prohibited from all countries excepting the United Kingdom, and from this latter country, dogs may be imported only under the following conditions:—

(a) Each consignment of dogs shall:—

- "(i) In the case of dogs imported from Great Britain, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Great Britain during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Great Britain for any place in this Island.
- "(ii) In the case of dogs imported from Northern Ireland, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Imperial Secretary's Department stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island and
- "(iii) In the case of dogs imported from the Irish Free State, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island."

- (b) Each consignment of dogs shall be shipped directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not associate or be in contact during the voyage, with any dog from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or with any dog which has not been released from quarantine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the disease known as Rabies.
- (c) On arrival at any port in this Island every such dog shall be examined by the Inspector appointed under the Law, and if free of infectious or communicable disease may, after permission in writing for such landing has been obtained from such Inspector be landed at such port of Entry.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prohibiting or restricting and regulating the importation of foreign animals or for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTENDED FOR RACING.

REGULATIONS.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 3 of The Cattle Contagious Diseases Law, 1932, prescribing the Countries from and the conditions upon which Horses intended for Racing may be imported into Jamaica.

Horses intended for racing may be imported from the following countries:—

Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Canada, United States of America, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Spanish Honduras, and the British West Indian Colonies; save and except the Island of Trinidad and the Island of Tobago;

and upon the following conditions:—

1. The port of Kingston shall be the only port of entry in the Island for such horses.
2. Each and every such horse shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(i) a certificate to the effect that such horse is duly registered in a recognized Racing Club or Association of the country of origin or export, or a Certificate of the Jockey Club of Jamaica to the effect that the animal is being imported for racing purposes in Jamaica.

(ii) A Certificate from the Minister of Agriculture or Chief Veterinary Officer of the country of origin or export to the effect that such country of origin or export is free of foot and mouth disease or in the case of Great Britain, Northern Ireland The Irish Free State, Canada and the United States of America: a Certificate from the Minister of Agriculture or Chief Veterinary Officer of the country of export to the effect that such country is free of foot and mouth disease, or, if such country is not free of that disease a Certificate that the area from which the horse for exportation originates and through which it is transported to the port of embarkation is free of foot and mouth disease, and further, that the fodder supplied for the voyage of such horse is obtained from an area which has been free of foot and mouth disease for at least three months immediately prior to the removal therefrom of such fodder for shipment.

(iii) a certificate from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon stating that at the time of export:—

- (a) The horse is healthy and free of infectious disease.
- (b) The horse has been subjected to the matten test for glanders or farcy with negative results.
- (c) So far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine (mal du coit), mal de caderas, glanders, farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis or mange has occurred in the stables or on the premises where the horse has been kept during thirty days prior to the date of export.

3. No such horse as may be infected with ticks or other external parasites shall be permitted entry into the Island.

4. All such horses on arrival and before being landed, shall be subject to inspection on board the ship or boat conveying them by the Inspector appointed under Law 24 of 1890 who, if satisfied that they are free of disease and are imported in conformity with the Law and these Regulations, shall issue a written permit for their landing without any quarantine restrictions, unless in his opinion the circumstances attendant upon their origin, export, transportation and entry into the Island make it advisable that such horses should be quarantined for observation or any tests necessary for the detection of disease.

5. Any such horse ordered by the Inspector to be placed in quarantine after landing shall be quarantined at such place as the Inspector may appoint and be transported thereto by the owner or consignee at his cost in such manner as the Inspector shall direct and be there quarantined at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee for such period of time and under such conditions as the Inspector may order.

6. If any such horse while in quarantine develops or shows symptoms of any disease which in the opinion of the Inspector is a menace to the health of the horses or other livestock of the Island, such horse upon the recommendation of the Inspector and with the approval of the Governor may be destroyed without the payment of compensation to the owner or consignee.

THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (FODDER IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1935

1. On and after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette no person shall land or cause or permit to be landed at any port or place in this Island any fodder, litter or dung (other than the excrement of birds) imported or brought directly or indirectly from any foreign country, save and except that fodder and litter may be brought directly from any of the foreign countries mentioned or named in the Schedule to this Order:

Provided that fodder and/or litter imported from Great Britain shall be permitted to land only if the source of supply of such fodder and/or litter and the route by which transportation thereof is made to the vessel by which the said fodder and/or litter is conveyed to Jamaica are certified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London to be situated in districts free from Foot and Mouth Disease;

Provided further that nothing in this Order shall be held to exclude the landing of dung contained in the shipping box, crate or case of any animal imported in conformity with the provisions of any Law or Order in force for the time being.

2. "The Animals Contagious Disease (Fodder Importation) Order 1933," which was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 18th day of July, 1933, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Contagious Diseases (Fodder Importation) Order 1935."

SCHEDULE

Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, The United States of America.
Made in Privy Council this 27th day of May, 1935.

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

By the Importation of Bees Law (Law 1910), it is enacted that no bees, honey or beekeepers stock shall be brought within the limits of this Island, save with the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained and any bees, etc. imported without such permission may be seized and destroyed at any time by any Customs or Constabulary Officer.

Any person found guilty of an offence against this Law, is liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term up to three months.

REGULATIONS

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910, on the 23rd of September, 1919.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

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2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application, the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee, the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant, c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under Section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910, are hereby revoked.

HONEY IN TRANSIT ON SHIPS.

Regulations made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 (1) of The Importation of Bees Law, 1920, (Law 20 of 1920).

1. The Director of Agriculture is authorised to grant permission to bring within the limits of this Island honey or beeswax intended for transshipment or in transit on ships or vessels on the following conditions:—

- (i) Honey intended for transshipment shall be packed in sealed metal containers entirely sound and free from leaks. The gross weight of each container shall not exceed 7 lbs.
- (ii) The metal containers of honey intended for transshipment shall be securely cased in new wooden cases hooped or wired and free from all traces of honey on the outside. The gross weight of each case of honey shall not exceed 70 lbs.
- (iii) Beeswax intended for transshipment shall be refined wax packed in sealed metal containers. The gross weight of each container shall not exceed 28 lbs.
- (iv) The metal containers of beeswax intended for transshipment shall be securely cased in new wooden cases hooped or wired and free from all traces of honey or beeswax on the outside. The gross weight of each case of beeswax shall not exceed 70 lbs.
- (v) The transshipment of any honey or beeswax imported under the foregoing Regulations shall take place in Kingston only and shall not commence until the consignment has been inspected on board ship by an Officer of Customs who, if he finds that these Regulations have not been fully complied with, shall have power to order that the whole or any portion of such consignment be not transhipped.
- (vi) Honey or beeswax in transit on ships or vessels but not intended for transshipment in this Island and which is not packed in accordance with provisions of Conditions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) herein, shall be permitted within the limits of the Island on the following conditions only:—
 - (a) That the hold or part of the ship in which such intransit honey or beeswax is stored shall be so secured as effectively to prevent the entrance of bees thereto.

- (b) That all hatches or entrances to any hold or part of a ship in which such intransit honey or beeswax is stored shall be sealed by an Officer of Customs immediately upon the arrival of such ship in any port of this Island and that such hatches or entrances shall remain sealed as long as such ship shall remain within the limits of the Island.
- (c) That no such honey or beeswax intransit shall be unshipped or landed or transhipped under any circumstances from any vessels or ship within the limits of the Island.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 23th day of August, 1934.

IMPORTATION OF CATS.

By Notification dated 15th April, 1929, the importation of Cats into the Island of Jamaica from countries other than the United Kingdom and Ireland was prohibited and it was ordered that cats when imported from the United Kingdom and Ireland must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin stating that no rabies has occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and cats within a period of six months prior to the date of export of such animals.

IMPORTATION OF MONKEYS.

By Notification dated 6th May, 1930, the importation of Monkeys was made subject to the requirements of Law 23 of 1920. These requirements are: obtaining a permit from the Director of Agriculture; a condition of such permit being that the Monkey must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin stating that no rabies have occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and monkeys, within a period of six months immediately prior to the date of the export of such animal.

THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (BEES) (FOUL BROOD) ORDER, 1935.

1. Every person having the charge or management of any hive of bees or apiary within the Island shall within thirty days from the date of this Order report in writing to the Director of Agriculture, Kingston Post Office, the site and the number of hives which are in his possession, unless he has already so reported within a period of nine months immediately prior to the date of this Order.

2. No owner or person having the charge or management of any colony or hive of bees or Apiary within the island shall keep or maintain any colony of bees in any hive which is *not equipped* with movable frames for the combs and/or in any manner or condition which prevents or obstructs the examination of the brood and combs of such colony for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the same is infected with "Foul Brood" or other Disease of Bees.

3. When any hive of bees is found to be infected or is suspected to be infected with the Foul Brood Disease of Bees, the owner or person having charge or management of such hive of bees shall immediately notify the Director of Agriculture in writing and forthwith entirely destroy the same with fire. The stands or other fixtures on which such hives have been kept shall also be burnt with fire or tarred completely with hot tar.

4. The owner or person in charge or control of an Apiary within the Island shall on the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette forthwith examine the brood nest of each hive and destroy all hives wherein "Foul Brood Disease of Bees" is present in accordance with this Order and shall thereafter examine each hive at least once in every two months and continue to destroy infected hives in the manner hereinbefore provided.

5. A person appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of the said Law or any Order issued thereunder is empowered to destroy forthwith any colonies of bees and the hives or parts thereof which he finds on inspection to be infected with "Foul Brood Disease of Bees."

6. No bees, queen bees, hives of bees, honey or wax within the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, nor any materials that have been used in connection with such hives

of bees shall be removed from one place to another by any person whomsoever except under a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained.

7. When in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture any Apiary by reason of its infection with Foul Brood Disease of Bees is a menace to the health of any other Apiary in the same locality or the general welfare of the beekeeping industry of the Island, the Director of Agriculture is hereby authorised and empowered to destroy such Apiary in such manner and under such conditions as he may deem fit and proper.

Made by the Governor at King's House the 20th day of September, 1935.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1909, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with diseases shall

- (a) keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animals Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made there-under.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expenses of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved

give notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Pound keeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a justice of the peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animal dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to ill-treat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Pound Keeper as the case may be.

1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d. 1 0
(b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0 6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.	

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Pound Keeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery:

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Pound Keeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	s. d. 1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double, the above rates	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, or for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded:

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0
For every sheep, goat or pig	0 6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred	
For notice of impounding when given to the owner.	0 6

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatto, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

FRUITS.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—6d. to 9d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coconuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coconuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-plum ..	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Annona cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s per 100; plentiful November to end of March —7s. to 12s. per 100.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb. June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Limes ..	Citrus hystrix, var. acida	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	Mangifera indica	The regular season for this fruit is April and the price for No. 11 and other common varieties is then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to ¾d. per dozen. The favourite Bombay variety is sold at 1/6 per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market.
Melon ..	Cucurbita Melo	Winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each.
Melon ..	Cucumis Melo var.	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Cantaloupe	Cucurbita moschata	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Musk ..	Cucurbita moschata	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water ..	Citrullus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry ..	Achras sapota	Plentiful April to middle of June—½d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July—4½d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October, then fairly plentiful to April—4½d. to 6d. per dozen.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Orange—Sweet ..	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November, 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangier-ine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> ..	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw ..	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Pine-apple ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	March to May, 6d. to 1/ each.
<i>Sugar-loaf</i>		
Pindar-nut ..	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year—1½d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock ..	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop ..	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November 3d. each.
Star-apple ..	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> <i>Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup ..	<i>Passiflora mali-</i> <i>formis</i>	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.
Sweet Sop ..	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee ..	<i>Blighia sapida</i> ..	Plentiful July to October—½d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful—1½d to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September—1½d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb., when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar ..	<i>Phaseolus</i> <i>lunatus</i> ..	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot ..	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit ..	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca</i> <i>octandra</i> ..	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Carrot ..	<i>Daucus Carota</i> ..	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho— <i>White and Green</i>	<i>Sechium edule</i> ..	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoos ..	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize— <i>Green Corn</i> .	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize— <i>Sweet Corn</i> , or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber ..	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg ..	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year: 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu. or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. and 8d. per quart.
Pea—Red, Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet ..	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb. or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Turnip ..	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c. ..	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c. ..	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou ..	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam ..	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i>	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Average prices paid by dealers for Export.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annatto ..	<i>Bixa Orellana</i> ..	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	<i>Picraena excelsa</i> ..	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts. 6s. per ton extra for free on board.
Cacao ..	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine) ..	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100 lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100 lbs. this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year. All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct., none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	<i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i> ..	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> ..	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> ..	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> ..	January 25s. to 28s. per 100 lbs. for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100 lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Kola-nut ..	<i>Cola acuminata</i> ..	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange, Sweet ..	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000, January and February 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s. May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.
Pimento ..	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s.; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month. October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head) ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen; July, 5s. per doz.; August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla ..	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION between Kingston and the outports of the island, and between the different outports, is maintained by two coastal steamers, operated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the United Fruit Company, and by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the Island, bringing up Island produce to Kingston for transhipment by ocean steamers to Europe, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world, and taking down goods intended for merchants, traders and others at the outports which have been landed in Kingston by Ocean Steamers.

In addition to these coastal steamers and sailing vessels, the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, the Royal Mail Co., United Fruit Co., and Aluminum Line frequently have cargo steamers which bring through freight from Great Britain, the United States and other parts of the world and land direct at certain outports. Local freight from Kingston is sometimes taken by these vessels to the outports.

A three weekly mail service is maintained with the Cayman Islands by the "Cimboco" of the Cayman Islands Motor Boat Company.

Communication with the Turks and Caicos Islands is infrequent and irregular and is conducted chiefly by sailing vessels with an occasional steamer of the Whitehall Steamship Co. calling there for salt for Canada, which takes mails and passengers from Kingston.

All facilities for bunkering steamers with coal and fuel oil can be obtained in Kingston.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LIMITED.

Head Offices—Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., London; Liverpool; Branch Offices in England—America House, 32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton; Royal Mail House, Cross St., Manchester; 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham; Royal Mail House, Bothwell St., Glasgow and P.S.N. Co., Goree Water Street, Liverpool. *Representative in Jamaica*—C. W. Varney, R.M. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

West Indies Cargo Service—Cargo steamers leave Middlesborough and London every four weeks for Jamaica and Haiti via Bermuda and Nassau.

These steamers leave Jamaica every four weeks for Harve and London with transhipment to Continental ports.

Express Cargo Service—by R. M. L., Ltd. & Holland America Line—London, Bermuda to Kingston, and thence to Cristobal, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Astoria.

Jamaica Coastal Freight Service—By Motorship "Arun" sailing from Kingston to outports weekly.

Cruises from New York to Jamaica and other Caribbean Ports during by palatial Liners White Star Line and Holland America Line.

Monthly passenger service from England and to North Pacific ports.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter dated, 1840).

Local Agents; Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., 8 Port Royal Street.

Head Office; Goree, Water Street.

Passenger service to and from England by large luxurious liners accepting first, second and third class passengers. En route calling at Havana, Nassau, Bermuda, Vigo, Coruna, Gijon, Santander, La Rochelle Pallice, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Also Southbound to and from Panama, Peru and Chile.

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.

Steamship Service.

FORTNIGHTLY sailings Kingston to and from Avonmouth (Bristol). Twin-screw steamers, 7,000 tons gross, specially constructed for tropical service, fully equipped with wireless. First class accommodation, Suites, rooms with bath, single, double and three-berth rooms, Sun Deck, Barber's Shop, Swimming Bath, excellent Cuisine. Rates and other particulars upon application.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C. 2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Steamship Service.

Fast modern Passenger and Freight Turbo-Electric Liners of 11,000 tons displacement, constructed specially for tropical service, all outside staterooms, spacious promenade decks, partly glass enclosed, social saloons, open air swimming pools. Equipped with radio telegraph bilge keels, Punkah Louvre ventilation, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Fully equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

No. 1 Service—Weekly sailings from New York to Kingston via Havana, and from Kingston to Cristobal, C.Z. and Port Limon, Costa Rica.

No. 2 Service—Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta.

Connections at Cristobal for Havana and New Orleans, and with West Coast Service to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Regular Cargo service from New York, New Orleans and Saint John, N.B. to Kingston and Jamaica Outports.

Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Europe and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of North, Central and South America.

General cargo accepted for shipment from European ports for Jamaica via New York. Weekly cargo services maintained between Kingston and principal outports of the Island.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston. Office in New York, Pier 3, North River.

General European Agents—Caribbean Steamship Agency, 69 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS' STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

PASSENGER and Freight Service between Jamaica, England (London) and the Continent of Europe (Rotterdam).

Head Office—64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

STANDARD FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Maintain regular freight and passenger services between Kingston and Southampton, England, via Rotterdam, Holland; also between New York, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston, and La Cieba (Sp. Honduras).

The European service includes the steamers "Eros" (7,000 tons), "Erin" (6,000 tons) "Cefalu" (6,000 tons), "Contessa" (6,000 tons), "Jamaica Merchant" (8,000 tons) and other vessels. The American service includes "Atlantida" (4,500 tons) "Amapala" (4,500 tons), "Gatun" (3,500 tons), "Granada" (3,500 tons), and other vessels.

New York Office—21 West Street, New York City, U.S.A.

European Agents—Banana Sales Co. of Europe, Calandstraat 7b, Rotterdam.

Jamaica Agents—Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, Ltd., 2 Port Royal Street Kingston.

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS.

REGULAR Weekly Freight and Fortnightly Passenger Service between Canada Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras.

Agents:—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Santiago Terminal Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. D. M. Orrett—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR monthly Freight Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Kingston, via Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo City. Sailing from here to Santiago de Cuba, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and Puerto Plata. Loading homewards for Havre and Hamburg with transshipment to all principal destinations in Europe and the Continent, at regular Conference rates.

Special Winter Cruises are maintained with the palatial Cruising Steamer "Reliance," making approximately five trips during the winter months, from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Offices—Hamburg, Germany; and 57, Broadway, New York City.

Representatives for Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour St., Kingston.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

Regular monthly sailings from Jamaica to Hong Kong direct, catering for Chinese Passengers in First, Second and Third Class accommodations.

Head Offices—Alfred Holt and Co, India Buildings, Liverpool.

New York Agents—Booth American Shipping Corporation, 17 Battery Place.

Agents for China and Japan—Butterfield and Swire, Hong Kong.

Agents in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

The Tourist Class Steamers of this Line call at Jamaica approximately every two months en route between New Zealand and Southampton, England, offering excellent accommodation and service at very attractive single and return rates.

Head Offices—New Zealand Chambers, 34 Leadenhall St., London, E.C. 3.

New Zealand Offices—Levin and Co, Limited, Wellington.

Agents in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

Secretary and Accountant—H. B. Edwards, Grace Building, 64 Harbour Street Kingston.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

Maintains an office at 2 Port Royal Street, Kingston, L. W. Hitchins, Manager.

COLOMBIAN LINE.

COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

FAST modern Mail, Passenger and Freight steamers, 10,000 tons displacement. Large and airy public rooms, spacious promenade decks, partly glass enclosed. Sun Deck and Swimming Pool. Luxuriously furnished staterooms, many with private bath or shower. Suites with private verandah. Thermo-Tank ventilation. Air-conditioned and Air-cooled dining saloon. All the latest scientific devices to ensure comfort in any latitude and season, and the safety of ocean travel. Weekly sailings to and from New York via Port-au-Prince (Haiti) and to and from Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, (Colombia) and Cristobal, C.Z.

General Offices—Colombian Steamship Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York.

Representative in Jamaica—United Fruit Company, 40 Harbour Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the Line visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

Agents in Kingston.—George & Branday.

H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE

THIS Company maintains a regular fortnightly passenger, freight and mail service between Hamburg and Antwerp and Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Curacao, returning by the same route and calling at Havre and Hamburg.

Head Office—Hamburg, Germany.

London Agents—H. Maclaine and Co., Ltd., 83-84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Hamburg Agents—Knohr and Burchard Nfl. Neptunhaus, Hamburg, Germany.

Agent for Jamaica—George & Branday, 54 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

ALUMINUM LINE.

This Company conducts a passenger and cargo service from New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa, Fla., U.S.A. to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands, and from Demerara Dutch Guiana, and Trinidad to Kingston and New Orleans.

The services to and from Kingston are fortnightly, and the ships sail from Trinidad direct to Kingston and from Kingston direct to New Orleans.

Head Office—New Orleans, La.

Representatives in Jamaica—Grace, Kennedy & Co. Ltd., Grace Building, 64 Harbour St. Kingston

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

The Company maintains a regular monthly service of 11,000 ton fast passenger, refrigerator and freight motor vessels between Copenhagen, Southampton, St. Thomas, V.I., Kingston, Cristobal through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Vancouver, B.C.; returning via Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cristobal, Kingston, St. Thomas, V.I., London, Rotterdam, to Copenhagen.

Kingston to Southampton 15 days. Kingston to Vancouver 16 days.

Agents in Kingston. Fred. L. Myers & Son, "The Sugar Wharf"; United Kingdom Agents—Escombe McGrath 13 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C. 3.

LLOYD'S AGENTS FOR JAMAICA

For the Island—R. S. Gamble and Son, Kingston. *Sub-Agents*—Port Antonio, C. H. Phillips; St. Ann's Bay, A. B. D. Reirrie; Port Maria, H. W. Osmond; Black River, W. G. Hendriks; Alligator Pond, E. E. Sampson; Sav-la-Mar, B. A. Kirkham; Falmouth and Rio Bueno, P. E. F. Robertson, (Falmouth); Montego Bay, S. P. Davidson; Lucea and Green Island, L. Sanftleben & Sons.

CAYMAN ISLANDS MOTOR BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THERE are Regular Fortnightly Mail, Passenger and Freight Service by M.S. "Cimboco" between Kingston, Jamaica and Grand Cayman calling at Cayman Brac both ways.

Agents—B. L. Williams, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Telephone 2948.

W. L. Foster, Eastern District, Cayman Brac.

Florida Forwarding Agency, 610½ Florida Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

General Office—Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

GULF PACIFIC MAIL LINE, LTD.

THIS Company operates a regular fortnightly mail, passenger and cargo service from Vancouver (British Columbia), San Francisco, (California), Seattle, (Washington), etc. etc., through the Panama Canal to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to Tampico, (Mex.), Mobile, New Orleans, etc., etc., and return.

Vessels call at Kingston maintaining a regular monthly service affording shippers and consignees in Jamaica the only available opportunity of shipping and receiving cargo on through bottom (without transhipment) to and from all the gulf and north pacific ports touched at along the route.

Head Office—Swayne & Hoyt Ltd., Managing Agents, 215 Market St., San Francisco California.

Agents in Vancouver—Dingwall Cotts & Co., Pacific Coast Fire Building, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Agents in New Orleans—Swayne & Hoyt Ltd., 424 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.
General Agent for Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Salvage Association, London.
 Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.
 E. Haughton Sanguinetti—Board of Underwriters of New York. Insurance Company of North America, Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, International Union of Marine Insurance, Berlin.
 George & Branday—Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Maritime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Società D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthage, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle.

AIR NAVIGATION.

DIRECTIONS for Air Navigation over and in Jamaica, are published in "The Jamaica Gazette" for May 7, 1931, with Amendments in the "Gazette" of May 23, 1931.
 Registrar for Air—Captain H. deB. Tupper, A.M., R.N.

CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS, LTD.

During 1930, it occurred to a group of sportsmen and businessmen here that it was high time Jamaica became "air minded" and learnt to appreciate the air both for pleasure purposes and for commerce. They saw that the geographic position of Jamaica was such that the rapid development of aerial navigation would lead to this Island becoming a very important centre of aviation.

In consequence, Caribbean Airways, Ltd., a Jamaica Company, was registered in this Island in June, 1930, with the small Capital of £5,000.

Two important contracts were negotiated with the Government of Jamaica.

1. This gave Caribbean Airways, Ltd. the sole right to carry, (or cause to be carried) all Air Mail that leave the Island of Jamaica. This contract was made for a period of five years.

2. To build and maintain on the Government's land at Kingston an Air Base which should be declared the only official customs air-port for Kingston and district.

In August, 1930, the authorised capital of the Company was increased to £35,000.

The first Air Mail to leave the island of Jamaica was carried by Caribbean Airways aeroplane on Wednesday, December 10th, 1930.

Sometime after the formation of this Company, Pan American Airways Inc., commenced running through Jamaica, using Kingston as the overnight stop on their Miami-Barranquilla run.

The official Air Base completed as to its first stage of development was opened by His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., on February 6th, 1932.

Directors—Capt. A. dePass, *Chairman and Managing Director*; William Gamble, J.P., A. M. Pawsey, Leslie R. Mordecai, Capt. M. deCordova, W. J. Masterton.

MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 36 of 1903, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board has all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

It has power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as it may think fit.

It has power to order the survey of any ship if it has reason to believe that she is in any way defective and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

DD

It can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also has the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD—Capt. the Hon. M. H. Hawkes Collector General, *President*; Capt. S. D. List, N. B. Livingston, V. C. Alexander, J.P., S. W. Sharp, Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N., Harbour Master. *Secretary*, A.G. Turner (*Acting*).

Marine Board Surveyors of Ships and Engineer Surveyors—Edgar Watson, P. M. McKay.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE. *First Class Ports.* Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna la-Mar, Falmouth.

Registered Gross Tonnage.		Fee payable.
Up to 200 tons	...	£1 10 0
Above " " and not exceeding	300 tons	1 16 0
" 300 " " "	400 " "	2 2 0
" 400 " " "	500 " "	2 6 0
" 500 " " "	600 " "	2 10 0
" 600 " " "	800 " "	2 14 0
" 800 " " "	1,000 " "	2 18 0
" 1,000 " " "	1,200 " "	3 1 0
" 1,200 " " "	1,400 " "	3 4 0
" 1,400 " " "	1,600 " "	3 7 0
" 1,600 " " "	1,800 " "	3 10 0
" 1,800 " " "	2,000 " "	3 12 0
" 2,000 " " "	3,000 " "	4 5 0
" 3,000 " " "	4,000 " "	5 0 0
" 4,000 " " "	5,000 " "	5 15 0
" 5,000 " " "	6,000 " "	6 10 0
" 6,000 " " "	7,000 " "	7 5 0
" 7,000 " " "	8,000 " "	8 0 0
" 8,000 " " "	9,000 " "	8 15 0
" 9,000 " " "	10,000 " "	9 10 0

Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two-thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

7. F. V. Tilley. Kingston, Salt River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Alligator Pond Black River, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay, Manchioneal, Lucea, Green Island.
8. I. M. E. McCalla. Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea.
11. Gilbert Stanton McLoughlin. Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Kingston, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
14. Frank Heaver Chevannes, Kingston.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Salt River.

17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Salt River.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
22. Leonard Allsford Marshall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Manchioneal, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth, Salt River.
23. Charles Nathaniel McGregor, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.
25. Basil Henry Pickering, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Salt River, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth, Annotto Bay.
26. Frank Albert Davis, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston.
27. V. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
29. Harold Mortimer Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Rio Bueno.
30. S. H. A. King, Kingston.
31. R. I. Francis, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Black River, Morant Bay, Montego Bay.
32. John Morton, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
34. R. T. A. Logan, Port Antonio.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
36. L. T. Forsyth, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Kingston.
38. H. W. Myers, Montego Bay, Kingston.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Morant Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Rio Bueno.
42. Vincent A. Kensington, Kingston.
45. Herbert V. Hayden, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Black River, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Morant Bay.
47. A. W. Jones, Kingston, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth.
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Salt River.
50. G. C. Alveranga, Kingston.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel thorough-out to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The A.G.A. Continuous Buoys and Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st July, 1929.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing white light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	Angles 75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackhum Cay Light—A flashing red light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water painted red. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackhum Cay. Its position is as follows:—

Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	Angles 70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 0'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing white light, upon 4 piles will show 30 feet above water. It is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—An occulting red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	Angles 36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters Light on Two Sisters Stake—a flashing white light 18 feet above water. Position:—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	Angles 61° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 13'

St. Alban's Light—A flashing red light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mammee Light—A flashing white light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—An occulting white light in 20 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A flashing red light in 24 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	Angles 80° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end	Angles.
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	62° 23' 0"

<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N. Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	
Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"

<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	21° 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

No Vessel is allowed to anchor in the harbour in such a position that any part of her shall be within a distance of 40 yards from any pier or wharf at any time.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
Kingston	Captain H. deB. Tupper, R.N.	800 0 0
Morant Bay	J. S. Lopez	20 0 0
Port Morant	J. F. S. Hill	15 0 0
Manchional	O. W. Grossett	6 0 0
Port Antonio	J. M. Smith	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	N. V. Millengen	20 0 0
Port Maria	R. H. Nicholas	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	C. M. Arscott	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay		20 0 0
Dry Harbour	G. L. Miles	6 0 0
Rio Bueno		6 0 0
Falmouth	V. H. Fonseca	15 0 0
Montego Bay	A. P. Williams	12 0 0
Lucea	F. C. Lofthouse	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	C. S. L. Hogarth	15 0 0
Black River	St. G. V. Thompson	12 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25. having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.

Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.

Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.

Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.

Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.

Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.

St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.

Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay

Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.

Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.

Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point

Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.

Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	G. A. Gauntlett
Morant Bay	..	J. S. Lopez
Port Morant	..	J. F. S. Hill
Port Antonio	..	J. A. Mcneil Smith
Annotto Bay	..	N. V. Millingen
Port Maria	..	G. L. Facey
St. Ann's Bay	..	C. M. Arscott
Dry Harbour	..	G. L. Miles
Falmouth	..	V. H. Fonseca
Montego Bay	..	A. P. Williams
Lucea	..	F. C. Lofthouse
Savanna-la-Mar	..	C. St. L. Hogarth
Black River	..	St. G. V. Thompson
Milk River	..	W. L. Crawford

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
--	--------

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents

For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor the sum of	0 10 0
---	--------

For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

LIGHT HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

Morant Point—This light house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

On February 1st, 1933, the intensity of the light was increased by the installation of an incandescent petroleum vapour lamp in place of the old wick lamp.

The position of the light house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 55'$ north, and longitude $76^{\circ} 12'$ west.

Plumb Point.—This light house, built in the year 1853 stands on the Palisadoes, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. The tower, 70 feet in height, is built of stone and cast iron and carries a third order dioptric light. The illuminating apparatus is of the dissolved acetylene system and the character of the light is single flashing giving a flash of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds darkness. It is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 56'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47' 30''$ west.

Folly Point Port Antonio.—This light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 11'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 27'$ west.

Negril Point.—A light house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July, 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west.

Galina Point, (near Port Maria).—This light is placed on a concrete tower 44 feet above high water in approximately lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$ north and long. $76^{\circ} 55'$ west, and is an Automatic acetylene light giving a white flash of $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration visible at a distance of 12 miles, followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness.

Portland Point.—This Light-house is situated in latitude $17^{\circ} 44' 9''$ North Longitude, $77^{\circ} 9' 58''$ West on the summit of the Portland Ridge near the southernmost point of the Island.

Character of light—White, revolving, giving two flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds, visible all round horizon (with the exception of an obscured patch in shore near Rocky Point). Height above sea 665 feet.

The tower is an open framed steel structure 132 feet high.

The light is automatic and unattended. Illuminant, compressed Acetylene.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Mcraut Point.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintendent	C. Durrant	250 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Keeper	C. Phillips	97 10 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. S. Brownhill	250 0 0	29th April, '95

LIGHT DUES AND HARBOUR FEES.

Light Dues: Law 31 of 1926—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter any port of the Island. Such Dues in respect of Droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within a period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Fixed by the Governor in Privy Council on 25th April, 1927.

Harbour Fees: Law 31 of 1926.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within	Beyond
		Tropics.	Tropics.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	70 tons and under 160	0 7 6	0 15 0
	160 " " 350	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 " " 850	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 " upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0

Droghers

Kingston—Once in every period of 3 months 8/-
All other Ports— " " " " " " 1/-

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance, and vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness, would not render a vessel liable for payment of dues.

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.*

Gas manufacture 57,778,	300 cubic feet.
	T. C. qr.
Coal Manufacture	4444 2 0
Coke sold	1616 6 2
Tar sold	25,197 gallons.
Gas used Public lighting	24,544, 700 cubic feet
No. of public lamps	1180
Price of Gas Scale:	
under 10,000 cubic ft.	7/- per 1000
10,000 " 25,000 "	6/9 "
25,000 " 50,000 "	6/6 "
50,000 and over	6/- "
Less Discount of 6d. per 1000 cubic feet if account paid before the 25th of the month.	
Estimated total Revenue	£19,020
Estimated total Expenditure	17,136
There were 91 additional consumers during year.	

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.*

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from four sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water, the Ferry River and the Hermitage Dam.

The Corporation constructed an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for water. The Dam which was opened on the 4th of May, 1927, is 142 feet high from lowest point of foundation to crest level, with a length of 700 feet approximately. The crest of the Dam is surmounted with a reinforced concrete gangway or footbridge giving access to the Valve Tower, the gangway having 31 spans each of 15 feet thus providing a spillway with a total length of 465 feet for the passage of flood water. The area of the impounded water extends to about 35 acres the area draining to the reservoir being about 6 square miles. The Dam is situated about 12½ miles from Kingston at an elevation of 1,633 feet above sea level the highest point in the drainage area being 4,700 feet above sea level. In connection with these works a Hydro-electric Scheme is proposed to generate sufficient power to light the streets of Kingston and suburbs with electricity and to drive the pumping machinery at the Sewerage Pumping Station.

The city and suburbs are supplied with filtered water from Constant Spring and Hope and to render the filtration even more efficient the Corporation have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type, having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, and have installed chlorinating Plants at Constant Spring and Cavaliers.

*For the history, see the Handbook for 1926.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 12,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 200 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist :—

		Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
		Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	.. ..	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	.. ..	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	.. ..	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	.. ..	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	.. ..	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	.. ..	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	.. ..	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	.. ..	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	.. ..	13.61	9.57

The Water Rate called the Kingston Water Rate fixed and declared by resolution of the Kingston General Commissioners passed on the 20th day of February, 1908, was increased as from the 1st day of April, 1927, by substituting as from that date for the Schedule or Scale set out in the said Resolution the Schedule or Scale following:—

Under £ 60	.. ..	1/9d. per month.
£ 60 and under £ 100	.. ..	2/4d. "
100 " 200	.. ..	3/6d. "
200 " 300	.. ..	4/8d. "
300 " 400	.. ..	5/3d. "
400 " 500	.. ..	6/6d. "
500 " 600	.. ..	7/6d. "
600 " 700	.. ..	9/4d. "
700 " 800	.. ..	11/8d. "
800 " 900	.. ..	12/ " "
900 " 1,000	.. ..	14/ " "
1,000 " 1,500	.. ..	16/4d. "
1,500 " 2,000	.. ..	18/8d. "
2,000 " 2,500	.. ..	20/- " "
2,500 " 3,000	.. ..	22/- " "
3,000 " 3,500	.. ..	24/- " "
3,500 " 4,000	.. ..	26/- " "
4,000 " 4,500	.. ..	28/- " "
4,500 " 5,000	.. ..	30/- " "

The Schedule or Scale came into force on the 1st day of April, 1927, and due and payable monthly at the Office of the Water and Sewerage Board.

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the

northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following the boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westwards to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd subsection of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The following Schedule or Scale of Water Rate shall apply to the Contract which the Corporation may enter into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875 with any person or persons for the supply of water for domestic purposes to or for any premises not situated within the prescribed limits.

When the property shall be under the gross value of				£60	3/ per month			
When the property shall be of the gross value of				£60 and under £100	4/ per month			
"	"	"	"	100	"	200	5/	"
"	"	"	"	200	"	300	7/	"
"	"	"	"	300	"	400	8/	"
"	"	"	"	400	"	500	9/	"
"	"	"	"	500	"	600	10/	"
"	"	"	"	600	"	700	11/	"
"	"	"	"	700	"	800	12/	"
"	"	"	"	800	"	900	14/	"
"	"	"	"	900	"	1,000	16/	"
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	1,500	18/	"
"	"	"	"	1,500	"	2,000	20/	"
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	2,500	22/	"
"	"	"	"	2,500	"	3,000	24/	"
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	3,500	26/	"
"	"	"	"	3,500	"	4,000	28/	"
"	"	"	"	4,000	"	4,500	30/	"
"	"	"	"	4,500	"	5,000	32/	"

The term "gross value" in the foregoing Schedule shall mean the gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

Rate per Month.	Quantity of Water.
1/9d. per month	3,500 gallons per month.
2/	4,000 " "
2/4d.	4,500 " "
3/	6,000 " "
3/3d.	6,500 " "
3/6	7,000 " "
4/	8,000 " "
4/6	9,000 " "
4/8	9,500 " "
5/	10,000 " "

Rate per Month.		Quantity of Water.	
5/3 per month	.. ..	10,500 gallons per month.	
6/	"	12,000	" "
6/6	"	13,000	" "
7/	"	14,000	" "
7/6	"	15,000	" "
8/	"	16,000	" "
9/	"	18,000	" "
9/4	"	18,500	" "
10/	"	20,000	" "
11/	"	22,000	" "
11/3	"	23,500	" "
12/	"	24,000	" "
13/	"	26,000	" "
14/	"	28,000	" "
16/	"	32,000	" "
16/4	"	32,500	" "
18/	"	36,000	" "
18/8	"	37,500	" "
20/	"	40,000	" "
22/	"	44,000	" "
24/	"	48,000	" "
26/	"	52,000	" "
28/	"	56,000	" "
30/	"	60,000	" "

Water for shipping is charged by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation at the following rates:—

For Vessels under:	50	Tons	8/
" of	50	" and under	100 Tons 14/
" "	100	" "	150 " 28/
" "	150	" "	200 " 35/
" "	200	" "	250 " 42/
" "	250	" "	300 " 50/
" "	300	" "	400 " 60/
" "	400	" "	500 " 65/
" "	500	" "	600 " 80/
" "	600	" "	800 " 100/
" "	800	" "	1,000 " 115/
" "	1,000	" "	1,500 " 140/
" "	1,500	" "	2,000 " 160/
" "	2,000	" "	3,000 " 190/
" "	3,000	" "	4,000 " 200/
" "	4,000	" "	5,000 " 210/
" "	5,000	" "	7,500 " 240/
" "	7,500	" "	10,000 " 280/
" "	10,000	" "	upwards 300/

These rates to be subject to an increase of ten per cent. to cover cost to wharf owners or supplying from their wharf when the vessels requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water will be allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallon on obtaining permission from the wharf owner to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

The scale of charges under this Resolution shall take effect on 1st December, 1926.

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yds. in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yds. or fraction of 200 square yds. above 600 square yds. or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

Summary—Revenue and Expenditure, 1934-35.

		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gas Works	..	18,160	4	0	15,822	9	10
Markets	..	7,324	4	4	5,579	9	4
Slaughter House	..	5,076	5	11	3,092	17	4
		30,560	14	3	24,494	16	6

VICTORIA MARKET, KINGSTON.*

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

ALL markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority with the names of the persons in charge:—

Kingston—Victoria Market, (A. A. McCallum); Jubilee Market, (L. G. Kirkcaldy) Queen's Market (A. Nicholas).

* For a historical account see the Handbook for 1926.

- St. Andrew*—Cross Roads Market, (C. Bowers); Papine, (leased to C. Wilks).
Portland—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio, (G. A. Henry); Albert Market, Buff Bay, (V. E. Neysmith); Manchioneal, (E. A. Dyer); Hope Bay, (J. N. Vassall).
St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, (A. C. Black); Claremont, (R. A. Williams); Moneague, (T. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (H. E. Palmer); Ocho Rios, (C. F. Cox); Cave Valley, (J. S. Black); Charlton, (J. Johnson).
Trelawny—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle) Lessee and Clerk.
St. James—Montego Bay, (G. A. Brown); Adelphi, (David Hewan, lessee); Cambridge, (Mary Whitfield).
Hanover—Lucea, (Z. H. McFarlane, lessee); Green Island, (A. I. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (P. R. Scott, lessee).
Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar, (E. E. Wainwright, lessee); Little London, (N. A. Anderson, lessee); Grange Hill, (Clifford Cameron, lessee); Frome, (H. Wesley Jones, lessee); Barham, (not leased); Petersfield, (H. O. McDonald, lessee); Bethel Town, (J. H. Atkins, lessee).
St. Elizabeth—Black River, (J. T. Mullings); Newmarket, (A. Watson); Balaclava (Mrs. R. Hendriks); Santa Cruz, (Mrs. R. Smith); Lacovia, (John Orr); Malvern (D. S. Dennis); Shaws, (Wm. Orr).
Manchester—Mandeville, (not leased but operated by Officers of the Board); Porus (Rhoda Thompson, lessee); Newport, (Edward Smile, lessee); Christiana, Mile Gully (R. A. Bird, lessee).
Clarendon—May Pen, (U. Wallen); Alley, (S. F. Manning); Frankfield, (C. J. Woolley); Chapelton, (C. Killingbeck); Spaldings, (R. S. Miller); Rock River, (F. J. Miller); Hayes, (A. White); Rest, (T. Barrett); Four Paths, (F. Webley).
St. Catherine—Spanish Town, (R. V. Thomas); Linstead, (C. C. Henry); Old Harbour, (Peter Montrieffe); Old Harbour Bay, (William Holt, lessee); Bog Walk, (Andrew Brown, lessee); Caymanas, (Alfred Dawson); Guy's Hill, (Frank P. Newman); Glengoffe, (L. E. Hernandez); Gregory Park, (Alfred Murray); Ewarton, (J. S. Messam).

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

These buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, amounted to £5,076 5s. 11d., the expenditure to £3,092 17s. 4d. without the charge of £500 for Interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 10,475; Sheep, 957; Pigs, 5,934; Turtle, 230; Goats, 4,561. Total—22,157.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head, 1,000 lbs. weight and under	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000 lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. or fractional part of a hundred extra	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep “	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats “	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs.	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE, *continued.*

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pigs 50 lbs. under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " & " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " & " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
" 200 " & " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
" 300 & over ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs. ..	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs and under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
" 200 " " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 300 lbs. and over ..	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each ..	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff.

James Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent ..	£425 0 0
C. Burnett, Chief Officer	270 0 0
Sergeant	143 0 0
Corporals, Chauffeurs, Firemen	4,775 0 0
Medical and dental attendance, Firemen..	50 0 0
	4,963 0 0
Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	3,994 0 0
Total Cost annually	£8,957 0 0

KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907. The Board has accomplished its work and has ceased to exist.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £18,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£ 2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	£14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the Banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

The following is a summary at 31st December, 1935, of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans	£142,252 8 0
Repayments	131,137 11 0
Balance	<u>£11,114 17 0</u>

On 19th November, 1935, the Legislative Council allocated the sum of £25,000 for the purpose of making loans, through Loan Banks, for the resuscitation of banana plantations damaged by storm.

The Land Settlement Scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank was enabled to purchase a property for re-sale to small settlers was taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £59,641 3s. 11d. to ten Banks were made under this head. The Surveyor General has taken over two properties, as the local managements were unable to carry the schemes to a successful conclusion, excepting one property sold at an ultimate loss to the Government, the scheme so far has been successful. Of £43,431 3 11 advanced to finance the remaining schemes, there was remaining due only £5,690 12s. 8d. at 31.12.35.

In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, conferring on the Board further powers which it was considered desirable they should possess.

BOARD—Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., *Chairman*; P. W. Sangster, Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., Thomas Kemp, Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, H. V. Alexander, Hon. C. A. Reid, Hon. H. E. Allan, Sir Chas. W. Doorly, C.B.E., Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary ..	C. J. Hay ..	£550	5th May, '08
Inspecting Officer ..	E. L. Jack ..	£450	1st August, '15
Assistant ..	Miss M. Fitz-Ritson ..	£145	17th Dec., '32

AGRICULTURAL LOAN BANKS.

Of the Industrial and Provident Societies, registered under Law 33 of 1902, the People's Co-operative Loan Banks, form the largest class. The objects of the Banks, as set out in their Rules, are "to carry on the business of banker and bill discounter and of dealer in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages and other securities, and to make advances for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects."

Law 11 of 1933 was passed, to enable the Registrar to cancel the registry of a Loan Bank the working of which is proved to be unsatisfactory, and the registry of three Banks has been cancelled under this Law.

The following particulars have been obtained from the Banks:—

Loan Banks at

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Alexandria ..	Alexandria ..	31.12.12	J. H. Wynter	Manager
Balaclava ..	Balaclava ..	8.5.12	A. F. Berry	F. H. Farquharson
Broughton ..	New Broughton ..	20.5.13	J. B. Thursfield	J. B. Thursfield
Central Manchester	Mandeville ..	18.10.27	W. G. McCausland	—
Central Portland	St. Margaret's Bay	23.1.13	A. S. Laidly	J. D. Brown
Chapelton ..	Chapelton ..	23.10.12	R. A. Thomas	S. S. Bailey
Christiana ..	Christiana ..	19.5.05	R. McAdam	J. M. Coke
East Portland ..	Manchioneal ..	12.5.22	T. A. Howell	C. A. Henry
Eastern St. Thomas	Port Morant ..	6.6.18	Rev. W. Z. Getfield	—
Frankfield ..	Frankfield ..	2.11.12	U. Theo. McKay	Eli A. Lewin
Glengoffe ..	Glengoffe ..	25.1.13	Alex. Carey	W. N. Gabby
Guys Hill	Windsor Castle ..	20.1.13	H. A. Fowler	Mrs. K. Gellatty
Carron Hall				
Hanover ..	Lucea ..	20.12.12	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	—
Keith ..	Keith ..	28.9.18	J. O. Minott	S. B. Haughton
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	23.12.20	—	—
Lime Hall and assoc. Districts	Gully Rd., St. Ann's Bay	29.5.25	F. W. Hunter	T. E. Clarke (Man.)
Long Bay ..	Black Rock ..	12.3.13	J. McKenzie	C. A. Smith
Lower Trelawny ..	Palmouth ..	16.5.21	J. C. Cadien	—
Maids' one ..	Nazareth ..	4.11.21	J. N. Davey	L. Watson
Maldon ..	Maldon ..	20.9.27	J. W. Chisholm	J. W. Chisholm
Manchester ..	Newport ..	4.3.24	—	—
May Pen ..	May Pen ..	20.6.13	E. J. Whiteman	—
Mocho ..	Mocho ..	13.3.13	—	—
North Manchester	Devon ..	24.2.30	—	H. E. Gayle
Northern St. Catherine	Cedar Valley ..	12.12.19	A. M. Walker	Nath. Baxter
Pedro Plains ..	Black River ..	12.2.24	—	—
Port Antonio ..	Port Antonio ..	12.10.16	W. Harper Watson	W. H. Stewart
Port Maria ..	Port Maria ..	21.1.13	Rev. W. D. Henderson	E. B. Stubbs
St. Elizabeth (Co. op. asso.)	Black River ..	2.8.27	E. E. Linton	P. W. Sangster
St. George ..	Buff Bay ..	23.1.13	B. F. McCalla	C. S. Martin
Southern St. Mary	Scotts Hall ..	24.1.13	M. E. Henriques	—
St. Thomas-ye-Vale	Bog Walk ..	20.5.12	Hon. J. H. McPhail	Hon. J. H. McPhail

31st December, 1935.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Share-holders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital.	Paid up Share Capital.
—		No Return		
J. H. McNab		do.		
I. W. Small	112	113	565	443 7 1
R. A. Gordon	381	409	2,045	1,115 0 0
F. W. Bragg		No Return		
T. S. Robinson	424	483	2,415	1,780 0 8
J. M. Coke	105	154	770	627 12 0
T. Adrian Gray	113	148	740	537 15 1
N. W. A. Edman	82	115	575	484 5 4
L. G. Johnson	261	302	1,510	751 12 7
Mrs. C. I. Bourne	211	242	1,210	1,017 13 0
Rev. Jas. Macnee		No Return		
I. B. Miller	295	300	1,500	862 7 8
S. B. Haughton	36	37	185	103 11 11
Rev. C. S. Shirley	35	36	180	90 0 0
—	336	466	2,330	815 14 9
Rev. S. M. Binger		No Return		
H. A. Smith	83	167	835	803 6 0
Rev. S. J. Swaby	75	202	390	219 3 6
A. J. Linton		No Return		
Rev. C. N. Andrews	54	54	220	208 5 9
C. L. A. Rennalls	62	64	320	272 0 6
H. C. Dunkley		No Return		
H. E. Gayle	35	39	195	123 5 9
Rev. J. G. Peterkin	562	588	2,940	2,035 11 9
W. A. Campbell		In liquidation		
E. J. Ashmeade	342	345	1,825	1,454 17 8
E. G. H. Bogle	267	316	1,580	1,485 7 7
P. W. Sangster	229	696	696	696 0 0
Rev. W. J. Thompson		No Return		
Rev. E. W. Hart	—	—	—	—
Wm. Henry Wood	1,569	2,034	10,17	6,661 3 9

Loan Banks at

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Spalding ..	Spalding ..	18.12.12	R. L. Chisholm	W. Hyde Macaulay
Stewart Town ..	Stewart Town ..	1.2.13	Rev. W. S. Lee	Rev. J. S. Rowe
Stony Hill ..	Stony Hill ..	26.9.16	T. J. Francis	T. J. Francis
Trinityville ..	Trinityville ..	27.10.16	T. N. Kean	T. N. Kean
Upper Trelawny	Albert Town ..	23.3.21	H. B. Stubbs ..	H. B. Stubbs
Upper Westmoreland	Kew Park ..	20.12.12	T. R. Williams	T. R. Williams
Western St. Mary	Gayle ..	28.1.13	C. S. Boyd, Manager	—

WATER SUPPLY.*

RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

The total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.		Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal ..	5	73	Cumberland Pen Branch	3	46½
Subsidiary Channels	0	36	Subsidiary Channels	2	38
Old Harbour Branch	9	36	Caymanas Branch	4	06
Subsidiary Channels	5	47	Subsidiary Channels	2	15½
Port Henderson Branch	3	62	Lawrence Field Channel	2	66
Subsidiary Channels	1	52			
			Total ..	41	78

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres of which 30,000 acres are capable of being irrigated.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 16,618 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied 15,992 cubic yards per hour.

Below are details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 31.12.34.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	6,719	8,975
Sugar (Cane) ..	5,603	5,603
Guinea Grass ..	3,602	900
Mixed cultivation ..	179	100
Oranges and coconuts ..	515	260
Machinery and domestic ..	..	154
Totals	16,618	15,992

*For the history of Water Supply see the Handbook for 1926.

31st December, 1935.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Share-holders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital.	Paid up Share Capital.
N. A. L. Campbell ..	No	Return		
Mrs. H. M. Fagan ..	47	320	1,600	1,559 3 4
E. B. Rogers ..	198	226	1,130	854 10 2
W. W. Lewis ..	106	112	560	416 3 10
S. A. Parnell ..	164	174	870	567 14 0
U. L. Brown ..	290	307	1,535	719 6 11
— ..	899	1,395	6,975	5,064 16 9

The gross revenue in 1934 was £16,230 17s. 4d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works from the sale of fruit, &c. grown on the canal banks. A number of coconuts and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

Engineer.—A. M. Hall, £600, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st November, 1932.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.†

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed under Law 39 of 1897.

The Vere Irrigation Commission consist of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—Main Canal, St Jago to Raymond's Reservoir 16m. 14c.; Branches 7m. 55c. Total 23m. 69c.

The water for the Cockpit scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring-fed river which issues from the Braziletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere, have a total length of about 7½ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal. The low level channel, about 2½ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant is erected.

COMMISSIONERS—J. G. Kieffer, *Chairman*; Clarence Lopez, S. A. G. Taylor, P. M. Cooper, J. H. Cargill. *Secretary*: L. C. A. Feurtado, United Fruit Co., Kingston. *Superintendent, Cockpit Scheme*, H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

†For further particulars see the Handbook for 1926.

SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.*

THE Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 33 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto penny half penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof by which the value of any property as defined by Law 2 of 1904 shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed twelve shillings per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—A. M. Hall, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.*

THE following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—monthly in advance.

1. On all properties of the gross value of £40 and below a monthly rate of 2/.
2. 3d. for every additional £10 in gross value or fraction thereof per month.
3. The maximum rate to be collected from any one property for each single connection to be 20/ per month.
4. Properties served by Stand Pipe Supply half the above rates.

Linstead Water Works.*

THE works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and for 6 inch pipes, 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 400, each having a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock.

An extension of the service was taken to the Wakefield district about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Linstead—

Viz.: Service pipes completed 12th November, 1926.

Stand pipes completed 1st April, 1927.

Rates were fixed and came into effect 1st April, 1928. There are about 180 rate payers in this district.

The revenue derived from both Districts is about £750.

An extension of the service was taken to the Time and Patience District about 3 miles from Linstead during the latter part of year 1932.

EWARTON.

A TANK of 200,000 gallons capacity has been built in this village, the supply being obtained from the Jatto Spring. The service is primarily a stand-pipe one.

The rates came into effect from the 1st November, 1931.

The Revenue to be derived is approximately £90 per annum.

* For history see Handbook for 1926.

THE DORNOCH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

THIS proposal which for decades was under consideration was ultimately accepted by the Central Government and operations begun in January, 1925.

Before the work was entirely completed a sharp spell of drought was experienced and water had to be prematurely turned on in July, 1927, with untold beneficial results to man and beast.

The water is raised to an elevation of 900 feet, on a horizontal distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Dornoch River (Rio Bueno) by a pair of Armfield's turbine driven pumps and discharges into a reservoir situated at Baron Hill, from thence gravitated to the districts of Duncans, Refuge, Clarks Town, Duanvale, Cross Roads, Calabar, Prospect, Jackson Town and White Hall.

With recent extensions about 30 miles of main pipes have been laid. Standpipes are erected in every village and at certain points along the roads. Dozens of ratepayers who pay £6 annually and over in rates to the Supply have been given service pipes to their homesteads.

Prior to the inauguration of this Water Supply the epidemic of "Vomiting Sickness" appeared regularly each year resulting in the death of children and adults and an expenditure by the Parochial Board of in some years as much as £300 in the payment of medical bills. Since 1927 this epidemic has not reappeared. Hitherto in periods of drought properties in this dry belt suffered loss in thousands of pounds for want of an adequate and permanent water supply.

The cost of this Water Supply is £36,212—£18,056 granted by the Government from the Parochial Water Supplies Fund and £18,156 loaned to the Parochial Board of Trelawny to be repaid within 30 years.

MILK RIVER BATH, MILK RIVER P.O.

THE mineral water of the Milk River Baths is one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. The Baths are situated at the foot of the Round Hill in Vere, Clarendon, which is of limestone formation, and are about 50 yards from the edge of the Milk River and about two miles from the sea. The water, which is extremely saline issues from crevices in the rock direct into the baths through which it flows at a rate of 240 gallons per minute, or 345,600 gallons per day. The temperature of the water maintains a uniform 91/92 degs. Fah. throughout the year. Besides being rich in mineral salts it possesses a high radio-activity which renders it of the utmost therapeutic value, which is not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, kidney and liver troubles are the complaints for which this water is specially recommended.

The Chemical analysis, made in 1923 by Mr. Barnett, is as follows:—

Radicals,				Parts per 100,000.
Calcium Ca.	..	..	..	60.03
Magnesium Mg.	..	..	..	69.49
Sodium Na.	..	..	..	784.77
Sulphate S.O ₄.	..	..	..	189.30
Bicarbonate Hc O ₃	..	..	..	10.06
Silica Sc O ₂	..	..	..	1.20
Chloride Ce.	..	..	..	1375.00
Total	..	..	..	2439.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium, Iodine and Bromine. Radio-activity equal to 160.2×10^{-10} curies per litre, or 43.25 Mache units. The following is the comparison of the relative Radio Activity of the Milk River Bath with other well known Spas of world wide reputation as given by Mr. Barnett, (Deputy Island Chemist).

- 9 Times as active as Bath, England.
- 50 Times as active as Vichy, France
- 3 Times as active as Karlsbad, Austria.
- 54 Times as active as Baden, Switzerland.

Hypothetical combinations.

Parts per 100,000.

Silica Si O ₂	..	..	1.20
Calcium bicarbonate	..	..	13.36
Calcium sulphate	..	..	192.88
Mygnesium sulphate	..	..	66.61
Magnesium chloride	..	..	219.74
Sodium chloride	..	..	1996.06
Total	..	..	2489.85

There is a Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made: weekly rate for boarding for one person, £4 4s. 0d., and for two persons, £8 including baths. For each bath taken by a non-resident visitor, 1/. Bath disconnected from main building, 6d. Boarding 14/ per day. Three new bedrooms and 3 new baths have been lately added. The accommodation now is 13 double bedrooms of which 3 have twin beds, and 3 single bed rooms

The river from the Bath to the sea is two miles; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are kept by the Directors for the use of visitors at a charge of 1/- per hour or fractional part thereof. There is fine tarpon fishing. The buildings of the Bath have been renovated, and the main building has been thoroughly overhauled and modernised, and an annex has been added to same. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 14 miles, and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 12/, for 2, 15/.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—The Custos of the parish (*Ex-officio Chairman*), the Superintending Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Member for the parish. *Three Members nominated by the Parochial Board*—W. F. March, I. B. Fox, H. G. Dunkley, *Manager*—R. W. P. Richards. *Secretary*—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P. O.. *Matron*—Mrs. M. Chambers, (Actg.) Milk River P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THESE waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed as early as 1703, and were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessities for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *elite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the upkeep of the garden, the Corporation has taken it over.

The thermal springs at Bath issue from rocks of an igneous character above the level of the Sulphur River in a gorge about one and a half miles from the town of Bath. The waters are conducted through covered channels into a storage tank, known as the "Kettle," where it has a temperature of 122 degs. Fah. The water is drawn off through pipes as required for use in the baths where the temperature is reduced to a suitable degree by water which is obtained from a cold mineral spring. The waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments and especially for the treatment of skin diseases.

The Chemical analysis taken by Mr. W. I. Barnett, B.Sc., Deputy Island Chemist, in 1923, is as follows:—

	Parts per 100,000.		Parts per 100,000.	
	Hot Tank.		Cold Spring.	
Calcium	..	2.00	..	5.02
Magnesium	..	0.15	..	0.98
Sodium	..	14.80	..	10.45
Sulphate	..	11.10	..	3.41
Bicarbonate	..	1.68	..	10.98

			Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
			Hot Tank.	Cold Spring.
Carbonate	..	..	0.60	Nil.
Silica	..	..	3.70	4.90
Chloride.	..	..	18.00	19.00
			652.63	54.74
Radio-activity in curies per litre			4.9 x 10-10	0.09 x 10-10

There are two bedrooms on the ground floor for invalids who find it difficult to get up and down stairs: sewerage system is installed. There is also an annex with two bedrooms and a verandah. Private baths and sanitary arrangements attached to each room. The charge for these rooms is 8s. each per day or £2 12s. 0d. each per week, baths inclusive.

Board—From 7/- to 10/6 per day or from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week. These rates vary according to the number of meals supplied.

Lodgings—One person in a room 4/- per night, one bath included, or £1 6s. 0d. per week, one bath per day included.

Two persons in a room 7/- per night, two baths included, or £2 5s. 0d. per week, two baths per day included. Extra baths—1/- each.

A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. Further information can be had from the Matron.

DIRECTORS—Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison, *Custos, Chairman*; R. L. Hollinsed, A. H. Robertson, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, M.L.C., C. E. Randall, Rev. A. N. Thompson, E. A. James.

Manager—Matron—Mrs. Lea; *Clerk*—Mr. W. Z. Buckley; *Bath Attendant*—V. D. C. Hamilton; *Address*—Bath P. O.

MAY PEN CEMETERY.*

MANY of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult	
irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 8 0
For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid at the office of the Corporation at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£1 0 0
“ the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	3 0 0
“ the construction of any Monument	1 0 0
“ Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone	0 10 0
“ Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset	0 5 0
“ Simple Cross	0 1 0
“ setting up a railing	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

The office, which is at 24 Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Superintendent—P. S. Harrison, salary £226.

* For History see the Handbook for 1926.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church	.. Parade
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	.. Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	.. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town-rd.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Fletchers Land
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. and Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law of 1872; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during His Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years.

Any civil servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association, as to allow its division

* For further information see the Handbook for 1926.

every third year among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £7,437 10s. 2d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the Association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1933 a period of nearly sixty-one years, losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £5,364 4s. 11d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the Association on 31st March, 1935, amounted to £15,074 12s. 0d.; namely, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock 4% Law 33 of 1894, £3,082 10s. 5d.; Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock 3½% Law 17 of 1891, £500 0s. 0d.; Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock 4½% Law 39 of 1923, £2,727 0s. 0d.; Nigeria Inscribed Stock 5%, £570 0s. 0d.; New Zealand Inscribed Stock 5%, £962 1s. 9d.; Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock 4½% Law 21 of 1931, £1,010 0s. 0d.; Commonwealth of Australia Inscribed Stock 4%, £1,721 0. 6.; Cash—Government Savings Bank, £2,508 6s. 1s.; Treasurer, £1,993 13s. 3d. Total £15,074 12s. 0d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature is the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of sixty-three years have been approximately £85 per annum.

The office is at the Collector General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS—J. M. Nethersole, C.B.E., Hon. W. M. Fraser, *appointed by the Governor*. C. C. Manton, H. C. Savage, *elected by the Associates*. *Secretary*—John W. Gayner.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

The Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded in the year 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the Service and contentment among the officers and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

The Association is the outcome of a movement started in 1912 when Public Officers petitioned the Government with a view to bringing about an improvement in the conditions of the service, and of the salaries attached to the various grades. These representations did not at once meet with success owing to the low state of the finances of the Colony. The Government, however, admitted the justice of the claim, and Public Officers were informed that the matter would receive consideration at a later date, but the Great War intervened, and for four years Public Officers loyally bore the deprivations and hardships caused thereby, and refrained from pressing for the fulfilment of the promise made them, until the year 1918, when their position had reached a very acute stage. A meeting of Public Officers was convened in that year, and it was decided to make further representations to Government for an increase to the emoluments of the various grades of the Service.

A Committee known as the Public Officers Memorial Committee, drawn from all Departments, was appointed to prepare this Petition and to report on the advisability of forming an Association. The Petition to the Government was not successful, and the Committee prepared and forwarded a Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the same year. As a result of these representations the Legislative Council granted to Public Officers, by way of temporary relief—a War Bonus on salaries of £200 and under, from June, 1918 to March, 1919. The Committee was also instrumental in getting the grant of the "Temporary Allowance" which took effect from April, 1919. This was the first assistance granted, although since 1914 further heavy increases had year after year been taking place in the cost of living.

It was about this period that the Jamaica Civil Service Association came into being with the approval of the Government. The work of the Public Officers Committee was immediately merged into the work of the Association, and the Managing Committee forthwith set to work to secure an improvement in the status of Public Officers, and to obtain for them permanent increases to their salaries and emoluments.

Sir Leslie Probyn, the then Governor, fulfilled the promise of his predecessor made since 1913, by appointing a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to "consider applications from Government Officers and employees for temporary or permanent increases in salaries and wages, and the question of the revision of the emoluments paid in the Civil Service generally, and also to enquire into the economy and efficiency of Government Departments."

The Managing Committee of the Association prepared and forwarded to Government a Schedule of increased salaries and wages, which was considered just and adequate.

The Report of the Select Committee was placed before the Legislative Council in the year 1919, and resulted in permanent increases to the salaries and wages of Public Officers. In consequence of the high cost of living, these increases were recognised as being inadequate and the Association made further representations to the Government, which resulted in a grant-in-aid of 25%, 20% and 12½% being allowed by the Legislature for the year 1920-21 on the salaries of the various grades of service.

Pending a general revision of salaries, the scale was subsequently increased from October, 1920, and paid to 31st March, 1921, on the following schedule:—75% on the first £100 of salary or part thereof; 50% on the next £100 of salary or part thereof; 25% on the remainder of salary or part thereof.

For the financial year 1921-1922, Public Officers were granted a subvention of their salaries on what was known as the vanishing Tenths Scheme, but the method of assistance afforded thereby proved to be both unsatisfactory and inadequate.

During the year 1922, the Governor appointed a Commission to enquire into the emoluments of Public Officers and Employees, and a memorandum was drawn up and presented to the Regrading Commission by the Association setting out fully the claims of Public Officers of Jamaica for improved rates of salaries in the various grades of the Service. The consideration of the Report of the Commission was postponed until the year 1923, and Public Officers continued to be in receipt of a bonus for the financial year 1922-23. The recommendations of the Commission were subsequently, for the most part included in the estimates for the year 1923-24 as presented to the Hon. Legislative Council and approved.

Owing to the increased cost of living Public Officers continued to suffer hardships, and the Association made representations to Government for a general revision of salaries and emoluments of the various grades of the Service. As a result of these representations the then Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, appointed a Commission in the year 1923 to enquire further into the staffing of Government Offices, and the emoluments of Public Officers and Employees. The Commission held 48 meetings and heard evidence from all classes of Public Officers and Employees, as well as from members of the General Public. The Report of the Commission was forwarded to the Government in January, 1929, and resulted in permanent increases being given to the salaries and wages of Public Officers, as well as to those of certain Heads of Departments, Deputies and Technical Officers.

The Association also turned its efforts towards securing a revision in the Tables of the Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme, and made representations to Government for amendment to the Widows and Orphans Pension Law. The Association was afforded the opportunity of considering the Report forwarded by the Actuary to the Government, and the new 8% Tables prepared by him. Representations were made to the Government with a view to having both the "With Forfeiture" and the "Without Forfeiture" sets of Tables incorporated in the amendments to the Law. This was agreed to by the Government's Actuary, and a Law giving effect to the changes was passed by the Legislative Council in the year 1930. Recently the Association was asked to submit its views on a questionnaire sent to the Government by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the following reference:—

"To review the existing arrangements for the grant of pensions to the widows and orphans of officers in the Colonial Service; and to make recommendations as to any changes in the present policy in this matter which Colonial Governments should be advised to adopt, with special reference to: (a) The class of officials to be covered; (b) The benefits to be afforded; (c) The nature of the financial provisions to be made."

A comprehensive Memorandum setting out the views of the Association was drawn up and forwarded to the Government.

The Association also engaged its attention with securing to Public Officers more equitable Leave facilities, and in the years 1931 and 1934 made representations to Government for amendment to the proviso to Regulation 2 (1) of the existing Leave Regulations, i.e., whereby if an Officer does not take advantage of his accumulated leave in two consecutive periods, then the balance of such leave lapses. This clause was regarded as working considerable hardships on Public Officers, particularly where an Officer's absence from duty was rendered necessary through illness or urgent private affairs. As a result of the Association's efforts the Governor has approved of the Leave Regulations being amended so as to remove the hardships complained of. The amendment to Regulations 2 (1) and 2 (2) of the Leave Regulations, whilst retaining the principle that Leave in excess of three months should be spent abroad, will allow an officer to obtain leave in the Colony for a period of more than three months on full pay in special cases of illness or urgent private affairs. The amendment took effect from the 1st April, 1935.

The Association has also given careful consideration to the formation of a Society to be known as "The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Thrift Society, Ltd."

The objects of the proposed Society are to foster and encourage thrift, and to assist members of the Civil Service with loans, from time to time, on satisfactory security, at reasonable rates of interest, to enable them to overtake unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, which the immediate income of which they are in receipt is insufficient to enable them to meet but which amounts, if advanced by the Society, they will be able to repay over a period of time. It is proposed to start the Society with a capital Fund of £10,000 0s. 0d. by the issue of 2,000 shares at £5 each to members of the Jamaica Civil Service Association.

It is felt among Public Officers that such an organisation when it comes into being will be of immense benefit to the Service as a whole.

In the field of Sports and other Social functions, the Association has played a large part. Ever since its inception—cricket, football, tennis, billiards and bridge games have been arranged inter-departmentally each year, and these games have helped considerably in cementing the bond of friendship among Public Officers. In the year 1932, the Association staged a Carnival Week of Sports which had as its beginning an "At Home" at Sabina Park, at which the Governor attended. This was followed on different afternoons with the playing of football, golf, billiards, bridge, aquatic sports, and culminated in a Dance at the Bournemouth Club. The event was appreciated by all branches of the Service.

The Annual Tennis Tournament which has always been a great feature in the Association's life, has once more been revived, and brought to a successful conclusion.

An Inter-Departmental Cricket Competition on the knock-out System for which the Association donated a Cup, was instituted last year, and has been won outright by the Medical Department C.C.

The Association has now secured a Shield which will be competed for annually on the knockout System.

The Managing Committee has in contemplation the lease of land from the Military Authorities for the formation of a cricket club and intend erecting the necessary buildings and laying out spacious grounds where members of the Association can gather for healthy recreation from time to time.

All Heads of Department are eligible to become Honorary Members of the Association. Full membership in the Association is extended to all other Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, as set out in the Blue Book, and to such other members of the Public Service as well as Pensioners, as the Managing Committee may from time to time deem eligible for election.

The business of the Association is conducted by a Managing Committee consisting of the Officers of the Association, and one member each drawn from the Departments and groups of Departments in Kingston.

There are at present 620 members on the Roll of membership.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—*Honorary President*—Hon. W. M. Fraser; *1st Vice-President*—A. O. Ritchie; *2nd Vice-President*—L. B. Bicknell; *3rd Vice-President*—G. C. Gunter; *Honorary Treasurer*—A. H. C. Packer, *Honorary Secretary*—G. H. Scott; *Honorary Asst. Secretaries*—G. R. Johns, H. F. Barry, L. C. Roberts, Colonial Secretariat; E. A. Morris, Public Works Department, O. Sanguinetti, Audit Office; H. M. White, Treasury; J. M. Richardson, Govt. Savings Bank; C. C. Manton, Excise Internal Revenue and Customs; W. A. Campbell, Post Office and Telegraphs; J. B. Facey, Inspector General's Office; W. H. B. Cathcart, Judicial; Miss Walton, Medical; H. A. Abrahams, Constabulary; H. A. D. Noad, Prisons; A. D. Soutar, Education; G

D. Goode, Agricultural; O. K. Nunes, Jamaica Government Railway; Miss H. W. Morris, Institute of Jamaica; D. Matthews, Government Printing Office; G. S. R. Walcott, Public Works Department; K. V. Samuel, Excise Internal Revenue and Customs; C. G. Hill, Judicial; B. M. Clark, Medical; Inspector Orrett, Constabulary.

JAMAICA FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

1. The Association was founded in the year 1869.
2. The objects of the Association are to unite Fire Insurance Companies (through their local Agents or Representatives) transacting business in Jamaica to secure joint action in all matters affecting the interests of such Companies, and to establish and enforce Rules for the working of Fire Insurance business generally in Jamaica.
3. The Members and their Local Representatives are set out below:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	} .. Livingston & Alexander
2. British America Assurance Co.	
3. Caledonian Insurance Co.	
4. Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	
5. Legal Insurance Co. Ltd.	.. Harvey & Burke
6. Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Morrison & Morrison
7. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Cargill, Cargill & Dunn
8. Bankers and Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Lake & Nunes
9. General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.	.. H. Warner Bolton
10. Jamaica Co-Operative Fire & General Insurance Company, Ltd.	.. H. M. Burke
11. Lancashire Insurance Co.	.. R. E. Bonitto
12. Lancashire Insurance Co.	.. Leslie R. Mordecai
13. London Assurance Corporation	.. Robert Barker
14. London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone
15. London & Scottish Assurance Corp. Ltd.	.. Milling & Desnoes
16. Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.	.. Samuel & Samuel
17. Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.	.. A. deC Myers
18. North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
19. Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Motta, Oppenheim & Cox
20. Provincial Insurance Co.	.. George & Branday
21. Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Bryden & Evelyn
22. Queen Insurance Co., (of America)	.. Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd.
23. Queen Fire Insurance Co. (of England)	.. De-noes & Orrett
24. Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. H. M. Orrett
25. Western Assurance Co.	.. M. M. Alexander, Ltd.
26. Dominion of Canada General Ins., Co. Ltd.	.. V. A. Desnoes
27. Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Gerald Mair
28. Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Alberga & Hart
29. Insurance Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	.. Cyril Melhado.
30. Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	.. Judah, Randall & Nethersole
31. Guardian Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.	.. Thompson Hankey & Co.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1935 was £9,822 6s. 10d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1930, paid at the rate of £66 per annum to all orphans. There are no widows having a claim on the fund. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities, etc., paid by the Fund in 1934-1935 amounted to £389 8s. 6d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being.

Secretary—R. Foster.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1935, was £18,598 7s. 2d. This existing capital will be gradually reduced by payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of eighty-three pounds per annum and to children £53 per annum, having been raised to these amounts on the advice of the Actuary, as the result of his valuation of the Fund as it stood on March 31st, 1929. Sons ceased to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities, etc., paid by the Fund in 1934-1935, amounted to £1,780 11s. 4d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Acting Secretary*—R. Foster.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of England in Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements from the salaries of the clergymen: by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions, or individuals, and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated. On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only, his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund, with any bonus additions that may have been declared at valuations of the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow, the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one

From the amount received as offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. With a few exceptions, which the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Diocesan Council and Financial Board has considered might be properly made. The result was a membership of 94 on the 31st December, 1934. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 41 have died, three as bachelors and thirty-six leaving widows and children. Twenty widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year, 1934, amounted to £336 4s. 0d., the interest on the money invested yielded £693 7s. 7d., a grant from the Guarantee Fund in aid of interest £346 13s. 9d.; the interest on Ice Shares £2 16s. 0d. The expenditure included £14 0s. 6d. for Insurance Premiums, £1,134 0s. 6d. for Annuities, leaving a balance on Dec. 31st., 1934, of £17,491 4s. 11d. to the credit of the Fund.

The lives of 2 clergymen are insured for £150 each in the Jamaica Mutual, and 1 in the Standard Assurance Company, on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,317 3s. 0d. on Guarantee Account.

Four churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1934, giving a total of £19 16s. 9d.

From this Fund £30 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a debit balance of £2 11s. 2d.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882, the Widows and Orphans Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

PENSION AND ANNUITY FUNDS FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THE Pension Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than three hundred pounds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £1 12s. 6d. paid from this Fund for each year of continuous service; which is raised to £2 by a grant from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, but no pension can exceed £60 per annum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were 8 pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1935.

The Fund opened the year 1934 with a credit of £1,006 7s. 6d. This, with a grant of £300 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, £400 0s. 6d. for interest, Grant from Interest Account of £202 18s. 5d. and 10s. interest on shares in the Jamaica Club which have been presented to it by the late Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, gives a total of £10,976 5s. 9d. Pensions amounting to £440 0s. 0d. have been paid leaving £10,535 11s. 9d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1934. An Auxiliary fund has been opened, the interest on which is to be applied to increase the pensions given by the fund; it closed the year with a balance of £127 8s. 9d.

The Synod in 1926, by resolution created an Annuity Fund in order to provide an addition to the small pensions granted from the Pension Fund. The Fund is provided by a fixed annual payment of £4 compulsory on all Clergy, present and future of the Diocese except those who may be exempted on the ground of age or for other sufficient reason.

The rate of annuity for those that may begin before the first valuation of the Fund has been fixed on the advice of the Actuary; but may be increased or diminished in the case of those that may begin during each future quinquennial period on the advice of the Actuary given in accordance with his valuation of the Fund. The receipts during 1934 have been £237 12s. 6d. from payments by the Clergy and £111 9s. 10d. for interest, and a grant from Interest Account of £55 15s. 0d. There have been no Annuitants on the Fund during the year. The balance of the Fund on December 31st, 1933, was £3,081 4s. 0d. The Clergy Pension and Annuities Funds as they stood on Dec. 31st, 1933, were submitted to the Actuary during the year 1934 for valuation and advice, and his report showed an excess of assets over liabilities in both funds, allowing him to recommend a slight increase in the pensions payable by the Pensions Fund and that the tentative arrangements made for the carrying on of the Annuity Fund should be continued without change.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%. This Trust is now administered by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust

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the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST, KINGSTON.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year, by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

GREGORY'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, coming to St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, and to portion orphan girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 41 distressed persons receive help.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY, ST. MARY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be

by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1853, when it was invested in the Island Securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this Law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poor house, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for fourteen suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity is, Jamaica 4% Debentures, £400; Jamaica 4½% Debentures, £400; Jamaica 3½% Inscribed Stock £3,700; Jamaica 4½% Inscribed Stock, £11,376; War Loan Stock, 5% £800; 4% Consolidated Stock, £608; Deposit in Government Savings Bank £376.—Total £17,660.

Trustees—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon, J. H. H. Graham, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmorland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, E. G. Robinson. *Clerk*—Daniel H. Jackson.

WINNIEFRED REST HOME

FAIRY HILL, PORTLAND.

THIS Home was the gift of the late Frederick Barnet Brown and his late wife, Mrs. Annie Brown. By Mr. Brown's Will, dated the 14th of May, 1918, the gift was intended to be "used and kept up and maintained for the purpose of a Rest Home for Missionary Workers, Teachers and respectable poor persons, where they can come for a limited time to rest, such time to be in each case decided on by the Board of Trustees of the Winniefred Rest Home hereinafter appointed, such persons to have change and rest and board, and usual home comforts included."

Trustees—V. S. Harris, Mrs. V. S. Harris, Rev. C. Wilson Coore, Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Cope, Miss Mary White, Rev. C. A. Wilson, Lieut. Com. Robert Henry; *Secretary*—Gerald Mair, F.L.A.A., A.C.I.S., Coronation Buildings, Kingston.

VERLEY HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was established in May, 1902, by Mrs. Eliza Jane Verley, widow of Louis Verley and endowed by her with £3,000 for its maintenance and up-keep. It was again enriched by a bequest of the benefactress of a sum of £2,000 at her death. The deed of settlement declares the uses to be a "Home for respectable Gentlewomen (Widows and Spinsters) of indigent circumstances irrespective of Creed." There are rooms for 30 inmates almost always occupied.

TRUSTEES—Dr. F. H. Saunders, *Chairman*; Hon. Noel B. Livingston, *Vice-Chairman*; R. B. Barker, M.A., *Honorary Treasurer*; T. N. Aguilar, J.P., William Gamble, J.P., Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., W. J. Palmer, J.P., E. Karl Richards, *Secretary*.

LADIES COMMITTEE—Mrs. F. H. Saunders, *Presiding Lady*; Mrs. T. Carpenter-Smith, *Honorary Secretary*; Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Lady Morrison, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. John Crook, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. E. K. Richards.

GEMILUT HAZADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 200. The objects of the Society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish faith and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

Since the 1st October, 1925, this Society was amalgamated with the United Congregation of Israelites as the governing body.

President, N. N. Ashenheim; *Vice-President*, Vernon Henriques; *Treasurer*, Louis Alberga; *Secretary*, K. W. Hart, P.O. 7, Kingston.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

THE Building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Parochial Dispensary is also located there. There is a Country People's Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street. The charge is 1d. each per night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston, a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1934 was £645 17s. 2d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1934 amounted to £634 12s. 4d.; educational £68 0s. 0d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage, commission to Collector and stationery, amounted to £27 10s. 8d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1934, of £1,865 11s. 10d.; of this amount there are in Inscribed Stock £1,089 2s. 4d.; English Funding Bonds, £277 6s. 0d.; Masonic Association, £191 0s. 0d.; Treasurer, £25 0s. 0d.; Bank of Nova Scotia, £105 17s. 8d.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, *Vice-President, Actg. President*; Rt. Wor. Bro. Robert Gillies, D.G.M., S.C., *Past President*; Rt. Wor. Bro. The Hon. Justice H. I. C. Brown, D.G.M., E.C., *Past Presidents*; Rt. Wor. Bro. Harold Cocking, D.D.G.M., S.C., *Past Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. Lt. Col. C. McOzilvie, P.D.D.G.M., S.C., *Past Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. Alfred deC. Myers, P.D.D.G.M., E.C., *Past Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong, M.D., *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. E. N. Bincroft, *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. J. Crook, *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. F. E. Lyons, *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. R. K. Nunes, *Hon. Vice-President*; Bro. W. L. M. Garcia, *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. D. N. Barr, *Hon. Vice-President*; Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, *Hon. Vice-President*.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Right Wor. Bro. The Hon. Justice H. I. C. Brown, Right Wor. R. Gillies, D.G.M., S.C., Wor. Bro. L. Ashenheim, Wor. Bro. N. N. Ashenheim, Bro. G. P. Brown, Wor. Bro. D. Delgado, Wor. Bro. V. H. Dellosse, Wor. Bro. A. H. DaCosta, Wor. Bro. Rev. S. P. Hendrick, Wor. Bro. The Hon. W. M. Fraser, Wor. Bro. L. A. Hamilton, Wor. Bro. Edmund Hart, Wor. Bro. F. W. Hunter, Wor. Bro. St. L. C. Leake, Wor. Bro. A. deC. Myers, Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, Wor. Bro. M. H. Segre, Wor. Bro. O. D. Smedmore, Wor. Bro. A. A. Thompson, Bros. G. W. Scotland, D. V. Silvera, and Bro. J. E. L. Webster, Wor. Bro. A. K. Butler, Wor. Bro. L. V. D. Samuel and Bro. E. R. Hanna.

KINGSTON AND SAINT ANDREW DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. P. L. Abraham, Wor. Bro. Alt. Delgado, Wor. Bro. H. S. Campbell, Wor. Bro. A. H. Cappe, Wor. Bro. S. M. A. DeSouza, Wor. Bro. A. L. Evans, Wor. Bro. W. R. Gillies, Wor. Bro. G. C. Gunter, Wor. Bro. C. G. C. Kerr, Wor. Bro. H. A. Lake, Wor. Bro. W. A. Logan, Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale, Wor. Bro. L. V. D. Samuel, Wor. Bro. C. C. S. Strachan, Wor. Bro. O. L. Samuel, and Wor. Bro. G. A. Forbes.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. L. M. Clarke, M.D., Wor. Bro. F. L. DeFonseca, Wor. Bro. A. Davidson Goffe, Wor. Bro. W. Hyde Macaulay, Wor. Bro. C. I. Neilson, Wor. Bro. W. J. Norton, Wor. Bro. A. R. Soares, Wor. Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson.

The Masters and I.P. Masters of Contributing Lodges.

Hon. Treasurer—Wor. Bro. G. C. Gunter. *Hon. Secretary*—Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE Chinese Benevolent Society (Chung Far Fuicon) was established under the Friendly Society's Act in 1890.

The object of its establishment is to raise from time to time by subscriptions from members donations or otherwise funds for the relief and maintenance of all and every member, their wives, children, relations and other dependents in illness, accident, etc., and to maintain all upkeep of the Chinese Sanitarium, Chinese Public School, Chinese Cemetery and Chinese Almshouse. This Society is also to promote and protect the lawful trade and commerce carried on by members, and to act as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions.

The Society has been recognized by the Chinese Government in China.

The Committee of this Society is elected in the General Meeting by members of the 10th October annually.

Office Bearers.—Yap Sam, *Chairman*; Sikling Wong, *Secretary*; Chin Look Yin, Chin, Yen Beow, Wong Chung Yin, *Treasurers*

NEW CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues, is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £250, and married persons £400 are eligible for admission to membership. Married women (who with their husbands and children have been registered members for one year, and are not in arrears) are given

a Grant-in-Aid of one guinea on the arrival of each child. Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the Dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Subscriptions—Adults 3d., Entrance Fee for adults—one shilling and one shilling for four weeks' subscription, to be paid along with entrance fee. Children under 10 years 1½d. per week. Children under 2 years old, free. Subscriptions are payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 1.1.36.

Adult members (paying 3d. per week)	..	..	213
Children, under 10 years (paying 1½d. per week)	..	..	41
Do. " 2 " (Free)	..	..	9
			<hr/> 263
No. paid for by various Organizations and Public Bodies	..	..	79
Under D'Espinose Bequest free:—			
Nominations by the Anglican Bishop	..	..	37
Nominations by the Roman Catholic Bishop	..	..	26
Nominations by			
(a) Presbyterians	..	..	4
(b) Baptists	..	..	4
(c) Wesleyans	..	..	4
			<hr/>
Total receiving medical attention	..	..	417

There is an arrangement with various charitable bodies (e.g. the Salvation Army, the Kingston Charity Organization, the Jewish Ladies' Association, etc.), who each pay for two adult members with the right to change the persons benefitting under this scheme at their discretion.

The D'Espinose Bequest of £2,000, which yields about £75 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated as above. It will be noted that there are (at 1.1.34-) 35 vacancies, because the list is under revision.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d., towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.—*President*—Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O.; *Vice-President*—Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S.; *Treasurer*—J. A. Miller, J.P.; *Directors*—Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Revs. J. Hunt, E. Armon Jones, Major Lewis, (of the Salvation Army), Barrister J. L. King, and Messrs. A. K. Williams, O. K. Henriques, Cecil B. Facey, Rev. J. J. Shea, S.J. *Secretary*—Mrs. W. A. Harty; *Medical Officer*—Dr. W. A. S. Browne; *Solicitor*—H. H. Dunn; *Offices*—14 and 16 Duke Street, Kingston. *Trustees*—Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Rev. Cowell Lloyd, J. L. King.

KINGSTON SAILORS HOME,

42 Church Street, Kingston.

THE Institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal

grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883, the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday, the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January, 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—*Chairman*—Hon. N. B. Livingston, Custos of Kingston. *Managing Director*—Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N.; *Directors*—G. Gauntlett, Collector of Customs, W. Gamble, H. V. Myers, O.B.E.; C. W. Varney, V. George; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne. *Secretary*—R. R. Facey. *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM,

18 Duke Street, Kingston.

This Institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898, to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch and supper are provided at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This Institution was given to the British Sailors Society by Mrs. Denniston in 1917. A Sailors Brotherhood has been organized: the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds are provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919, the Rest was thoroughly renovated, and there are now thirty beds available, and with mattresses on the floor 100 men have been accommodated.

LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

W. J. Palmer—*Chairman*; W. P. Clark, A. V. Kinzdon, G. D. Robertson, E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Powell, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, G. A. Jack, Rev. R. Wade. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—W. Shillingford; *Official in Charge*—H. J. Fearn.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

This Institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 10d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The Institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Master—R. M. Wade, salary, £323; *Matron*—I. L. Forbes, salary, £120; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—C. D. Younge, salary, £160.

MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 106 inmates.

Matron—Miss L. C. Hollingsworth, salary, £120; *Schoolmistress*—Miss C. L. Darby, salary £70; *Nurse and Assistant to Matron*—Miss L. Blackwood, £78.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendacity by the above-named means, by investigation dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Provision of food for hungry persons; (b) The proper housing of the Poor;
 - (c) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (d) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—*President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Vice-President*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.; *Hon. Secretary*, Major W. H. Plant, J.P.; *Secretary, Treasurer, and Collector*, Mrs. R. Van Cuylenburg, *Hon. Accountant*, Harold Nosworthy, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The Officers of the Society, together with Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Rev. J. J. Hunt, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Mrs. M. V. Drew, Deaconess Dorothy Swaby, Very Revd. Father Francis Kelly, S.J., Miss A. S. Marvin, Mrs. Byron Meeker, R. B. Barker, C. B. Facey, Canon R. L. Reid, Rev. R. E. Wade, Sister Jessie Kerridge.

The Members of the Soup Kitchen and Garment Committee are as follows: Mrs. W. H. Plant, *Chairman*; Mrs. P. Bradbury, Mrs. C. Hope Panton; Mrs. E. Murchison-Cresser, Mrs. B. Meeker, Mrs. W. A. Gaynor.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

There is now a rest room, open to visitors, and improved lavatories have been constructed. The shop has been enlarged by the old lunch room being opened into it, and a new lunch room and packing-room have been added. An additional room opened into Water Lane has been built; this is rented. Also a lending library.

The Society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

The usefulness of the Society has been considerably enhanced by a contract, which it has held with the Government Medical Department for over 50 years to make garments which are used in various Hospitals throughout the Island, this gives work to many poor needle women in Kingston who are in need of help.

Patronesses—Lady Nornan, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson, Lady Stubbs, Lady Slater.

President—Lady Denham; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders, Miss F. C. Burke.

Committee—Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. S. R. Cargill, Mrs. L. Stone, Mrs. L. Isaacs, Mrs. E. Gamble, Mrs. W. Gamble.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. E. Gamble.

Assistants—Miss Stewart and Miss Smith.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION.

THE Jamaica Nurses' Union and District Nurses' Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop Nuttall, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

COMMITTEE—*President*: Lady Denham; *Vice-President*: Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Hallinan, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Van-Cuylenburg, Mrs. Karl Nunes, Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Easter, Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Cresser, *Hon. Secretaries*: Mrs. Bourne and Miss Marvin. *Hon. Treasurers*: Mrs. L. Tucker, Mrs. Moseley.

JAMAICA DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE MOTHERS' UNION.

THERE are 55 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 1,769 members. Thirty-seven (37) branches are linked with branches in England.

Patron—Lady Denham; *Diocesan President*—Mrs. Hardie; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ramson, and Mrs. Jeffrey Smith; *Hon. Diocesan Secretary*—Mrs. G. P. Stephenson, Port Royal; *Hon. Diocesan Treasurer*—Mrs. F. Bitter, 5 Retirement Road, Cross Roads.

JAMAICA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE object of the Society, which was founded in 1903 as "the Society for the Protection of Animals in Jamaica," is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership. A donation of £3 to life membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the Society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—*President*: Sir Charley Doorly; *Chairman*: Frank Lyons; *Vice-Chairman*: Frank Cundall, O.B.E., Hon. Sir W. Morrison, Dr. S. Lockett, M.R.C.V.S., F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, N. W. Manley, Lady Cuffe, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. H. T. Tovey, H. Bolton, A. Dolphy, Hon. N. B. Livingston, Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary, Half-way Tree P.O.*; J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*.

Honorary Local Secretaries—St. Ann, Mrs. Cocks; Trelawny, Mrs. Lind Allwood.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF GIRLS AND WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Through the efforts of this Society, the Y.W.C.A. decided to begin work in Jamaica; the branch in Kingston has merged into that Society, but the Branches in the country are continuing their work on previous lines.

The Manchester Union of this Society has branches at Baillieston, *President*, Miss Irwin; Davyton, *Presidents*, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Phillips; Ebenezer, *President*, Mrs. Andrews; Fairfield, *President*, Miss Westphal; Kingston, *Presidents*, Mrs. O'Meally and Mrs. Ebanks; Mile Gully, *President*, Mrs. Evelyn; Mizpah, *President*, Mrs. Kneale; Mount Olivet, *President*, Mrs. Watler; Munro, Malvern, *President*, Mrs. Finlayson; Nazareth, *President*, Mrs. Black; New Green, *President*, Mrs. Pengelly; New Broughton, *President*, Mrs. Wood; Ridgemount, *President*, Mrs. Priestnal; Kendal, *President*, Mrs. Grant; Mandeville, *Presidents*, Mrs. Halliday and Miss Isaacs.

The Office Bearers of the Manchester Union are:—

President, Miss Marvin, 93 Hanover St., Kingston; Mrs. Leo. Isaacs, Mrs. Kneale, *Vice-Presidents*; *Secretary*—Miss Wheatle, Mandeville P.O.; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Lopez; *Librarian*—Mrs. Pengelly.

There is an Upward and Onward Magazine; *Editor, Secretary and Treasurer of Magazine*—Miss Walter.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP.

THE Montego Bay Self Help was started in 1906, with the object of helping the women and girls of the town and parish.

There are a limited number of girls in residence. Some of these girls, on leaving the Home, have taken situations as servants.

The incomes of those who are in the Home, are supplemented by taking orders for mattress making, upholstering, chair caning, laundry work, preserves, needlework, etc.

There is a sales room where native curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needlework can be purchased.

In connection with the Self Help, there is a Creche, Soup Kitchen, Relief and Dorcas work. Within the past four years a branch of the Anti Tuberculosis work has been started. During 1927, a District Nurse was employed by the Society to visit and aid those who owing to their circumstances are unable to help themselves during a time of illness. Twelve children are received at the Creche daily. These children are supported by voluntary contributions, and a small fee given weekly by the mothers.

Patroness—Lady Denham; *President*—Mrs. E. Hart; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills and Mrs. W. Coke Kerr; *Secretary Self Help*—Miss B. Mills; *Secretary Relief Work*—Mrs. Hawthorn; *Secretary District Nurses Work*—Mrs. Aubrey Stephenson; *Secretary Anti Tuberculosis Work*—Mrs. Kelly Lawson.

MANCHESTER MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME, INC.

THIS Hospital was founded at Mandeville in 1926, and incorporated by Law No. 38 of 1926, the same year. It is primarily for the purpose of affording assistance and

treatment in maternity cases, but can also receive other patients of either sex, requiring admission. Maternity cases, where necessary, are treated free of charge.

All the funds for the erection and equipment of this hospital were voluntarily subscribed, and the land was given by the Parochial Board of the parish. The cost of maintenance is entirely met by voluntary subscriptions and patients' fees.

President—Lady Denham. *Vice-President*, Mrs S. R. Cargill

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; Dr. George Hargreaves, E. H. Francis, L. P. Kerr, J. M. MacGregor, H. E. Lewis, S. T. Glanville, Dr. C. E. Pengeley, G. Sewell, Rev. J. S. Wood, Rev. W. L. Lewis.

Hon. Treasurer—C. C. Lewis.

Hon. Secretary to Board of Governors—A. J. Bailey, Mandeville.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

IN 1926, this Association took the place of the Child Saving League. In 1929 it was incorporated under the Companies Act, and its legal designation now is "Child Welfare Association, Ltd." The Association is supported by voluntary contributions, and grants from the Central Government and from the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew. It maintains two part time Doctors, Nurse Superintendent, two under-nurses, and operates a Daytime Nursery, Prenatal, Dental and Sick Clinics, as well as a Well Clinic where mothers may go for advice and instruction in the art of Mothercraft. Other activities include visits from voluntary workers to the homes of newborn infants, and to the Maxfield Park Children's Home, as well as the provision of an Affiliation Officer whose duty it is to assist mothers to collect maintenance fees from the fathers of their children.

The Headquarters of the Association is situated at the West Race Course, Kingston, on land given by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. The building (known as the Children's Outpatient Hospital and Creche) was erected in 1930.

Patron—His Majesty the King. *Local Patron*—His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G.

President and Chairman—Lady Denham; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. F. S. Edmonds; *Hon. Treasurer*—Miss Elsie Myers.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible. b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island. c. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare. d. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement. e. Better housing for the poor.

The Association has a work room for girls with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the age of 14 a trade and so fitting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting.

The Work Room is now housed at 4 Rosedale Avenue, through the kindness of Mrs. Latreille, until the Association can perfect its plans for a building of its own.

Any woman may become a member of the Association. Names are sent to the Secretary by some member of the Association, and presented at the next meeting for confirmation; the payment upon enrolment of a membership is a fee of half a guinea.

President—Mrs. Michael DeCordova; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Hooke, Mrs. L. Ashenheim; *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova; *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. where the United Society of Christian Endeavour, has offices at Tremont Temple.

OFFICERS—The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

President—James Davis, C.E.E., 29 Beeston Street; *Vice-President*—Rev. G. Knight, Montego Bay; *General and Extension Secretary*—I. J. Adams, C.E.E., 9 Van Street, Rollington Pen, Windward Road P.O.; *Assistant Secretary*—Miss M. Rose, C.E.E., 17 Langston Road, Windward Road P.O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers above-mentioned, together with Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. J. W. Poxon, Rev. John Kneale, Rev. O. T. Johnson, C. B. Simpson, C.E.E., Mrs. J. F. Hart, C.E.E., Mrs. M. Stephenson, C.E.E.

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Personal and Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

Publicity campaigns through literature and lantern lectures are carried out periodically.

In January, 1931, the Association was reorganised to include ladies as members and a fresh constitution adopted. Membership registration fee 1/.

COMMITTEE—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. Hardie, M.A., *President*,
Vice-President, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Edgar B. Hallett; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss A. S. Marvin, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. F. Cowell-Lloyd, Adjutant J. S. Austin, S.A., Capt. W. Smith, C.A., A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. W. Easton, Miss E. Dollar.

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith. The admission fee to the Association is one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits. Payment ceases after 10 years. A general meeting of the members is held twice a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association is under the patronage of The Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Fr. C. F. Arnold, S.J. *President*, E. A. Poulle, *Vice-President*, H. Hillaire. *Treasurer*, C. Harry. *Secretary*, O. A. Leake.

JAMAICA BURIAL SCHEME SOCIETY.

The Jamaica Burial Scheme Society founded by Andrew Duffus Mowatt on the 18th of February, 1901. The Society is a pioneer in its type of Friendly Societies. Prior to its inauguration, the benefits of a Friendly Society was very much beyond the needs of the poor members of the community. Mowatt therefore evolved a Scheme whereby the very poorest obtained the benefits of membership.

The objects of the Society are—to accumulate money for the relief of its members in cases of sickness, distress, and death of themselves and/or of those dependent on them. Since its inauguration, 131 branches have been inaugurated in Jamaica, 1 in Cuba, 1 in Colon and 1 in Costa Rica. Branches are to be found all over the Island. The branches in each parish are grouped into what is termed "a District." Each parish in the Island have been inaugurated into a District in the following order:—

(1) St. Mary, (2) St. Catherine, (3) St. Ann, (4) Clarendon, (5) St. Elizabeth, (6) Portland, (7) St. James, (8) Manchester, (9) St. Andrew, (10) St. Thomas (11) Hanover (now inactive), (12) Kingston, (13) Westmoreland, (14) Trelawny.

Fully 30,000 members have been received into the Society, and active membership is now about 10,000. The Society is managed by a Supreme Council with its Headquarters at Spanish Town. The Executive members of the Society are as follows:—

Supreme President—H. Leo. Brown, 103 Orange Street, Kingston; *Supreme Vice-President*—Hon. C. A. Little, M.L.C. Ocho Rios P.O.; *Immediate Past Supreme President*, W. G. Aldred, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Secretary*, J. C. A. Jackson, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Assistant Secretary*, G. W. F. Malcolm, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Treasurer*, Rev. G. A. Miller, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Guard*, Rupert Gentle, Spanish Town P.O.; *Trustees*—P. B. Francis, Spanish Town P.O.; Chas. Evelyn, Spanish Town P.O.; F. S. Messias, J.P., Spanish Town P.O.; *Members of the Executive*—R. A. Thompson, Free Town School, Old Harbour P.O.; E. S. Lauther, St. Ann's Bay P.O.; Councillor E. G. McDonald, 84 East Street, Kingston; H. A. White, 121 Orange Street, Kingston; C. M. Codling, A.R.S.I., Half-way Tree P.O.; J. C. Knott, Spanish Town P.O.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by the late Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Generally relief is not given in money, but by tickets issued to the purveyors of groceries, and also for clothing. All bills are met by means of contributions from charitable persons and by collections at the weekly meetings. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary or out-of-pocket expenses for his work.

Officers—*Spiritual Director*—Rev. J. A. Blatchford, S.J.; *President*—E. Poulle; *Vice-President*—W. L. D'Aguilar; *Secretary*—G. V. Aarons; *Assistant Secretary*—I. J. Livingstone; *Treasurer*—Joseph L. Pictersz.

NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, erected in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall, situated off Caledonia Avenue, was opened in 1923. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home. The Hospital, which is built of reinforced concrete, is a one story building with a 10ft. verandah on all four sides.

There are 19 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 25 patients. There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres.

The staff consists of a Matron, two English trained Sisters, and fifteen Nurses and Probationers. *Matron*—Miss B. Newill, R.N.C.M.B.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

St. Joseph's Sanitarium, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, Order of Preachers, was opened in 1916 for the reception of surgical, medical, gynaecological, obstetrical, and eye cases.

The building is constructed along the principles governing earthquake proof structures. Ideally located it catches the sea breeze in the day time and the cool freshness from the hills at night.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for both surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sisters in charge are fully trained and competent nurses.

Visiting hours from 10.30 to 12.30 in the morning and 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

THIS Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the Society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917, make provision ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share, respectively, to borrowers on matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$ respectively, and interest $\frac{2}{6}$ per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year, 1934, was £101,479 13s. 5d., and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £38,551 1s. 5d, deposits at 4% per annum, £34,151 11s. 2d. interest payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds to non-members as well as members of the Society.

DIRECTORS: Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; Otto Crowden, J.P., Edmund Houghton Sanguinetti, J.P., Reginald Melhado, J.P., Henry S. Samuel, *Secretary and Accountant*, H. F. Endersby, *Cashier*, Donald Campbell, *Clerk*, G. A. H. Bowman, *Auditors*, G. C. McCormack and E. L. Newman.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of "The Benefit Building Societies Act, 1855," and was incorporated December, 1898, under "The Building Societies Amendment Law, 1897."

The object for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are twofold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds (exclusive of bonus), realisable by monthly payments of two shillings and sixpence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ payable monthly, but in return the Society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan continues for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges.

The Law Charges vary from 50/ on a loan of £60 to £10 15/ on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/ extra for every additional £100.

The Receipts for the year ended 30th November, 1934, amounted to £191,585 17s. 1d., and the Assets were £612,811 4s. 6d. The Permanent Guarantee Fund amounted to £31,481 18s. 7d.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—T. N. Aguilar, J.P., *Chairman*; V. E. Manton, LL.B., *Deputy Chairman*; H. E. Bolton, J.P.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P.; Hon. N. B. Livingston; L. V. D. Samuel; C. R. Howarth, A.N.Z.I.A., C.E., Chas. Levy, M.D., C.M., Wm. Gamble, J.P., R. B. Barker, M.A., *Auditors*: W. Bowman, *Chartered Accountant*; V. St. Clair Doran; *Secretary*, Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P.; *Asst. Secretary*, E. L. Mowl. *Office*, 6 Duke Street, Kingston.

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1916: Its founder being the Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P. The object of the Society is twofold: First to enable investors to profitably and securely save their money either by taking shares or to: In making advances to reliable parties on good freehold properties. The Society has a special Guarantee or Reserve Fund, a portion of which is used in purchasing Government Bonds.

Directors: Hon. A. C. Westmorland, J.P., *Chairman*; J. Roy Johnson, Esq., J.P., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. W. Hunt, J.P., Messrs. G. A. Purcell, M. E. Henriques, G. D. Henriques, J.P.; C. M. Pringle, J.P., Dr. G. I. Lecesne, J.P. *Auditors*, Messrs. N. Newton and C. J. Marzink, J.P. *Solicitors*, Kenneth A. Robinson, Esq., Richmond P.O. *Bankers*, Barclays Bank; (D. C. & O.). *Secretary*, The Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.; *Asst. Secretary*, C. A. Touzalin, Esq. *Offices*: Annotto Bay and Highgate.

MIDDLESEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed in 1925, as the Western St. Mary Building Society, has its Office at Gayle, the chief township in Western St. Mary.

The Society issues shares in three classes—5, 7 and 10 years, the monthly subscriptions whereon are 6/, 4/ and 2/6 respectively, maturing to £20 (exclusive of Bonus) in each case. The Society also carries a Deposit Branch yielding interest at 4%. The Deposit may be carried either on ordinary current account with interest added to the account annually, or on Scrip whereunder the interest is paid to the Depositor quarterly or half-yearly as he desires.

Borrowers are charged interest from 6%—9% according to the amount borrowed. The interest is payable monthly. Loans are granted on first mortgage of freehold property under any one of the above classes of shares.

Directors:—T. R. B. Vermont, *Chairman*; C. L. Clemetson, *Vice-Chairman*; S. M. Roche, J. H. Jefferson, W. E. Schliefer, D. H. Silvera, N. L. Marsh, W. H. Westmorland, E. L. Sharpe, U. R. Sutherland, A. E. T. Vermont. *Auditors*: Gerald A. Mair, A.L.A.A., A.C.I.S., R. C. Young, M.A.; *Solicitor*: J. A. Dickenson, (Dickenson and Bell); *Secretary*: W. L. Evelyn.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874, and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary and Founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the Society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the Society is a special plan whereby Loans from £300 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 3% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards, which has been steadily increasing yearly. The Society accepts moneys on Scrip Deposit at 4% per annum payable half-yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Dr. F. W. Hunter, *Chairman*; George A. Dougall, *Vice-Chairman*; A. B. Rerrie, S. M. Roche, C. F. L. Matheson, R. E. Burrowes, Harry Stephenson, Alex. Gordon, Dr. C. A. Palmer.

Secretary—Ernest G. Watson; *Solicitor*—Daniel Hart; *Auditors*—C. S. Kelly, Rev. A. N. McDonald; *Bankers*—Barclay's Bank, Dominion Colonial and Overseas, and Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893, and incorporated in 1899. The new offices of the Society were opened in April, 1929. The Reserve Funds at the end of its forty-second financial year stood at £14,044 0s. 6d; the assets were £111,499 15s. 9d. The net gain for the year was, £2,340 11s. 10d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A 22; Class B, 32/; and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid-up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period, interest may be paid quarterly.

DIRECTORS—Chas. Costa, *Chairman*; C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, J. T. E. Dennison, Dr. G. D. Phillips, J. A. Harris, Les. Levy. *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover. *Office*—Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Bankers*, Barclays (Colonial) Bank.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 6d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200, and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book, 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 4s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest as arranged per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals generally waived.

DIRECTORS—P. E. F. Robertson, J.P., *Chairman*; Louis A. Grant, J. C. Cadien, J.P., H. V. Young, V. Gentles, A. E. Muschett. J.P., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., Rev. T. B. Prentice, J.P., *Solicitor*, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith; *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke. Reserve Fund, £4,000. Capital, £54,797.

Office—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month, and Saturdays when office is closed at 2 p.m.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874 (incorporated 1903). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on the 31st July, 1935, 8,143 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Funds is now £4,000. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £43,468 4s. 4d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly.

The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1935, was £107,751 4s. 5d. Cash in hand £14,745 14s. 11d.

DIRECTORS—Edmund Hart, *Chairman*; Walter Fletcher, I. H. Salmon, Arthur Thomson, S. P. Davidson, H. A. Aarons, David Mills, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, G. Phillpotts Brown, E. C. Parke. *Auditors*, Wood, Costa & Co., Clifford M. Clark, *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December 1907. During the sixty-one years ended in 31st March, 1935, its receipts have amounted to £2,848,692 0s. 0d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards, 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from five shillings upwards are received on deposit at 4 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £260,579. The gross reserve fund amounts to £47,373 with a clear net surplus of £39,376 after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. For the past 38 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman and Manager*; Eric Clarke, *Asst. Manager*; Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, *Vice-Chairman*; A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke, J.P., B. A. Kirkham, J.P., and Clinton Depass, *Auditors* P. J. Whitty, J.P. Oswald Foote; *Solicitors*, Ernest H. Jones, *Secretary*, H. A. Tate. J.P.

CLARENDON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1931. The Office is situated in May Pen.

The aim of the Society is to assist in the purchase, erection and improvement of freehold houses of its members.

The two principal classes of shares issued by the Society are those of A and B. Class A. is 1/4 per month maturing in ten years to £10. Class B. 2/- per month maturing in seven years to £10. Deposits are received and interest paid thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Loans are made on landed security at interest of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum according to the amount of the loan.

DIRECTORS—R. E. Rickman, *Chairman*; W. E. C. Buchanan, *Deputy Chairman*; H. G. Dunkley, D. A. Brown, Louis Logan, J. Mason, F. Mills.

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Arbitrators—Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Lewis Anderson, Allan Anderson, Arnold Nieta, Dr. J. B. A. Robinson. *Auditors*—C. H. Fraser, and T. H. Sharp. *Solicitors*—McGregor & Williams. *Secretary*—Olive Rennals.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company, which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic. Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of The West India Electric Company, Limited, and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, (of Canada) in June, 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	\$750,000	\$750,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares "B" (£1 Shares)	500,000	323,000
Common Stock	1,000,000	750,000
Bonds 4½% 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 30-year	Reg. Deb. Stock, Series "C",	
Authorised: £420,000, Issued: £420,000.		

The company operates the **Tramways**, Electric Light and Power Systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew, and in addition the Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine. It also holds the entire stock of St. James Utilities, Ltd., operating in Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

There are two Power Stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a Hydro-Electric Plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the Trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are 27.35 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City, but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the north, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the North-east and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the East. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the Company is under the supervision of Stone and Webster, Service Corporation who supervise and operate about sixty Public Utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston, Down Town Store—No. 18 King Street, Kingston.

OFFICERS—*President*—Russell D. Bell; *Vice-Presidents*—Abner Kingman, G. H. Clifford; Alfred S. Nichols, *Vice-President*, in charge of Operations. *Resident Manager*—Alfred S. Nichols; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Superintendent*—David N. Barr; *Supt. Electrical Dept.*—A. H. Young, A.M.I.E.E.; *Steam Engineer*—C. W. Humphris; *Electrical Engineer*—Henry A. Campbell, M.I.E.E.; *Superintendent of Transportation*—David Peat; *Sales Manager*—E. R. Woolley.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited), was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure their business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS—Thos. N. Aguilar, *Chairman*; Hon. Noel B. Livingston, *Vice-Chairman*; V. L. George E. Haughton Sanguinetti, L. V. D. Samuel, Hon. V. C. Alexander. *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, P. A. George. *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston. P.O. Box 198.

KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was established in 1884. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was installed. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The Company sells ice at 8d. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail one farthing per 2lbs. The present capital is 68,136 shares on which has been paid £59,701 10s. 0d.

DIRECTORS—E. Haughton Sanguinetti, *Chairman*; Otto Crowden, Dr. F. H. Saunders, Hon. Noel B. Livingston, W. Gamble, O. K. Henriques.

Secretary, E. R. Surridge; *Auditors*, W. Bowman, W. G. Surridge; *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS Company operates a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to the second mile post on the Spanish Town Road, thence proceeding along the Spanish Town Road to the third mile post, thence due north to the Molynes Road, thence to a point near Mary Brown's Corner, and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and southeasterly to a point in Dublin Castle, where the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence southwesterly to the Mona Great House, to the Police Station at Rockfort, and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates was granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Telephone Law, 1893, as amended by Law 12 of 1923 and dated 18th May, 1925.

In 1931 an Automatic Branch Exchange, at Halfway-Tree was opened, and the manual subscribers in Lower St. Andrew were provided with an Automatic Service.

In December, 1934, the entire C. B. Manual installation in the Kingston Area was converted to full Automatic operation.

Central Exchange and Office, 65 Duke St., Kingston. Automatic Branch Exchange, Half-way Tree.

Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; B. D. Maguan, *Secretary and Manager*.

CABLE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.

THE Direct West India Cable Company Ltd. and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company are under the joint management of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Head Office, Electra House, Victoria Embankment London, E.C. 2.

Office in Jamaica—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Manager*—A. G. Blackwell.

The cables of both Companies are now brought to one office at 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston, and are operated from a joint instrument room. The entire system is equipped with high speed duplex automatic apparatus.

Messages are put into London from Jamaica with one transmission via the Direct West India Cable Co's. system to Halifax, N.S. and the Imperial Atlantic Cables. Messages for Canada and U.S.A. are handed over at Halifax to the Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph system.

In conjunction with the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Havana, Cuba, messages are sent through the West India and Panama Telegraph Co's. cables direct to New York City with one transmission, which also ensures a very rapid service to most parts of the world via the extensive Western Union Telegraph Co's. system.

Senders of Cablegrams therefore, have the choice of two rapid and reliable routes and for their guidance the following routing is suggested:—

Canada, Great Britain, Europe and beyond	..	via	D.W.I.
Porto Rico, St. Thomas and St. Croix	..	“	W.I.P.
Other West Indian Islands	..	“	D.W.I.
South America (except Colombia and Ecuador)	..	“	D.W.I.
U.S.A. Central America, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico	..	“	D.W.I. or W.I.P.

Cable and Wireless Ltd., have under their control all the British cables and Wireless systems throughout the world which provides a very far flung comprehensive net work of all British Communications, which is providing a remarkable Service for the cabling public. Messages from Jamaica via D.W.I. secure the advantages of this world wide system.

The rates by either route are the same.

Rate per word from Jamaica to—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
United Kingdom ..	2	4	Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,		
Canada:—			Nebraska, New Mexico, North		
Halifax ..	1	6	Dakota, Texas, Wyoming	1	11½
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,			Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada,		
Ontario, Quebec and Prince Ed-			Oregon, Utah and Washington		
wurd Island ..	1	8	State ..	2	1
Manitoba ..	1	11½	Bahamas, Nassau via Stony		
Alberta, British Columbia and			Hill Radio ..	1	6
Saskatchewan and West	2	1	Bermuda ..	1	6
Newfoundland ..	1	11	Turks Island ..	1	0
Miquelon ..	1	11½	Cuba ..	1	2
United States:—			Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas,		
New York City, New Orleans and			“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-	2	5
Key West ..	1	6	Prince ..		
Connecticut, Delaware, District of			“ Other Places ..	2	7½
Columbia, Maryland, Massa-			San Domingo:—		
chusetts, New Hampshire, New			San Domingo City and Puerto		
Jersey, New York State (other			Plata ..	2	5
than New York City), Pennsyl-			La Romano ..	2	9
vania, Rhode Island and Vermont	1	8	Other Offices ..	2	6½
Maine ..	1	9	West Indies:—		
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,			Antigua ..	1	3
Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi,			Barbados ..	1	3
North Carolina, Ohio, South			British Guiana:—		
Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W.			Georgetown ..	1	3
Virginia, and Wisconsin	1	10	Berbice ..	1	4
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida			Other stations ..	1	8
(except Key West), Iowa, Kansas,					
Louisiana, (except New Orleans)					
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Dominica ..	1	3	Germany ..	2	9½
Grenada ..	1	3	Gibraltar ..	3	3
St. Kitts ..	1	3	Greece ..	3	2½
St. Lucia ..	1	3	Holland ..	2	9
St. Vincent ..	1	3	India ..	3	10½
Trinidad:—			Italy ..	2	10½
Port of Spain ..	1	3	Japan ..	5	2
Other stations ..	1	4	Madeira ..	3	8
Tobago ..			New Zealand ..	3	10
via Trinidad Wireless	1	6	Norway ..	2	9
Europe and beyond:—			Portugal ..	3	0
Australia ..	4	2	Rhodesia, Northern	4	9½
Austria (German) ..	3	0	Rhodesia, Southern	4	5
Azores ..	2	10	Spain ..	3	0½
Belgium ..	2	8½	Sweden ..	2	9½
Denmark ..	2	10	Switzerland ..	2	10½
France ..	2	8½	Syria ..	3	8
			Union of South Africa ..	3	10

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

Code Cablegrams.

As the result of the recent International Telegraph Conference at Madrid, the following rules relating to Code Messages will come into force from 1st January, 1934.

The Ten Letter Code system will be abolished and only code words *not exceeding Five*

Letters will be allowed without restriction as to formation of words, but accented letter E must not be used.

The charge for Code will be 60% of Full Rate with a minimum charge for five words at Code Rate.

Words in address and signature of Code Messages will be counted at the rate of fifteen letters to a word.

In case of messages containing both Code and passages in Plain Language, the Plain Language words in the text will be counted at the rate of five letters per word.

Figures and groups of figures will be admitted in Code Messages on condition that their number does not exceed one half of the total number of chargeable words in the text and signature. They will be counted at the rate of five figures per word. If the groups of figures are in excess of one-half the total number of chargeable words in the text and signature, the message will be considered as *Cypher*, and chargeable at Full Rate.

Code Messages will bear in the preamble the free Service indicator "CDE" which will be inserted by the Counter Clerk and transmitted to destination.

Bank and similar telegrams expressed in plain language and containing a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text will not be considered as Code Telegrams. Length of check word or check number in such telegrams must not exceed five letters or figures.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half-rate are accepted with very few exceptions for all parts of the world and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address the indicator "L.C." which is charged for as one word:—

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used.

Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address.

NIGHT-LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Night-Letter Telegrams at one-third rate, with a minimum of 25 words, are accepted for Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., Canada, and most of the principal countries of the world.

These messages must be entirely in plain language and must bear the paid prefix "N.L.T." which must appear as the first word in the address. They are delivered first thing in the morning following the day of filing.

WIRELESS.

The Direct West India Cable Co. operates extensive Wireless Services from Kingston to ships at sea and to points, such as British Honduras and Bahamas, where no cable facilities exist. The Transmitting Station is located at Stony Hill and the Receiving Station at Halfway Tree, both stations being linked by land cable together and to the Company's Office in Kingston. This arrangement permits simultaneous sending and receiving for different services, eliminating delays.

Radio Telephone facilities are also provided at the Company's Wireless Station for the long distance telephone services operated by the Jamaica Telephone Company; particulars of which may be had on application to the latter.

The rate to ships at sea is 10d. per word.

Ships fitted with 'Shortwave' facilities can be communicated with up to distances of 1,500 miles.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

This Company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorized Capital, £20,000; Claims Paid exceed £450,000; Assets exceed £280,000.

DIRECTORS—H. H. Dann, *Chairman*; E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Lond., J.P., E. Charley.

Manager and Secretary—Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, V.D.; Senior Clerk—A. K. Butler; Office: 10 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society during the past ninety-one years has been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity. It has also uninterruptedly declared a bonus every three years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders may with pleasure and pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers.

Security—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary including a Valuation of liabilities, and the available surplus is divided among the policy-holders.

Protection—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

Investment—The Bonuses paid compare favourably with those of the best Life Offices in the world.

Loans—Policy Holders have the advantage of obtaining loans within the surrender value of their policies at the low rate of 5% per annum interest.

DIRECTORS—Hon. A. H. D'Costa, *Chairman*; L. P. Downer, *Deputy Chairman*; T. N. Aguilar, Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, H. G. deLisser, c.m.g.; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Percival H. Lindo, Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E., O. K. Henriques.

Secretary—Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*—G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon, E. L. Newman, c.p.a.; *Actuary*—Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 and 83 Barry Street, Kingston, Telephone No. 2514.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF JAMAICA, LIMITED.

THE Company was established in April, 1931, with the object of retaining in the Island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. The Company caters specially for the Insurance against fire of all Jamaica property and having also taken over the old established business of the Jamaica Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., transacts the business of Marine Insurance. The Memorandum of Association enables the Company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business excepting Life and Health Insurance. Its authorised Capital is £200,000.

DIRECTORS—Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; Ellis Levy, *Vice-Chairman*; O. K. Henriques, William Gamble, Hon. Alfred H. D'Costa, Leslie R. Mordecai, Hon. Rudolph Ebreinstein, Vincent Aguilar, Percy Junior, Reginald Melhado. *Secretary and Manager*—Cyril D. Melhado. *Office*—101-103 Harbour Street, Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.

Confederation Life Association—Kingston.

Crown Life Insurance Co. of Canada—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.

Dominion of Canada General Ins. Co.—V. A. Desnoes, King's ton.

Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada—Gerald Mair, & Co. Kingston.
 Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.
 Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.
 London Assurance Corporation—Robert B. Barker, Kingston.
 Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.—C. L. Robison, Kingston.
 North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—W. J. Rennalls, 16 Duke St., Kingston.
 North British and Mercantile—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.
 Standard Life Assurance Co.—W. A. Potter, Kingston.
 Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

II.—FIRE

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston
British America Assurance Coy.	“ Livingston and Alexander, Kingston.
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Manton & Hart.
Canadian Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.	“ Thompson, Hankee & Co
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., (including Burglary, Earthquake and Hurricane.)	“ Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston Manton & Hart.
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co. Agent—V. A. Desnoes	
Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Limited	<i>Secretary</i> —H. M. Burke, Kingston.
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation.	“ Robert B. Barker.
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston
London and Scottish Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milling & Desnoes.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ R. E. Bonitto, Kingston
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Desnoes & Orrett
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	“ Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd. of London	“ Livingston & Alexander, Kingston. George & Branday.
Queen Fire Insurance Co., of England	“
Queen Insurance Co., of America	“ Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.	“ Manton & Hart.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay, Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.
Sun Insurance Office Ltd.	“ Judah, Randall & Nethersole
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ H. D. M. Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Army, Navy and General Assurance Association, Ltd.— — Attorney.
 Bankers & Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—Lake & Nunes.
 Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary*, H. M. Burke
 Kingston.
 Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.
 Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.—Leslie R. Mordecai.
 Licensees & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—R. E. H. Melhado.
 London and Lancashire Insurance Coy., Ltd.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.
 London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 National Employers Mutual Insurance Co.—A. C. Seward.
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Kingston.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
 Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers.
 Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.—Alberga & Hart.
 Queen Insurance Co.—Desnoes & Orrett.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.
 Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.
 Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.—Judah, Randall & Nethersole.
 United British Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

V.—MARINE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
 World Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd. *Agent*—J. S. Webster & Sons;
 Local Underwriter, B. W. Boyd.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.
 Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
 Kingston.

VI.—ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.
 Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.—V. A. Desnoes.
 Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
 Northern Insurance Co.—A. deC. Myers.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel, Kingston.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
 Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary*, H. M. Burke,
 Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.

BURGLARY.

Jamaica Co-operative, Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—*Secretary* H. M. Burke,
 Kingston.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel, Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
 Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, S.C., and the District G and Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston, and Moore-Keys in Kingston; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucan, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas, at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. On the 25th March, 1924, His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., was appointed Grand Superintendent, and resigned 31st December, 1933. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Dist. Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, J.P., Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden

Wor. Bro. Ven. Archdeacon E. S. Harrison.

District Junior Grand Warden

" " C. D. Melhado.

" Grand Chaplain

" " Rev. Canon A. N. Thompson, P.D.G.W.

" " Chaplain

" " Rev. S. P. Hendrick, P.D.G.W.

" " Registrar

" " R. K. Nunes

" " President of Bd. Gen. Pur

" " A. A. Kennedy, B.A.

" " Secretary

" " Fred. George Sale, P.G.D.(Eng.) P.D.G.W.

" " Director of Ceremonies

" " N. G. Silvera.

" " Senior Deacon

" " W. H. Plant.

" " Junior Deacon

" " F. S. Edmunds.

" " Super. of Works

" " F. G. Hollar.

" " Asst. Director of Ceremonies

" " C. J. Gillies.

" " Sword Bearer

" " A. H. Cappe

" " Assistant Secretary

" " St. L. C. Leake

" " Standard Bearer

" " L. L. White

" " Standard Bearer

" " B. G. Lindo

" " Pursuivant

" " D. E. Moyston.

" " Asst. Pursuivant

" " J. J. Simpson.

" " Stewards

1 " " O. S. V. Brown

2 " " L. P. Downer.

3 " " John Crook

4 " " A. R. Scott.

5 " " A. A. Anderson.

6 " " G. A. Delvaile.

" " Tyler (acting)

" " J. F. Lauther

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

Administration for 1936.

District Grand Master	..	Wor. Bro.	Robert Gillies
District Grand Master Depute	..	"	Harold Cocking
Substitute District Grand Master	..	"	T. R. B. Vermont
District Grand Senior Warden	..	"	Dr. F. W. Hunter
" Junior Warden	..	"	H. A. Campbell
" Secretary	..	"	L. A. Henriques
" Treasurer	..	"	H. B. Edwards
" Senior Deacon	..	"	A. E. Burke
" Junior Deacon	..	"	D. Veitch
" Architect	..	"	A. H. Young
" Jeweller	..	"	E. G. Parris
" Bible Bearer	..	"	G. Clements
" Director of Ceremonies	..	"	A. J. McGregor
" Sword Bearer	..	"	H. A. Manley
" Inner Guard	..	"	R. M. Wade
" Stewards	..	"	S. M. Kitchen
		"	A. E. T. Vermont
		"	L. C. Lesile
		"	W. O. Thomas
		"	H. M. Polack
" Tyler		"	D. Stewart

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple on the 4th Wednesday in February, May August, and November 30th (Installation).

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONS.

Right Wor. Bro. Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, K.C., District Grand Master.	
" Wor. Bro. Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Deputy District Grand Master.	
District Senior Grand Warden	Wor. Bro. H. S. Campbell
District Junior Grand Warden	" C. C. S. Strachan
District Grand Master Overseer	" C. R. Webster
" Senior Overseer	" Vacant
" Junior Overseer	" St. L. C. Leake
District Grand Chaplain	" Canon Thompson
" Registrar	" L. V. D. Samuel
" Secretary	" Fred. George Sale,
	P. D. G. M.
" Treasurer	" P. L. Abrahams
" Director of Ceremonies	" F. S. Edmunds
" Senior Deacon	" N. J. Fraser
" Junior Deacon	" Vacant
" Inspector of Works	" Vacant
" Standard Bearer	" "
" Asst. Secretary	" "
" Inner Guard	" "
" Tyler	" "

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	207	Wor. Bro.	C. B. Facey	Master.
Royal Lodge	"	239	"	N. N. Ashenheim	"
Friendly Lodge	"	354	"	T. C. Mercier	"
Sussex Lodge	"	383	"	I. H. Aaron	"
Friendly Lodge	"	914	"	W. N. Dickenson	"
Phoenix Lodge	"	1440	"	I. H. Samuel	"
Hamilton Lodge	"	1836	"	N. N. McGilchrist	"
Collegium Fabrorum Lodge	"	1933	"	C. R. Webster	"
Kingston Lodge	"	2519	"	W. P. Beckwith	"
Moore-Keys	"	2813	"	T. B. Goodin	"
Hope Lodge	"	3258	"	D. G. Haughton	"
Ewing, Lodge	"	3603	"	C. A. Parkin	"
Harmony, Lodge	"	4338	"	P. L. Abraham	"
St. Thomas Lodge					

UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. O. B. Thomas, Master.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	No.	207	Most Excell. Compn.	A. J. MacGregor,	Principal Z
Friendly	"	239	do	do	N. N. Ashenheim
Sussex	"	354	do	do	C. R. Webster
Phoenix	"	914	do	do	F. S. Edmunds.

ROSE CROIX CHAPTERS.

Jamaica—No. 48—E. and P. P. W. P. Beckwith, M.W.S.

Recorder E. and P. Bro. G. W. Clements

Kingston—No. 86—E. and P. P. Bro. St. L. C. Leake.

Recorder E. and P. P. F. S. Edmunds

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No.	346	Caledonia, Port Maria	No.	554
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	"	530	St. John, Kingston	"	623
Imperial Service, Kingston			No.	978	

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62. Most Ex. Comp. H. H. Manley, M.P.Z

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. D. C. Mais M.C.

Royal Keystone Mark Lodge, No. 240 Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. C. C Calame.

Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Bro. L. Mair, Master.

Kingston, Keystone, Mark Lodge, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. L. E. Ashenheim.

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Preceptory in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory, No. 189, meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Preceptor—The Em. Kt. Carl R. Webster

Registrar—The Em. Kt. Harold Cocking.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant.

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston. on the fourth Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—E Sir Kt. C. R. Webster

Recorder—E. Sir Kt. C. C. S. Strachan, P.M.P.S.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	Fourth Wednesday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master	..	Second Monday in January.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav. la-Mar.	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	Second Tuesday
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	Second Thursday
Glenlyon	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	Second Thursday
Phoenix	..	Thursday Tuesday
St. Thomas, Morant Bay	..	Third Tuesday

Sussex ..	Third Wednesday in every Month
Moore-Keys ..	Third Thursday "
Harmony, Lucea ..	Third Thursday "
St. John's ..	Fourth Monday "
Ewing, Mandeville ..	Fourth Wednesday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston ..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix ..	Third Monday in February, May, August, November.
Friendly, Kingston ..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex ..	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon ..	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex ..	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone ..	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix ..	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone ..	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Monday.

The Board of Directors of the Mosonic Association of Jamaica, meets quarterly.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges in that year were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphans children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," and the "Lily," meet every first and third Wednesday and Tuesdays; "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every first Thursday respectively.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January and July. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January and July. The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges:

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

<i>Provincial Grand Master</i> ..	..	F. Victor Sale.
<i>Provincial Deputy Grand Master</i> ..	..	E. Perkins
<i>Past Provincial Grand Master</i> ..	..	Vacant.
<i>Provincial Corresponding Secretary</i> ..	..	W. E. Watson, Aggrey Park, Halfway Tree.

LILY LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*; A. W. Francis, 135 Tower Street, Kingston.

ST LAWRENCE LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*. W. E. Watson, Halfway Tree.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, C. M. Spence, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, Vacant.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Head Office—17 Russel Square, W.C. 1. England. *Permanent Secretary*—L. Stanley Duff, O.B.E. *Representatives in Jamaica Of the Order*—Felix DePass, P.C.R.

COURTS.

Court C. J. Ward, No. 8791, Kingston; Court Star of Irre, No. 9272, Kingston; Court Kingston, No. 9949, Kingston; Court Hinds, No. 4188, Kingston; Court

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 16, G.U.O. OF O.F.

Grand Secretary Office, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Patriarche, No. 261, 39 Beeston Street.

“ “ “ No. 39 Beeston Street.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Montego Bay.

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

The Officers for the present term are:—

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

(District Office, 94 Church St., Kingston.)

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Order (St. Luke), was established in Kingston on the 4th of October, 1882. The branches are:—(A) one Grand Lodge, styled, *The Right Worthy Western District Grand Lodge No. 20, I.O.O.G.S. and D. OF S., Office, 94 Church Street.* E. A. Edwards, *Grand Chief*, 113 Orange St., Sister E. Samuels, *Associate*; N. T. Hamill, *Deputy Grand Chief*, 145 King Street, Sister M. Aikman, *Associate*; I. Lemard, *Vice Grand Chief*, Greenwich Farm; Sister E. Hanson, *Associate*; W. T. Brissett, *Grand Lecturer*, 82 East Street; Sister Z. Bentley, *Associate*; E. A. Dawson, *Grand Secretary*, 4 Nosward Road; Sister C. Bromwell, *Associate*; C. McDonald, *Grand Treasurer*, 35 Bond Street, Sister D. Lingwood, *Associate*; Geo. Levy, *Grand Prelate*, 11½ Moore Street, Sister S. Legore, *Associate* R. H. Hull, *Grand Conductor*, 18 'O'Mara Road, Sister L. Wilson, *Associate*; J. H. Watson, *G. I. Sentinel*, 39 Tulip Lane, Sister I. Clarke, *Associate*; Alex. Edwards, *G. O. Sentinel*, 2 Rose Lane, Sister C. Gayle, *Associate*; E. T. Guy, *I.P.G. Chief*, 39 Rose Lane, Sister M. E. Gray, *I.P.G.P.D.*; Isaac A. Morris, *Grand District Attorney*, 63 Rose Lane.

11 Subordinate Lodges, operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, namely:—St. Luke Lodge No. 13, meets at 96 Church Street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month; St. Mary Lodge, No. 15, meetings at 94 Church Street, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month; St. Matthew Lodge No. 16, meets at 39 Beeston Street, 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month; St. Peter Lodge No. 18, meets at 114 King Street, 2nd and the Tuesdays in each month; St. John Lodge No. 19, meets at 114 King Street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month; Euodia Lodge, No. 23, meets at 114 King street, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month; St. Martha Lodge, No. 33, meets at 113 West Street, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month; St. Michael Lodge No. 58, meets at 39 Beeston Street 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month; La Estrella Lodge No. 62, meets at 94 Church Street, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month; Loyal Phillips No. 43, meets at Morant Bay, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in every month; St. Anthony No. 64, meets at Port Antonio, every Thursday.

One Encampment Council—The Canaan Encampment Council No. 5, meets at 39 Beeston Street, on the fourth Fridays in each month.

Degree Temples—The following are the Degree Temples:—Mount Horeb, attached to the St. Luke and Mary Lodges, Mt. Sinai, attached to the St. Peter and Euodia Lodges; Mt. Olivet, attached to the St. Michael Lodge; Mt. Ephraim, attached to the St. John Lodge; Mt. Gilboa, attached to the La Estrella Lodge; Mt. Lebanon, attached to the Loyal Phillips Lodge, Morant Bay.

Juvenile Department—Pioneer Lodge, under the auspices of the St. Peter and Euodia Lodges; Golden Link, under the auspices of the St. Luke and Mary Lodges; Olive Branch, under the auspices of the St. Michael Lodge; Star of Hope, under the auspices of the St. Anthony Lodge.

The Teachers of the Juvenile Classes are:—Bro. H. A. L. Brown, Past Grand Chief; Sister J. R. Gray, Past Grand Presiding Daughter, and the Rev. Bro. T. A. Wynter. The Supervisor is Bro. N. T. Hamill, Deputy Grand Chief.

The Grand Lodge meets semi-annually in June and December.

The election of Grand Officers takes place in June of each year.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, I.U.O.M. (ENGLAND).

A female section of the I.U.O.M. was instituted in Jamaica in 1926. and known as the "Queen Esther Chapter," as an adjunct to the many other societies for ladies in the up-lifting of the sex and there are now two Dispensations of the "Queen Esther Chapter of the Independent United Mechanics, England, operating with a fairly sound membership in the Island, viz.:—

No. 1—"Loyal Morris" Court, No. 145 King Street, Kingston. E. Markland, *Secretary*; (Sis.). H. M. Giscombe—*Guardian*.

No. 2—"Loyal Saint James" Court, Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—W. Soley (Sis.). Wm. A. Marks—*Guardian*.

JAMAICA GRAND CHRISTIAN ENCAMPMENT COUNCIL NO. 1.

There are eleven Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—Royal York No. 1; Prince of Wales, No. 2; Loyal Providence, No. 4; Mystic Rose, No. 5; Royal Phoenix, No. 21; Royal Invincible, No. 12; Loyal Giscombe, No. St. Andrew; Star of the West, Sav.-la-Mar; Pearl of St. Jago, Spanish Town; Loyal Mizpah, No. 4; Mystic Rose, No. 3, transferred from Cuba.

Bro. H. M. Fielding—*Cor. Secretary*. Sis. Beatrice Holder—*Illustrative Matron*. Isaac Morris—*Past Grand Master*; Bro. H. R. Hibbert—*District Grand Master*; T. U. Giscomb—*Grand Secretary*; Alfred S. Knight—*Deputy District Grand Master*.

ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(Under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council of America.)

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated October, 1908, with seven Subordinate Lodges (3 male, 2 female and 2 union of a membership of 900) with 2 Cadet or Juvenile Lodges of over 100. The G.C. of the Order constitutes a local Board of Appeal and is made up of active members who have passed in the Sublime Degree.

The objects of this Order impose on the branches to seek employment for its members, to give relief in time of distress, when sick, lame, blind or otherwise disabled and cannot attend at their daily avocations, and for ensuring a sum of money to assist in defraying the burial expenses of its members, their wives and legitimate children.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston, No. 1, 114 King Street; Yule Tide, No. 2, 94 Church Street; Star of Beauty, No. 3, 114 King Street; Morning Star, No. 4, 94 Church Street; Star of Surrey (Union), No. 5, 27 Sutton Street, Kingston; Star of Clarendon, May Pen, No. 6 (Union); Star of Saint Andrew, No. 7, Cross Roads; Star of Saint Jago, No. 8, Spanish Town; Star of St. Catherine, No. 9., Bog Walk; and the Cadet Juvenile Lodges, Kingston and May Pen, Clarendon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Eminent Grand Legate—Isaac A. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston, Jamaica; *Lodge Legates*—F. Bax, P.C., David Motto, W.P.C., Joseph Brown, W.P.C., W. C. Rose, W.P.C., Amos Johnson, W.P.C., D. N. Laughman, P.C., Uriah Reid, P.C., Sis. C. Barnett, W.P.C.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS, FEMALE BRANCH GATESHEAD, ENGLAND.

THE Jamaica Branch was inaugurated on the 6th September, 1926, and consist of three subordinate Lodges with a registered number of 200 members. The object of the Order are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress. Weekly payments to sick members and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member and children under 14 years of age.

Meetings are held at 145 King St., first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Lodges and their locations:

Loyal Morris Court, No. 1, 145 King Street, Kingston.

Loyal James Court, No. 2, Forester's Court, Sav.-la-Mar.

Administrative Officers—Bro. Isaac A. Morris, *P.D.G. Master*; H. R. Hibbert, *D.G.M.*, Bro. T. U. Giscombe, *G. Recorder*; Sister Beatrice Holder, *Illustrative Matron*; Sister Johanna Duff, *Worthy Treasurer*; Sister H. M. Giscomb, *Scribe*; Sis. M. White, *W.P.I. Matron*.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Aims and Objects—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/ and 2/6 per month after passing medical test for 6/.

Benefits.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 12/ per week for 6 weeks, 8/ for another 6 weeks, and if illness continues 4/ per week till death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second Sunday, 4 p.m., and fourth Sunday, 5 p.m., in each month. The Administrative Officers are:—

Patron: Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Emmet, D.D., S.J., Bishop of Tucumai, Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. Jeremiah F. O'Keefe, S.J.; *President*, H. F. Burke; *1st Vice-President*, H. Heliere; *2nd Vice-President*, G. Cooper; *Rec. and Cor. Secretary*,

P. Irons; *Fin. Secretary*, A. J. Falla, P.P.; *Treasurer*, C. A. Whittle; *Sgt.-at-Arms*, M. Brown; *Messenger*, H. Orrett; *Guard*, J. B. McLarty; *Auditors*, S. N. Barnes, P.P. and J. McPherson, P.P.; *Trustees*, J. Dunkley, W. Thompson, T. Williams, E. I. Walker, W. Tomlinson; *Hospitallers*, J. N. Daley, I. Blanchett, D. Messam, B. Murray, J. Bramwell; *Commandery's Physician*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914, and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 6/ and 2/ per month after passing medical test for 4/.

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/ per week; 6 weeks at 6/ per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/ per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month, 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS.—*Spiritual Director*—Rev. Fr. McLaughlin, S.J., *Lady President*, Mrs. H. Lopez; *1st Vice-President*, Miss O. Johnson; *2nd Vice-President*, Miss M. Duffus; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Gladys Coke; *Financial Secretary*, Miss F. Robinson; *Treasurer*, Miss Amy Ross.

JAMAICA CLUB.

The Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872, and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover Street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 16th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidates' book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription is £6 6s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 3s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from this introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21s. monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President, Lionel deMericado. *Vice President*, Hon. Alfred H. D'Costa.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—Sir Arthur W. Farquharson, Leonard J. Stone, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. Sir William Morrison, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Hon. Alfred H. daCosta, C. S. Morrison, Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer, Lewis Ashenheim, Capt. S. D. List, Ellis Levy, Dr. J. G. Moseley, K. M. Pringle, H. V. Alexander, A. R. McGrath, Capt. A. dePass.

Secretary, Major T. B. Nicholson, O.B.E.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading room, a committee room and a ladies' room with verandahs. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of £1 1s. 0d.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Dr. E. Sturridge; *President*, H. V. Alexander, A. A. Archer, S. Bateman, W. A. Clarke, V. A. Desnoes, T. P. Evelyn, W. Gamble, A. C. Mais, S. C. McCutchin, E. G. Nixon, H. C. Powell, C. A. Squire, L. V. D. Samuel, O. L. Samuel, W. E. O. Turvill.

Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Dignum; *Asst. Secretary*, C. L. C. Gruchy.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

This proprietary Club, formed in the early part of the year 1910, is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and grounds are laid out with seven tennis courts, and twelve-hole golf course. The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies, £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 14 miles, £1 1s. No entrance fee.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom shall be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Hon. G. C. Wainwright, *President*; Mr. L. J. Stone, *Vice-President*; Hon. Ellis Levy, Messrs.—H. V. Alexander, L. P. Alberga, L. E. Ashenheim, W. Bourke, K. M. Cocking, P. M. Cooper, G. J. DeCordova, B. Edwards, Clinton Hart, F. V. Lumb, A. S. Nichols, L. V. D. Samuel, O. L. Samuel, M. C. Solomon, J. B. Stiven, R. Carman, Dr. C. I. Levy.

Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. A. S. Phillips.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 200 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and two guineas entrance fee and £1 1s. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats which are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

Commodore—His Excellency Sir Edward Denahm, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Vice-Commodore*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Rear Commodore*—V. C. Alexander; *2nd Rear Commodore*—Charles D'Costa, *Hon. Secretary*—I. Shirley; *Hon. Treasurer and Asst. Secretary*—J. Blennerhassett; *Measurers*—J. A. B. Clarke, F. C. Valencia, *Trustees*—R. P. Simmonds, J. A. Burger, Eugene Desnoes.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—S. W. Sharpe, Aston Simpson, A. O. Ritchie, L. C. E. Nunes, T. H. Geddes, E. W. Elliott, F. C. Valencia, Victor Nunes, P. S. List, E. E. C. Henriques, E. R. Hanna.

Cruising Yachts.—Echo—S. S. W. Sharp; Sulaire, F. W. Watson, O.B.E., Trinidad; Esmeralda, Douglas Brooks, Cuba; Ynes, E. A. Brooks, Cuba; Marinella, E. A. Brooks, Cuba; Edman, E. R. Hanna; Sonia, Basil Densham; Sirene, Chas. D'Costa.

Star Yachts.—Peter Pan, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; Shelmerdene, Chas. D'Costa and O. K. Henriques; Iris III, A. E. Burke.

"O" Yachts.—Viking, P. S. List; Little Titch, Dr. Ian Rerrie; Astra, E. E. C. Henriques; Sunshine, Arthur McGrath.

Pranghy Class.—Priority, T. H. Dixon, Vivacity, L. C. C. Cathcart; Levity, O. C. Plant; Audacity, J. V. Neish.

Motor Cruisers.—Mala, V. C. Alexander; Homer, Leo. Melhado; Lystlyn, L. C. Isaacs; Zephyr, H. S. Samuel, Jr.; Sez You, E. W. Elliott; Mabel Hope, Dr. J. G. Moseley; Sea Hawk, Aston Simpson; Marion, Reginald Aitken; Flez, R. C. Livingston; Idle Hour, V. F. Grossett; Britannia, Douglas Brooks, Cuba.

Speed Boats.—Golden Arrow, F. C. Clarke; Silver Bullet, F. C. Clarke; Iris II, Roy Lindo, Scrambola, E. D. Macdougall; Flapper, R. Phillpotts; Comet, L. C. Isaacs.

ST. THOMAS COUNTRY CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in December, 1929, and superseded the former Saint Thomas Tennis Club, which Club originated in 1915.

The Club premises are in Morant Bay. There is a suitable and airy Club House and four grass tennis Courts with Golf Branch, the Nine Hole Course being at Red Hill, about a mile to the west of the Town.

Membership at present is approximately 100. Election is by Ballot. Provision is made for temporary membership and for Junior Members, also for introduction of visitors. Subscription, ordinary £1 10/-, Tennis and Golf extra. Country (non-Parish) £1 1/-, Juniors 10/- per annum.

OFFICERS—*President*, Dr. F. A. Norton, J.P.; *Vice President*, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, J.P., M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. D. V. Silvera; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. T. D. Pearce; *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, Mr. P. Hyatt-Shortt; *Tennis Captain*, Mr. H. E. Pengeley; *Tennis Vice-Captain*, Mr. A. H. Phillippis.

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. A. I. Cox, Miss, H. I. R. Mordecai, Lt. Colonel Hon. L. G. Harrison and Messrs. J. G. Marchalleck, R. C. S. McFarlane, T. L. Pearson, E. Hirsch and A. H. Phillippis.

Golf Captain, Mr. D. V. Silvera, *Golf Vice Captain*, Mr. P. Hyatt-Shortt.

ST. MARY COUNTRY CLUB.

THE St. Mary Country Club is situate in the parish of St. Mary on the Northside of the Island adjoining the sea and is about 5 miles from the town of Annotto Bay and about 30 miles from Kingston over the Junction Road.

The Golf Course and Club House are located on the Green Castle Commons.

The Club, which largely through the generosity of its Patron, Mr. F. B. Adam of New York, was started in 1926, possesses a fine Club House, with spacious lounges and verandahs quite near to the sea. There is a commodious Bath House at the Club's Bathing Beach where excellent sea-bathing can be had. The Golf Course is the only seaside Course in the Island and recently the Committee have laid out two Tees for each Hole—thus although there are only 9 greens the course has all the character of a first class 18 Hole Course.

The Links are really beautiful; from every tee can be had a view of the sea, and the views from the 3rd and 5th Greens are very extensive taking in as they do the Town and Harbour of Annotto Bay, with the range of the Blue Mountains in far distance to the eastward, as well as the sea for miles around.

The Turf is excellent for Golf and the Holes are varied and interesting. Space does not permit of a detailed description, but mention must be made of the famous 8th Hole or "Waterloo" as it is so well called—where the player has to play over an inlet of the sea on to a green about 180 yards from the Tee.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Laura M. Johnson, Annotto Bay P.O.

ST. JAMES COUNTRY CLUB.

The grounds cover 75 acres about two miles from the centre of Montego Bay. There are a 9 hole Golf Course and 6 grass Tennis Courts and a Club House.

Visitors may join as temporary members for both Tennis and Golf at a charge of £1 1s. per month.

Green Fees—Temporary Members, 2/-; Island Residents (non-members), 2/6; Visitors (non-resident), 4/-. *Tennis*—Booked Courts, 3/-; Temporary Members, 1/-; Visitors (non-resident), 2/6.

Secretary.—Capt. H. W. Salter.

MANCHESTER CLUB.

THE Manchester Club at Mandeville was first established in rented premises in 1868.

The present home of the Club, erected in 1908, a commodious two-storied building with large and airy Billiard and Card-rooms and spacious verandahs, is built on land acquired from Brumalia, and situated on the outskirts of the town at an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea-level.

There are four hard Courts for Tennis, and the "All Jamaica" Hard Court Tennis Tournaments are held there annually in August.

An Annual Golf Touranment is also held in August.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription is £2 2s. for members residing in the parish, and £1 1s. for members residing outside the parish. Visitors to the parish, suitably introduced, may become "Term" Members on payment of a fee of 10s. for one month, 15s. for two months, or 21s. for three months.

Managing Committee: J. M. MacGregor, *President*; R. J. Wynne, *Vice-President*; T. P. Leyden, G. G. Gunter, R. G. Williams, W. L. C. Kerr, J. G. Young, T. H. Sharpe, N. W. Hughes, W. H. Coke, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Mrs. Nightengale, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. W. L. C. Kerr. *Secretary and Treasurer*—

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in 1929 for the purpose of developing the art of Public Speaking between members of recognised Literary and Debating Societies of Kingston and St. Andrew, and to govern and arrange Debating Competitions between these Societies. The first Cup Competitions in connection with the Association was held in 1930. The Silver Cup was donated by Mr. E. B. Hopkins. The Young Men's Christian Association Literary Society won the Trophy. The Western Young Peoples' Literary and Debating Society were the winners of the Trophy in 1931. Lieut. C. Vincent Hall has donated a Silver Cup for Elocution.

The Society debates for the Hopkins' and Kochhar's Cup (presented by Dr. S. L. Kochhar) and elocutes for the Vincent Halls (for ladies championship) and James Richards (for mens) Cups. We also have lectures.

President—A. H. Val Cotterell; *1st Vice-President*—James H. Blackwood; *2nd Vice-President*—J. A. Clarke; *Hon. Treasurer*—Miss Esther Saunders; *General Secretary*—A. E. T. Henry, 10 North Avenue, Kingston Gardens; *Assistant Secretary*—I. E. Davis, 17 Penso Street, Jones Pen.

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society keeps its library on the upper floor of 7 Church Street, Kingston. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the closing hour is 2.30 p.m. It now contains over 10,167 volumes. There are 923 members. A reading table with the latest magazines is provided in the library.

Payment of subscriptions in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum payable monthly.

Hon. President, His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *President*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. L. Pietersz and A. C. Thomas; *Secretary*, Mr. H. P. Jacobs; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. F. W. Evans; *Treasurer*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Committee*, Messrs. R. B. Barker, G. W. Butler, Miss M. B. Geddes, Miss L. L. Marshall, Mrs. F. W. Aris. *Librarian*, Miss G. Morais.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement Incorporated by Royal Charter, and its Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915: "In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B—P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Lys badge essential) is recognized by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

With the coming of age of the movement in Jamaica in 1932, there has been a revival of interest resulting in a substantial increase in all sections of the Association. There are at present 96 groups actively at work. These groups comprise 91 Scout Troops, 34 Wolf Cub Packs and 35 Rover Crews. All together there are 2,770 of all ranks of whom 240 are Scouters.

The World Jamboree at Godollo in Hungary was attended by a part of 50 Scouts and Rover Scouts from Jamaica, 17 of whom whilst in England took a course of training at Gilwell and Youghby.

OFFICERS FOR 1935.

Chief Scout for Jamaica
President ..
Vice-Presidents

His Excellency Sir E. Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Brigadier J. A. D. Langhorne, D.S.O.
Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, Rt. Rev.
Thomas A. Emmett, S.J., B. H. Easter, B.A., M.B.E.

<i>Commissioner</i> ..	A. Noel Crosswell.
<i>Headquarters' Commissioners</i>	C. M. Clark, Major W. H. Plant, Dr. A. G. Curphey, m.c.
<i>Assistant Commissioner for Sea Scouts and Sea Rovers</i> ..	E. B. Hallett.
<i>Asst. Comm. for Rovers</i> ..	D. T. Girvan.
<i>Asst. Comm. for Cubs</i> ..	Miss Margaret L. Stuart, m.a.
<i>District Commissioner for Kingston</i> ..	Leslie R. Mordecai.
<i>District Commissioner for St. Andrew</i>	Major W. H. Plant.
<i>District Commissioner for St. Thomas</i> ..	H. G. H. Duffus.
<i>District Commissioner for Portland</i> ..	H. G. H. Duffus.
<i>District Commissioner for St. Mary</i> ..	C. A. Touzalin (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for St. Ann</i> ..	H. Douglas Tucker (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for Trelawny</i> ..	H. Douglas Tucker (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for St. James</i> ..	D. T. Girvan (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for Hanover</i> ..	Horace Browne, J.P.
<i>District Commissioner for Westmoreland</i> ..	Rev. Canon H. W. Cope.
<i>District Commissioner for St. Elizabeth</i> ..	Clarence Levy.
<i>District Commissioner for Manchester</i> ..	Clarence Levy.
<i>District Commissioner for Clarendon</i>	Major A. R. Moxsy, m.c.
<i>District Commissioner for St. Catherine</i>	S. St. Aubyn Spence.
<i>Assistant District Commissioners for Kingston</i>	J. Isaacs, W. A. Harty, G. L. Byles.
<i>Assistant District Commissioners for St. Andrew</i>	Lister Mair, D. S. Dunn.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for Portland</i>	D. O. Spence.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for St. Mary</i>	C. R. Robinson.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for St. Ann</i>	Capt. P. A. Blagrove, Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for Trelawny</i>	R. A. Gordon.
<i>Assistant District Commissioner for Manchester</i>	H. G. Williams.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

KINGSTON: *Hon. Sec.*, F. G. Muirhead, c/o Nathan Co., Kingston.
 ST. ANDREW: *Hon. Sec.*, L. C. Edwards, c/o Jam. Govt. Railway, Kingston.
 ST. THOMAS: *Hon. Sec.*, Vacant.
 PORTLAND: *Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. G. Somers, Port Antonio.
 ST. MARY: *Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. H. Swaby, Highgate.
 ST. ANN: *Hon. Sec.*, L. B. Powell, St. Ann's Bay.
 TRELAWNY: *Hon. Sec.*, C. H. Collman, Falmouth.
 ST. JAMES: *Hon. Sec.*, Cyril Soares, Montego Bay.

HANOVER: *Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. A. Clare, Lucea.

WESTMORELAND: *Hon. Sec.*, W. A. H. Duffus, Sav.-la-Mar.

MANCHESTER: *Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Williams, Maundeville.

ST. CATHERINE: *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, Spanish Town.

Hon. Treasurer .. Capt. A. Scarff, Public Works Department, Kgn.

Hon. Badge Secretary and

Quartermaster ..

D. C. Mais, Public Works Department, Kingston.

Hon. Secretary ..

A. D. Soutar, Education Office, Kingston.

GIRL GUIDES.

The Girl Guides' Association in Jamaica has now about 70 Guide Companies, 25 Brownie Packs and 16 Ranger Companies, and an aggregate of about 145 Guides, 425 Brownies, and 320 Rangers.

Mrs. Kelly-Lawson is Island Commissioner, Mrs. Bourne, O.B.E., Island Secretary; A. Douglas, M.B.E.; Divisional Commissioner; Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, B.A.; Miss Ivy Jeffrey-Smith, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Gellathy, Mrs. Reader and Mrs. Agar are District Commissioners; Miss Jessie Kerridge, Assistant Island Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Isaacs, Hon. Treas.

The General Council consists of the foregoing and of the following persons: Lady Lyall Grant, Mesdames Cargill, Bourke, Few, Langhorne, deLisser, J. Henderson, Cecil Lindo, List, Barker, Hallinan, Easter, Wainwright, Miss Elsie Myers and Miss Gartshore.

The Local Association for the N.W. District consists of the following: Mrs. Kelly-Lawson, President; Mrs. Moon, Vice-President; Mrs. Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. Treas.; Mesdames Hart, Mills, Clegg, Stephenson, Fletcher, C. M. Clarke, Miss B. Nutt, Miss D. Morales.

The Northern Association is Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, B.A.; Mesdames J. Allwood, Simons, Ranby Smith, Stewart, L. Allwood, Capstick, Todd, J. Stockhausen and Moulton-Barrett.

The Guides, Rangers and Brownies pay 1d, ½d or 1d a week and the fund thus created buys their badges, emblems, etc., and pays the expenses of their outings. These in this last year amounted to £63 in the case of the Rangers, £40 for the Brownies and £20 for Guides. Companies buy their colours too, from their funds.

GIRLS GUILDRY.

THE Girls Guildry is a religious organisation founded by Dr. Somerville in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1900.

It works in connection with Churches of any Denomination. Regular weekly attendance at Bible Class or Sunday School is essential, and during the week, training is given in physical culture, games, sewing, cooking, first aid, sick nursing and infant care. The Uniform is a white blouse, navy blue skirt, a scarlet sash over the left shoulder, a scarlet tie, and a white hat. The Lamp of a Wise Virgin, trimmed and burning, is the emblem, signifying readiness to serve.

There are thirty-seven companies in the Island, chiefly in the Presbyterian Churches but also in the Wesleyan, Baptist and Moravian Churches.

President for Jamaica Centre—Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A., 128 Duke St., Kingston.

Secretary—Miss Freda Watson, 2 Marlborough Road, Kingston.

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

THERE was a Society of Merchants of Kingston which acted in a corporate capacity as early as 1766. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, of which Robert Hibbert was Treasurer. A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial

and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view of an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council of 20 gentlemen chosen from the general body of members in the month of November in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 350 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded and are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the West Indies, and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

In February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In the year 1895, the Chamber had the honour to receive through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to add the prefix "Royal" to its title. To day the Chamber's official name is "The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce," but when a re-organization took place in 1922, it was decided for the purposes of convenience that the ordinary designation should be "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange."

In 1923, Monthly Luncheons were inaugurated, and in 1924 a Monthly Journal was started which is circulated throughout the Island of Jamaica and amongst the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Canada, United States and other countries abroad.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Chamber is two guineas. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is one guinea.

PATRONS—Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.,
COUNCIL AND OFFICERS—*President*, Hon. Ellis Levy, *Vice-Presidents*, J. B. Stiven, J.P., Wm. Gamble, and W. E. O. Turvill, J.P.; Lewis Ashenheim, Frank Lyons, T. P. Eve'lyn, A. S. Nichols, F. H. Robertson, R. V. Butt, F. C. Henriques, E. A. Barham, A. G. Solomon, O. H. Rose, E. A. Issa, L. R. Mordecai, O. K. Henriques, J.P., Sidney Barton, *Treasurer*, Lindsay Downer.

Hon. Life Members—R. Nosworthy, C.M.G., F. H. Robertson.

Hon. Members of Council—The Collector General and the Island Treasurer.

Secretary—N. A. Polack, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Kingston.

JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION, LTD.

THE Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December, 1918.

In January, 1919, the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919 the Union was formed. The Union was registered on the 23rd January 1924. Its objects are:—

1. To further the Industry in Jamaica in all respects. 2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees. 3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good. 4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market. 5. To issue publications to the members from time to time to all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS:—M. L. Campbell, *President*; Theodore A. Gayle, *Field Manager*, Kingston, H. Leo. Brown, *Secretary and Treasurer*, 101c Orange Street Kingston.

JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1928. Some of its objects are to encourage a spirit of good will, sympathy and co-operation among members of the Profession; to uplift and maintain the standard of the Profession; to assist the Government in suppressing the illicit trading of Drugs and Poisons; to protect the general public against the fraud of quacks and the deception and exploitation of unqualified dealers in Drugs and Poisons; to make the Profession an honourable and respected one.

OFFICERS: S. S. Brown, *Chairman*; F. N. Taylor, *First Vice-Chairman*; A. C. McKay, *Second Vice-Chairman*; E. E. Walters, *Secretary*, 136g Orange St., Kingston; H. J. Wylie, *Assist. Secretary*; E. H. Hewitt, *Treasurer*; *Executive Committee*—H. U. Robinson, I. N. Sanderson, L. B. St. Aubyn Salmon, C. P. McDonald, Miss C. V. Henry.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ADVISORY BOARD.

THE Agricultural Produce Law of 1926, came into effect on April 26th under the administration of the Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., then Acting Governor of the Island. The Law provides for the inspection of all classes of island produce exported from the Island, and is intended to secure uniform and high grade produce. The actual work of inspection of produce started in July, 1927, and the value of this inspection has been fully borne out by the general support which the Law has received from all sections of the island and from all branches of our produce trade.

A systematic inspection has taken place of all produce buying depots, which has resulted in a more sanitary condition of these houses. Produce intended for export has been carefully examined, and in several instances where not considered by the Inspector as fit for export, such produce has been condemned and destroyed by the Police. Such condemnation was, in effect, a valuable lesson to all growers, and has resulted in greater care being exercised by the entire trade which has had a very healthy effect on the island's export trade.

In the administration of this Law, there is provided an Advisory Board to the Government, a staff of Inspectors and a Secretary. The office is situate in the West Block of the Public Buildings.

Advisory Board:—Hon. A. H. D'Costa, *Chairman*; D. T. Wint; Hon. A. C. Barnes, V. L. George, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Glaister Baxter, O. L. Keeling.

STAFF.

Inspectors of Produce:—P. W. Murray, *Chief Inspector*; H. G. Coote, Mandeville P.O., Ian H. Campbell, Montego Bay P.O., R. C. Somerville, Linstead P.O., A. M. Douet, Kingston P.O., H. B. Monteith, Brown's Town P.O., C. M. G. Purchas Kingston P.O. *Secretary*, Miss U. E. Davis. *Typist and Stenographer*, Miss C. D. Levy.

THE JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING MOVEMENT.

THE present Jamaica movement for the marketing of agricultural products on a co-operative basis was started in 1925 and took shape in the formation on January 27th, 1926, of

THE JAMAICA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

In August, 1927 this Association formed its first subsidiary commodity association for the marketing of bananas called the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, which formed the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line Ltd. to operate a line of refrigerated steamships between Jamaica and England and Europe. Also the Jamaica Producers Marketing Co. to market members' bananas, &c., in England and Europe.

In September, 1929 its second subsidiary commodity association was formed, called the Jamaica Citrus Producers Association Ltd. to market members' Citrus fruits. Its third subsidiary the Jamaica Pimento Producers Association Ltd. was formed in 1930 to market members' Pimento crop followed by the fourth subsidiary called the Jamaica Producers Coconut Association Ltd., in 1930 to market members' Coconuts and to operate by-products plant manufacturing edible oils, cattle meal &c. and its fifth subsidiary the Jamaica Producers Small Fruits and Vegetable Association Ltd. in 1933 to market members' fruits and vegetables such as mangoes, pineapples, tomatoes, egg, plants, cabbages, &c.

The organisation of Dairymen and Beekeepers also received the attention of the Association, but operating Associations were not formed.

In 1931 the Association changed its name to

THE JAMAICA PRODUCERS ORGANIZING ASSOCIATION LTD.

and continued to function as the organizing and propaganda body of the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Jamaica until October, 1934 when it ceased active operations.

Activities in the co-operative marketing movement are continued by the various commodity associations now operating.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (as at October, 1934), Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E., *President*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, *1st Vice-President*; D. T. Wint, *2nd Vice-President*; Rev. H. Ward, *3rd Vice-President*; T. P. V. McDaniel, G. D. Robertson, J. L. Lord, Jr.; Graham Hawkins, Hon. C. A. Reid, Captain. C. A. Leslie.

Organiser and Manager:—F. H. Robertson; *Secretary*:—Miss E. M. Seymour. P.O. Box, 338.

JAMAICA DAIRYMEN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

INAUGURAL meetings of Dairymen have been organised by the Jamaica Producers Association in an effort to bring about the pooling and distribution of milk, butter and other dairy products and to introduce a high standard of milk and the enforcement of hygiene and sanitary conditions of the milk supply to Kingston and St. Andrew.

An organizing committee of dairymen was set up but the Association has not yet started operations.

Other Producers Association subsidiaries are the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, Ltd., The Jamaica Producers Marketing Coy., Ltd.

JAMAICA CITRUS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

This Association was formed in September, 1929, after a number of meetings held under the auspices of the Jamaica Producers' Association Ltd.

The Association markets its members' oranges and grapefruit under the Co-operative Marketing system. Crop contracts are executed with growers enabling them to become members. These contracts have increased from 850 at the end of 1929 to nearly 4,000 by the end of the Associations' 1933-34 season (May, 1934).

A large Packing House is operated by the Association in Kingston, equipped with the most modern packing machinery as well as Preserving and Canning Plants. By this means the citrus crop of its members is packed and shipped under first class conditions to markets abroad.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—W. Chevallier Syer, *Chairman*; A. F. Clark, H. G. Dunkley, C. A. F. Stewart, A. H. Fowler, O. H. Keeling, Mrs. M. L. Bovell, C. Gilpin Hudson, J. Hutton Jefferson, Hon. C. A. Reid, E. A. Barham, R. A. Burke, Harold Braham.

Executive Committee:—W. Chevallier Syer, O. H. Keeling, J. Hutton Jefferson, E. A. Barham, R. A. Burke.

Manager:—Harold Braham. *Secretary*:—A. G. Squire. *Office*:—Producers Road West End, Kingston, Jamaica.

JAMAICA COCOANUT PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

THIS Association was formed in June, 1930, under the auspices of the Jamaica Producers Organizing Association, Ltd., for the purpose of marketing members' cocoanuts along co-operative lines by exportation to markets abroad or by converting them into Edible Oil and other products.

By the end of June, 1934, 272 members had signed marketing contracts with the Association covering a total supply of approximately 30,000,000 cocoanuts per annum.

In 1932, a factory was erected in the West end of Kingston for the manufacture of Copra, unrefined Coconut Oil and Refined Oil, and operations were commenced in latter part of July, 1932.

The Association's original capital of £25,000 furnished by Government-Guaranteed Debentures, was increased in 1933 by the provision of a further £12,000.

Following out its policy of making Jamaica cocoanut growers as little dependent as possible on the vagaries of the export market for raw cocoanuts, the Association has been encouraging growers to erect and operate Copra Dryers on their properties, and has been using Copra so made to supply Soap Manufacturers with Oil.

In March, 1936, the Association purchased the Factory and business of the Standard Soap Works, and proposes to move the Soap machinery to the site of the Association's Oil Factory.

DIRECTORS—E. A. Barham, *Chairman*; Hon. G. C. Wainwright (Government nominee). Hon. A. C. Westmoreland, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. G. Harrison, R. T. Harrison, A. M. Pawsey, C. L. Clemetson, C. A. S. Hinshelwood, R. L. Hollinsed, Major Barker-Hahlo, H. D. Thompson, F. A. Goodison, G. W. Webster, T. J. Cawley, H. E. Pengelly,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—E. A. Barham, *Chairman*, Hon. G. C. Wainwright, R. T. Harrison, A. M. Pawsey, H. E. Pengelly, H. D. Thompson, Major Barker-Hahlo.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—S. G. Fletcher.

OFFICES—Producers' Road, Myers Wharf P.O., Kingston.

JAMAICA PRODUCERS' SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLE ASSCN. LTD.

This Association was formed in January 1933 under the auspices of the Jamaica Producers Organizing Association, Ltd., as its fifth subsidiary commodity association to encourage and develop the commercial production and marketing in England and Canada on co-operative lines of fruits and vegetables grown by members such as Mangoes, Pineapples, Pawpaws, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Carrots, Cabbages, etc. It operated a packing plant and grading machinery in Kingston making shipments in refrigeration of its members' products to England, Canada and other markets.

Directors—Major A. R. Moxsy, *Chairman*; F. H. Robertson; Hon. C. A. Reid; Capt. C. S. Rutty; Major H. A. Melville; R. D. Garcia; V. B. Silvera; G. D. Robertson; R. Miller-Hall; E. Henriques; E. C. Carnell-Sara; N. A. Parker; T. J. Cawley; D. T. Wint.

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) was formed in November, 1929 as the result of an agreement entered into between the sugar planters of the Island (and renewed in 1931), for the purpose of selling their sugars for local consumption through a single agency. The proportion of each crop to be retained in the Island, and the retail prices of the various grades of sugar are controlled by a Sugar Control Board appointed by the Government under Law 31 of 1933, which consolidated and replaced Laws 26 of 1929 and 13 of 1931.

The affairs of the Association are managed by the Sugar Manufacturers' Board which is elected annually and consists of:—

Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Chairman*; Edward Morris, *Vice-Chairman*; A. E. Muschett, I. B. Whittaker, Harold V. Lindo, C. N. Hislop, Alex. M. Henderson; *Managers*: T. P. Evelyn and D. J. Verity. *Secretary*: E. Stanley Sparkes. *Brokers to the Board*: Bryden and Evelyn

Office: c/o Jamaica Imperial Association, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

SUGAR CONTROL BOARD.

The "Sugar Control Board, 1929" was appointed in December, 1929, to carry out the provisions of Law 26 of 1929, a Law for affording temporary assistance to the Sugar Industry in respect of the crop year 1929-30, and a total sum of £108,235 14s. 0d. was paid to the Sugar Manufacturers under this Law from General Revenue in respect of 54,118.102 tons of sugar exported, representing 80% of the total quantity of the sugar manufactured for the crop year 1929-30. This Law is repealed by Law 13 of 1931.

Under Law 13 of 1931, a Law to afford further temporary assistance to the Sugar Manufacturers in the Island in respect of the sugar crop year 1930-31, a new Board was appointed to carry out the provisions of this Law and a total sum of £79,598 10s. 9d. was paid to the Sugar Manufacturers from General Revenue in respect of 39,884.54 tons of sugar exported, representing 80% of the total quantity of the sugar manufactured for the crop year 1930-1931.

Consolidated legislation dealing with the whole sugar question was considered desirable in the interest of the Sugar Industry and Law 31 of 1933, "The Sugar Industry Control Law, 1933," was passed, repealing Laws 13 of 1931 and 13 of 1932 and regularising the position of the Sugar Industry by controlling and fixing from time to time the percentage of the sugar manufactured in the Island by vacuum pan process by each Sugar Manufacturer during any crop year to be exported or sold for export and also the percentage to be retained and made available for local sale and consumption, ensuring the existence of

the Sugar Control Board for the purpose of performing the functions and duties prescribed to it, continuing the prohibition of the import of sugar into the Island except by licence from the Sugar Control Board and also continuing the power of the Governor to fix maximum retail prices of all grades of sugar for local consumption. A sugar control Board was duly appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of this Law.

The maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar in Jamaica fixed by His Excellency the Governor and published in the Jamaica Gazette on 18th January, 1934, are:—

Low Grade Grocery (D. Grade) 2½d. per lb. Ordinary Grocery (C. Grade) 3d. per lb., High Grade Grocery (B. Grade) 3½d. per lb., White Sugar (A. Grade) 3½d. per lb., Granulated Sugar 4d., per lb., Icing Sugar 4½d. per lb.

BOARD:—Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Percy Lindo, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, F. V. Lumb, William Gamble, Ellis Levy.

CANADIAN WEST INDIAN LEAGUE.

The League, organised to promote Friendship and Commerce within the Empire, is affiliated to many of the Imperial Organizations of Great Britain. It maintains offices in Montreal with a competent staff to answer trade enquiries, supplies members with specific information respecting openings presented for trade in the countries covered by the League and issues the Canadian-West Indies Magazine, a monthly publication free to its members giving much information regarding the trade and attractions of the West Indies and also the various parts of the Empire.

Individual subscription for membership, \$5.00. Company subscription, \$10.00 per annum.

Sir W. W. Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., *Honorary President*; T. B. Macaulay, F.I.S., F.S.A., *President*; H. C. Collier, *Secretary and Editor*. Address: Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada.

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922, and revived in 1925.

The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquires and to collect such information as the Board may think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on the Board to adopt all such measures as it may think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint agent or agents; to make such contracts as it deems necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provided for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-23 subject to the condition that a similar amount was contributed by any Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount was to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amounted in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

The amount actually received by public subscription was £2,642, the Government contribution being £2,629 18s. 0d. In 1924-25 and 1925-26, further sums of £1,000 each year, were provided for, and for the years 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, the Government Grants were £1,250. For 1929-30 and 1930-31, the Government granted £1,250 and in addition the amount of £250 provided £250 was raised by the Board from other sources. For 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 the Government Grants were £1,000.

The Board has made to the Government a number of recommendations aiming at the development of internal needs, such as the re-erection of Constant Spring Hotel, the erection of new hotels, the development of the mineral baths and the modernising and beautifying of Kingston, etc.

In 1925, the Board erected from its funds (through the Public Works Department) a Tourist Rest at Castleton Botanic Gardens, which is patronized by large numbers annually of both visitors and residents.

It has published and distributed large quantities of literature including the "Jamaica Bulletin." In January, 1924, motion picture films were taken by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau—by arrangement with the Board, and these films were shown in Jamaica; in London at the British Empire Exhibition and in Canada. Other measures have included advertising in newspapers and magazines abroad, press articles, the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Jamaica, broadcasting cables, lantern lectures and personal work through the Board's Official agents—The West India Committee, in London, and the Canadian-West Indian League in Montreal. In 1926, the Jamaica Tourist Association was amalgamated with the Board.

The Board maintains a Tourist Bureau, in Kingston, where information and literature respecting the island may be obtained, free of charge, by visitors.

BOARD—*Chairman*, K. V. Abendana, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P., F. H. Robertson, Capt. R. C. S. Rutty, J. B. Stiven, J.P., Walter Fletcher, J.P., W. E. O. Turvill, J.P., E. R. Rouse.

Secretary, Phillip P. Olley, F.C.I.S., (Lond.)

Address—Tourist Bureau, 87 Barry Street, Kingston.

Cables and Telegrams—Devboard, Jamaica.

TOURIST GUIDE AND RIDING CIRCLE.

66 Harbour Street, with free information and special English Guide.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891, are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island, and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers, to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

Two vacation courses for teachers were held by the Union, in 1926 and 1930. Over 250 teachers attended each course.

The Union is affiliated with the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present 44 Associations and 8 Federations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 780 regular members and 33 honorary members.

OFFICERS.—J. J. Mills, *President*; A. A. Robinson, *Ex-President*; E. B. Johnson, *Vice-President*; E. S. Jarrett, *Treasurer*; A. R. Gordon, *Secretary*; H. Anglin Jones, *General Secretary*. Address—Rollington Pen School, Kingston.

The Office is at 149 King Street.

ST. ANN PENKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed in 1920, and has for its object the protection and advancement of the interests of the Penkeeping Industry in St. Ann, in all its branches.

President: Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g. *Vice-Chairman*: A. R. McGrath. *Secretary and Treasurer*: Capt. B. F. Chester.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CIVIC LEAGUE

The League was founded by Mr. Vivian Durham in December, 1932.

The League is comprised of a membership of several hundred Taxpayers of Kingston and St. Andrew is supported by voluntary subscriptions by its members. Its aims and objects are to arouse and maintain a sense of civic pride amongst the inhabitants of the corporate area and to foster and encourage a spirit of loyalty and British administration.

The League is a non-partisan and non-sectarian organization and is fundamentally opposed in principle to any racial antipathy or prejudices.

HONORARY ADVISORY BOARD.—Hon. H. A. Laselve Simpson, O.B.E., J.P., *Chairman*; T. A. Aikman, J. Manasseh Reid, T. H. Beecher, Martin I. Campbell, J. A. Bain Alves, Vivian Durham, *General Secretary*, 72 King Street, Kingston.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the People of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the Association on the third Wednesday of every month at 3 p.m. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the Association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Land Settlement Scheme by which 5,427 acres of land have been bought and sold in lots to the people; a Housing Scheme by which advances are made to purchasers of land to enable them to build better homes; organized social work among the girls of the community; Post Office at Gayle, Lucky Hill, Pembroke Hall and Union Hill; the inauguration of a Motor Mail Service between Gayle and Linstead; the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill Schoolroom; the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. C. S. Brown, *President*; C. S. Boyd, S. M. Roche, *Vice-Presidents*; W. B. Cummings, *Secretary*; Mrs. S. M. Roche, *Treasurer*; Miss M. T. Thompson, *Assistant Secretary*.

FRANKFIELD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Frankfield Citizens Association was originally founded in 1918, and was resuscitated in 1920.

The object of the Association is to deal with all social and economic questions affecting the parish in particular and the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS:—U. T. McKay, J.P., *President*; J. E. McKenzie, *1st Vice-President*; N. P. McKay, *2nd Vice-President*; E. A. Lewin, *Treasurer*, W. T. Edwards, *Secretary*.

SPANISH TOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Spanish Town Citizens Association was formed on Armistice Day, the 11th November, 1925.

Its objects are as follows:—(i.) The encouragement of Tourists and Visitors. (ii.) To improve and beautify the Town. (iii.) To assist the local authorities in the discharge of their various duties, more especially in so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. (iv.) To bring to the notice of the Government our needs and to lay our claims before them. (v.) To so conduct our operations that we may gain the confidence of the entire community, more especially the Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—C. Stork Soares, M.P.B., *President*; W. G. Aldred, *1st Vice-President*; A. A. Aldred, *2nd Vice-President*; G. E. Bernal, *Treasurer*; G. W. F. Malcolm, *Secretary*; J. H. Slewant, J. Taffe, P. B. Francis, G. A. Miller, E. A. McNeil, S. Griffiths., Rev. R. G. Chambers.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, in 1917, by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 Division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established; a Public Works Department pay station set up at Manchioneal, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road completed, and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O., and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

The action of the Association induced the Government to abandon the idea of discontinuing the Motor Mail Service in the district.

During 1925, the Association established an East Portland scholarship, open to children of this division of the parish and tenable at one of the Training Colleges of the Island.

OFFICERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., *President*; S. E. Nugent, *First Vice-President*; C. A. Henry, *Second Vice-President*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Recording Secretary*; T. A. Howell, *Treasurer*.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921. Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular, and the Island in general.

OFFICERS—Rev. W. T. Mumford, L.Th., *President*; E. J. Smith, J.P., A. N. Finlayson, W. H. Pinnock, W. H. Hanson, *Vice-Presidents*; *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neill Speid, Southfield P.O.

NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

GUYS HILL.

The Association was formed on 4th January, 1921, to improve the social, moral, intellectual and economic conditions of the inhabitants of upper St. Catherine in particular and of the island in general. The Rev. J. G. Peterkin, J.P., being the First President.

OFFICERS—Rev. C. Orr, *President*; E. P. Gilmore, *First Vice-President*; L. A. S. Dawes, *Second Vice-President*; L. A. Stephens, *Third Vice-President*; W. H. Pitkin, *Treasurer*; R. S. Taylor, *Secretary*.

ST. ANN'S BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed on the 16th October, 1935, and takes the place of a similar Association founded in 1925, which was called the North-Eastern St. Ann Citizens' Association.

It has for its objects the usual things with which such Associations deal, and is specially concerned with the improvement of conditions in and around St. Ann's Bay, including the Harbour, water supplies, schools, roads, etc. as well as the economic conditions of the inhabitants.

The present Office Bearers are:—Rev. P. Chaperlain, *President*; Dr. F. W. Hunter, J.P., F. J. Henderson and C. A. Parsons, *Vice-Presidents*; D. I. McNab, *Secretary*; A. Arscott, *Asst. Secretary*; C. A. Parsons, *Treasurer*.

Members of the Executive Committee—Stanley Lyon, J.P., T. A. Clarke, and Rev. J. A. Dyer, B.A., B.Th.

CENTRAL JAMAICA CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Central Jamaica Citizens Association was formed in April, 1929, when a representative gathering of the people of Upper Manchester and of Upper Clarendon with others from Saint Ann and from Trelawny met at Christiana on the invitation of the Rev. P. Chaperlin. Sixty-five members joined to form the Association.

The business dealt with to date, comprise attention and improvements to roads, post offices, telegraph offices, water supply, markets, fire control, and other public matters.

Committee—T. H. Sharpe, *President*; W. A. Wright, *First Vice-President*; Rev. C. M. Watler, *Second Vice-President*; Holon Heron, *Third Vice-President*; Chas. Shillette, *Secretary*; E. D. Limonius, *Assistant Secretary*; G. C. Shillette, *Treasurer*; W. Hyde McCaulay, T. N. Wilson, J. Stephen Miller, Percy Junior, J. M. Coke, J. E. Fractus, M. A. L. Watson, E. A. Bayley, A. E. Roberts, Abe Evans, G. T. McNamee, John Wilson, Miss Ida Coleman, Miss Emma Shaw, E. E. Campbell, Edwin Smith, Hon. C. A. Reid.

TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THIS Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1913, when Captain Blagrove sold a run of 331 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers;

and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntarily, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine have been built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose. Several nice looking and well built houses are to be seen on the lands. The Turner's Co-operative Bank formed from surplus funds paid over to purchasers, who are the shareholders, completed its tenth financial year December, 1933, with assets £324 ls. 1d. and Reserve Funds £72 16s. 10d.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—L. W. Levy, *President*; A. E. Murray, Roy Ingram, R. E. Bowerbank, J. B. Gabbidon, Thomas Barrett; *Managing Director and Acting Secretary and Treasurer*, C. O. Cover.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

THIS Association was formed in Kingston in August, 1930, by a party of East Indians interested in the welfare of their countrymen domiciled in Jamaica. Its object is the uplifting of the condition of the East Indians morally, socially and politically, by education, by sick and poor relief, by fostering a love of country and a regard for its importance; to create love and fellow feeling among East Indians of Jamaica, to encourage habits of thrift.

There are in connection with the Association a branch at Vere.

OFFICERS—Dhunukdhari T. Maharaj, *President*; Dewsaran Tewari, *1st Vice-President*; Tafassul Hussan, *2nd Vice-President*; A. H. E. Beckford, *Secretary*; S. D. Lingh, *Assistant Secretary*, Rajcumar Tewari, *Treasurer*. Address—48 Spanish Town Road, Kingston.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BRANCHES OF THE JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ST. ELIZABETH.

This Association was formed in May, 1933.

President—P. W. Sangster, Giddy Hall P.O.; **Vice-Presidents**: J. A. Maxwell, Nain P.O., Ernest H. Farquharson, Lacovia P.O., Rev. H. A. Mitchell, Nain P.O. **Secretary and Treasurer**—George J. Johnson, Whitehouse, **Assistant Secretary**—C. M. Reynolds, Giddy Hall P.O.; **Executive Committee**—J. A. Woodstock, Springfield P.O., A. M. Smith, Ginger Hill P.O., J. E. Boothe, Fyffe's Pen P.O., S. B. Powell, Rose Hall P.O., J. E. Monteith, Newmarket P.O., J. Clarke, Lacovia P.O., S. A. Blythe, Santa Cruz P.O., J. M. Cooper, Giddy Hall P.O., E. W. Wakeland, Newmarket P.O.; **Agricultural Instructors**—H. W. Lynch, Myersville P.O., G. W. Wray, Newmarket P.O.; **Supervisor of Instructors**—P. St. L. Bacque, Mandeville P.O.

MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In August, 1926, the supporters of the Manchester Horticultural Exhibition, who, for many years have promoted what was popularly known as The Mandeville Flower Show, associated with others as foundation members, formed themselves into a duly constituted voluntary association called the "Manchester Horticultural Society."

The objects of the Society are, briefly:—(1) To foster and encourage every branch of Horticulture, ornamental as well as useful. (2) To collect and disseminate information respecting the propagation, cultivation and treatment of all plants and trees in Jamaica. (3) To hold exhibitions and offer and award prizes, medals and certificates. (4) To afford facilities for the delivery of lectures. The Society has been affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the Bronze Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, will be annually procured from the Mother Society for competition.

Patrons—Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.

E. W. Muirhead, J.P., *Honorary President*; L. P. Purton, *Vice-President*; **Committee of Management**—J. H. Campbell, W. Cradwick, P. St. L. Bacque, G. G. Gunter, A. M. Gunter, Reuben Smeikle, W. G. McCausland, R. J. Wynne, Mrs. G. G. Gunter, Miss P. Griffith, Mrs. M. M. Meikle, Miss O. Muirhead, T. E. Grant, *Treasurer*; A. M. Gunter, *Secretary*; C. C. Lewis, J.P., *Auditor*; G. G. Gunter, *Solicitor*.

JAMAICA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed in the year 1934, with the object of encouraging and improving gardening in all its branches in Jamaica.

The Society issues to its members monthly pamphlets, giving information on the culture of flowers and other horticultural practices.

Anyone interested in gardening is eligible for membership, and is invited to join the Society.

The Society started with a membership of 50 which has increased to nearly 300.

The Society holds exhibitions and award prizes and challenge cups to exhibitors.—the first of these was held at Mico College on the 10th of April, 1935.

In the year 1935, it was affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. and Lady Denham. *Hon. President*—Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture; *Hon. Vice-President*—E. J. Downes, Government Horticulturist; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Ludlow M. Moody, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.; *Hon. Secretary*—R. T. Thompson, F.R.S.A., F.R.H.S., 5 Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads P.O.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September, 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part music. The season is from October to June and the Society aims at giving at least one public concert each season. The subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston; *Secretary*—S. M. Kitchin, 60 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE POETRY LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adapted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies also; (ii) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry and the Play," a quarterly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire. Full membership without the magazine may be had at 10/6 per annum and associate membership of 5/- per annum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, *President*; Astley Clerk, J. J. Mills, *Vice-Presidents*; J. E. Clare McFarlane, F.R.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, c/o Island Treasury, Kingston; Miss A. B. Bailey, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. M. L. Knibb, *Chairman of the Schools Work Committee*; Miss Phylis M. Myers, *Hon. Assistant Secretary*, Mr. V. L. Virtue, *Librarian*.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Victoria League is a non-party Association of British men and women, founded in April, 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world.

This League in Jamaica, founded in February, 1910, has the same aims, and works for the same ends as the parent League. Management is vested in an Executive Committee, elected annually. Each sectional committee has its own Chairman and Secretary all being subordinate to the General Executive.

The Ever-Ready committee comprises the making of clothes for school children, distribution of Magazines, Hospital visiting, Children's correspondence, School correspondence, also a Free lending library to members and Christmas Treats to schools.

The Naval Recreation Club exists for the purpose of showing hospitality to the personal of all ships of the British Navy and of our late Allies.

Patrons.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Denham.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:—Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Neville Roots, Miss Fanny Burke, Lady Swettenham, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Sir William Morrison, Hon. S. R. Cargill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*Vice-Chairman*; (*Acting Chairman*)—Mrs. S. R. Cargill, *Members*—Mrs. T. Kemp, Lady Morrison, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, Mrs. Alfred D'Costa, Mrs. Martin Cooper, Mrs. Bertram Powell, Mrs. Arnold Moore, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. C. H. Jackson, Mr. K. N. Phillips, Mr. E. B. Hallett. *Hon. Treasurer*—G. D. Few; *Hon. Auditor*, W. Bowman.

General Secretary—Mrs. Archibald Spooner, Constant Spring P.O. *Secretaries for Sectional Committees*:—*Hospital Visiting, Chairman*—Mrs. A. D'Costa, Mrs. Leslie Hitchins. *Naval Recreation Club—Chairman*—Mrs. W. B. Powell, Miss Mornan. *Ever-Ready*—Mrs. Spooner. *Ever-Ready Library*—Mrs. Goodman, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O. *Distribution of Clothes*—Mrs. Spooner. Headquarters, London—Miss Drayton, C.B.E., 81 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Headquarters, Kingston—Sailors Rest, 18 Duke St.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

In November, 1930, a Jamaica Branch of the League of Nations Union was formed. It was formally constituted on April 9, 1931, by order of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The Jamaica Branch held its first public meeting in May, 1931, at the Mais Hall, under the chairmanship of Sir William Morrison. It was agreed to accept the Objects of the League of Nations Union, viz. :

I.—To secure the whole hearted acceptance by the British people of the League of Nations as the guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the peace of the world.

II.—To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of different countries.

III.—To advocate the full development of the League of Nations so as to bring about such a world organization as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as trustees and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. J. Leslie Webb, B.A., *Treasurer*; Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A., 128 Duke St., Kingston, *Lecture Secretary*; Rev. R. O. C. King, B.A., Morant Bay, *Secretary*.

CANADA-WEST INDIAN LEAGUE.

THE League was organised by the late Lord Shaughnessey, and a number of prominent Canadian and West Indian business men to promote trade and travel between the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indies.

The League has played a prominent part in the development of the present friendly and mutually profitable relations that exist between the Dominions and the West Indies Colonies. It has provided an unofficial trade commissioner service for those colonies without official representation in Canada.

The League has on several occasions acted as intermediary between the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association and the Canadian Government, and has rendered other valuable services to the Citrus Association. The League has been active in seeking to promote tourist travel to Jamaica. It has sponsored a number of radio broadcasts on Jamaica and the West Indies over a Canadian radio station, as also a number of public addresses. It has promoted window displays and other forms of tourist propaganda. It has serviced tourist enquiries in Canada, on behalf of the Tourist Trade Development Board, and has given valuable publicity to the tourist and trade attractions of the West Indies, through its attractively presented monthly journal, the Canada-West Indies Magazine. The Canadian-West Indian League is the Canadian counterpart of the West India Committee in London.

Associate Membership \$5.00 per annum, Active Membership \$10.00 per annum, Life Membership (Associate) \$50.00, Life Membership (Active) \$100.00.

The League answers trade enquiries, supplies members with specific information concerning markets and trade opportunities and issues the Canada-West Indies Magazine free of charge to members.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., *Honorary President*; T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., G.B., F.A.S., *President*; H. C. Collier, *Secretary and Editor*; Address Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the oldest body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The Annual Subscription is, for an individual, twenty-five shillings and for a firm, company or association, three guineas. Subscriptions become due on January 1st, except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Members elected during the last 6 months of a year pay 12/6, or one and a half guineas in the case of firms &c., as their first subscriptions may be commuted by *individuals* by payment of the sum of 15 guineas for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee; notes on West Indian affairs; statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers, etc., is posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian books for the use of members. Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London.

Sir Eliot dePass, *President*; His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Vice-Presidents*;

Chairman: Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D., *Deputy Chairman*: Thomas Greenwood, H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, J. Gordon Miller, C. W. Gurney, *Hon. Treasurers*. *Executive*—R. Bryson, O.B.E., E. R. Campbell, Sir Edward Davson, Bart, K.C.M.G., W. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., H. dePass, A. Duckham, H. Crum Ewing, M. Garnett, T. Harrison Hughes, H. L. Q. Henriques, G. F. Huggins, O.B.E., Lauchlan Rose, M.C., J. H. Scrutton, H. A. Trotter, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., Right Hon. Sir Ian Macpherson, Bart, P.C., K.C., M.P., A. W. Armour, John Bromley, Admiral Alan Hotham, C.B., C.M.G., Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C., The Right Hon. The Lord Selsdon, P.C., K.B.E., Alexander Elder, Major G. H. Simpson, M.B.E., T. H. Naylor, N. B. Livingston, B. E. King, M.A., L.L.B., Major the Hon. E. C. Lascelles, D.S.O., M.C., D. G. Leacock.

Secretary—Sir Alzernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E. *Assistant Secretary*—T. Dowdall Hampson. *Offices*—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3.

WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION OF GLASGOW.

THE West India Association of Glasgow, which was instituted in 1807, is an Association of Scottish Firms, Companies and Individuals interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the Association are to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those Colonies.

Chairman: H. Crum Ewing; *Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Service; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. W. Donald; *Hon. Secretary*—T. Stevenson, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow, c. 2.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, Ltd.

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., 1.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Honduras together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	1	11	6
Entrance fee (Temporarily suspended)	3	3	0

Subscriptions are payable on election, and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year, cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to any member of the Committee. Subscriptions can be paid at any branch of the Barclay's Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

President—Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*: The Right Hon. The Viscount Elibank, The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir H. Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G.; Sir Eliot A. dePass, H. E. Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Sir Edward Davson, Bart. K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.; H. E. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G., Sir Alfred Sherlock.

Committee—Sir Alfred Sherlock, *Chairman*: Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., W. F. Clatworthy, G. Ball-Greene, C.B.E., Sir Eliot dePass, Alexander Elder, B. A. Forster, Sir William Goode, K.B.E., T. D. Hampson, Harold L. Q. Henriques, A. L. Jupp, Capt. G. Hudson Lyall, M.B.E., Eric L. H. Macleod, Allan E. Messer, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, Major A. A. Nathan, J. W. Pearl, F. D. Rowlstone, *Hon. Treasurers*, Alexander Elder, Harold L. Q. Henriques; *Hon. Secretary*: Captain F. F. C. Messum, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, G. J. Dent; *Bankers*: Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

WEST INDIES PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE West Indies Parliamentary Committee consists of a number of Members of Parliament both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, C.H., which was formed in England in 1923, on the suggestion of the Jamaica Imperial Association to watch over the interests of the British West Indies and to give special utterance to British West Indian affairs in Parliament.

Since its formation, this Committee has done valuable work for the West Indies in voicing West Indian interests in both Houses of Parliaments and in interviewing Ministers on specific questions.

The original Committee consisted of fourteen members which are added to from time to time. The title to membership is a personal knowledge or association with the British Caribbean. The Chairman is Lord Selsdon, of Croydon and the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., House of Commons, London, England.

WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE.

THE first West Indian Conference was held in the House of Lords in May, 1926. The second was held at Barbados in February, 1929.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CRICKET is played during the Season all over the Island, and marked strides in the game both as regards keenness and actual playing, is noticeable in all the country parishes particularly St. Mary, St. Catherine, Portland and St. James.

The principal Clubs in Kingston are the Kingston C.C. established in 1863, with their ground at Sabina Park, the Garrison C.C. who play at Up-Park Camp; the Melbourne C.C., who also have a social branch attached to their Club at Melbourne Park, the Kensington C.C., who play at Kensington Park on the Windward Road, the Unifruitco C.C., who play at Unifruitco Park, and the Lucas C.C., at Nelson Oval. All of these Clubs take part in the Senior Competition and either the Junior Competition or the Minor Cup Competition, as also do the St. Catherine C.C., who have their ground at Spanish Town. All the grounds have improved considerably as to condition, and particularly the pitch. The climate and nature of the wicket tend to make very fast pitches.

The principal Clubs outside of Kingston are the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. of St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., the Brown's Town C.C., the Montego Bay C.C., the Port Maria C.C., the St. George's C.C. of Buff Bay and the newly formed St. Andrew C.C.

Cricket is played at all the Secondary Schools.

The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 to govern Cricket in Jamaica, and all the principal Clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control which has assumed the duties formerly carried out by the Jamaica Cricket Council and the Managing Committees of the several Cup Competitions.

Keen rivalry is shown in the competitions, the principal one being the Senior Cup Competition, which was won in 1934 by the Railway C.C.

The M.C.C. Team, which toured in the West Indies the winter of 1925-26, and visited Jamaica in March, was captained by the Honourable F. S. G. Calthorpe and was probably the strongest side which has ever visited the West Indies. Three matches were played, the first was won by the visitors and the other two were drawn. A team captained by the Hon. L. Tennyson visited the Island early in 1927. All the matches were drawn. In February, 1928, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson again brought out a team, and of the three matches played, two were won by Jamaica and the other drawn.

In February, 1929, Mr. (now Sir) Julien Cahn brought out a very strong team. The Tour proved in every respect most successful. Four matches were played in Kingston, one against a Next XV two against Jamaica and one against a West Indian XI in which players from some of the other West Indian Islands took part. Of the four matches played two were won, one by Jamaica and the other by the West Indian XI. The other two matches were drawn.

An M.C.C. Team under the captaincy of the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, toured the West Indies in the Winter of 1929-30 and visited Jamaica in March, 1930.

For the first time on record official Test Matches were arranged and of the four played the West Indies won one and England one, the other two were drawn.

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control met in Jamaica in April, 1930, and selected a West Indies Team which toured Australia in the winter of 1930-31. The Team included four Jamaicans.

In February, 1932, Lord Tennyson brought out a Team which included several All England players, of the four matches played three were won by Jamaica and the other drawn.

In 1933 a West Indies Cricket Team which included five Jamaicans toured England.

A strong M.C.C. Team under the Captaincy of Mr. R. E. S. Wyatt toured the West Indies in the Winter of 1934-35 and visited Jamaica in March 1935. Three matches were played, two against the Colony's full strength and one against the West Indies in an official Test Match (the final of a series of four). The two Colony Matches were drawn but the Test Match resulted in a victory for the West Indies who for the first time on record, won the "rubber."

Of the four Test Matches played, the West Indies won two, and the other two were drawn.

The Board of Control consists of:—

Sir William Morrison, *President*; C. H. Burton, *Vice-President*;
Hon. Treasurer; D. P. Lacy, *Hon. Secretary*; V. G. Sasso, *Asst. Hon. Secty.*; Major G. S. Cox, *m.c.*, L. V. D. Samuel, R. K. Nunes, V. C. McCormack, L. H. Caryll, R. H. Fletcher, W. Gordon Hilton, H. V. Myers, Dr. F. A. Norton, N. N. Nethersole.

FOOTBALL.

The official season covers the period 1st September to 31st March, though in recent years it has been concluded in early February to make way for Cricket.

The first Civilian Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893, and played for some years against Military Teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

Five years later, the Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition (Senior League) was inaugurated, and for many years the Military teams proved too strong for the Civilians.

In 1906, therefore, the Frederick N. Martinez Cup Competition was started, being exclusively for Civilian Clubs of which by that time there were several in Kingston. That Trophy was won outright by the Kingston C.C. in 1913-14, replaced by Mr. F. N. Martinez and the latter trophy won outright by the Melbourne C.C. 1929-30. Messrs. Edwin Charley donated a Cup in succession, which was competed for on the same terms.

In addition to the above two competitions, the Senior Knock Out Trophy, presented by Mr. Frederick N. Martinez is competed for by Military and Civilian Teams since 1922-23, on the same lines as the English Cup.

The All Island Trophy presented by Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, is competed for by the four leading Kingston Teams, and one team from each section of the Island, Portland, St. Ann, St. James, and Manchester.

The Junior League Trophy presented by Messrs. Wilson & Co., Chicago, was first competed for in 1920, open to Civilian Clubs of the second grade.

The Junior Knock Out Trophy presented by Mr. Ronald McDonald is conducted on the same lines as the Senior Knock Out and was first competed for in 1929-30.

In 1933-34, The Senior League, Edwin Charley and Junior League Competitions were abolished and the Jamaica Football League played in three divisions with promotion and relegation of the system of the English Football League instituted. This competition has operated successfully and undubitably solved a difficulty of long standing.

The winners for the season 1934-35 are—

Jamaica Football League-Division 1—St. George's Old Boys.

Jamaica Football League-Division 2—Manchester Regiment.

Jamaica Football League-Division 3—Kensington.

Senior Knock Out—St. George's Old Boys.

Junior Knock Out—Wolmers.

All Island—Montego Bay F.C.

The year 1932-33, marked the inauguration of a Competition for Elementary Schools. Unfortunately the Competition fell through in 1933-34.

The Manning Cup, presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition by Secondary Schools in and around Kingston, was won by Jamaica College in 1933-34.

In 1903, Sir Sydney Olivier, then Governor of Jamaica, presented a Shield for Competition by Secondary Schools throughout the Island. This trophy was won by Munro College in 1933-34.

The Jamaica Football Association, founded in 1910, and affiliated to the English Football Association controls the interests of the game, and consists of the Officers and eight other members elected annually.

The personnel of the Council for 1934-35 is as follows:—

W. J. Palmer, *President*; Major T. B. Nicholson, O.B.E., *Vice-President*; G. M. DaCosta, *2nd Vice-President*; J. B. L. Taylor, *Secretary*; R. W. Campbell, *Treasurer*; H. N. Walker, B.A., *Assistant Secretary*; Fr. Leo. Butler, S.J., N. N. Nethersole, C. L. Cawley, E. B. Hallett, T. H. Paxton, L. R. Mordecai, C. Guy Campbell, V. A. Sasso.

AFFILIATED CLUBS AND MINOR ASSOCIATIONS.

MINOR ASSOCIATIONS.

Allan Football Cup Committee—H. K. Farquharson, Port Antonio.

County of Cornwall—E. Grant Levy, Montego Bay.

St. Ann Bay—E. Tucker, St. Ann's Bay.

CLUBS.

Alpha Old Boys Club—Alexander Lewis, 13½ Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.

Farm School Sports Club—L. Anglin Powell, Government Farm School, Hope, Kingston.

Government Printing Office—Jno. L. Taylor, Government Printing Office.

Government School Old Boys Football Club—A. F. Dale, 18 Martin St., Spanish Town.

Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.—C. M. Tell, Kingston.

Jamaica College—H. C. W. Chambers, Jamaica College, Liguanea.

Kingston—N. N. Nethersole, Kingston.

Kensington C.C.—G. R. Kirkpatrick, c/o Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd.

Kingston College Old Boys Association—F. A. Williams, Kingston College, North St.

Kingston Police Sports Club—Sgt. C. H. Pennycook, Central Police Station.

Melbourne C. C.—Hiam Barrow, 6 Glenmore Road, Kingston.

Manchester Regiment—Lt. W. E. Almond, Up-Park-Camp.
Metropolitan Sports Club—Louis A. Vaz, c/o Nathan & Co.
Parish Church F. C.—F. L. McLaren, 41 John's Lane.
Railway Sports Club—J. N. Daley, Jamaica Government Railway.
Revenue Department C. C.—A. H. C. Packer, Stamp Office, Kingston.
St. Peters—F. C. Murphy, 21 York St., Port Royal.
St. Andrew Parish Club—Frank A. Hill, Maxfield Park, Old Pound Road.
St. George's Old Boys—Allan St. G. Taylor, Island Treasury, Kingston.
St. Catherine & Prison C. C.—C. L. Lopez, Chemical Works, Spanish Town.
Unifruitco—C. Guy Campbell, United Fruit Co.
Wembley A. C.—A. J. Thomas, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Wolmers—H. N. Walker, B.A., Wolmers School.
Y.M.C.A.—Albert V. Walker, Public Works Office.

OFFICIAL REFEREES.

M. Hanna, Kingston, C. F. Wickers, Kingston, Rev. J. Leslie Webb, Kingston, N. Holtz, Kingston, H. A. Laing, Kingston, J. Jones, Kingston, A. B. Cunningham, Kingston, O. Sanguinetti, Kingston, M. McGilchrist, Kingston, Sgt. Dyer, Kingston, Sgt. Collins, Kingston, Corporal Smith, Kingston, Dr. A. G. Curphy, St. Ann's Bay, R. O. Bell, St. Ann's Bay.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association (affiliated to the English Lawn Tennis Association) is composed of the following Clubs:—Liguanea, Garrison, St. Andrew, Kingston, Melbourne, Kensington, Unifruitco, Jamshipco, Wembley, St. Andrew Parish, St. Catherine and Prison's, May Pen, Manchester, St. James Country, Port Antonio, St. Thomas Country and Morant Bay.

All these Clubs with the exception of the Manchester Club, possess excellent Grass Courts. The Manchester Club uses hard Courts entirely.

The general business of the Association is run by a Council elected by the Association.

COUNCIL—*President*—Hon. S. R. Cargill; *Vice-President*—H. V. Alexander, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—H. C. Stedman. *Councillors*—T. B. Nicholson, O. F. Wright, C. G. Campbell, T. P. Evelyn, W. H. Coke.

INTER CLUB COMPETITIONS.

Inter Club Competitions are held annually, the winner for each year being entitled to hold the Cup so won for one year. The winners for the last ten years have been:—

Men's Minor:—Melbourne C. C. 1926-29, 1931-32; Kensington C. C. 1930; Jamshipco 1933; Kensington 1934.

Mixed:—St. Andrew Club, 1925-26; Melbourne C. C. 1927-32; Liguanea Club, 1933; Melbourne 1934.

Senior:—Kingston C. C., 1923-24, 1928-29, 1932-33; St. Andrew Club, 1924-26; Melbourne C. C., 1926-28, 1930-32; Liguanea Club, 1929-30; Melbourne C.C. 1934.

CLUB TOURNAMENTS.

An all Island championship Tournament (referred to as the "All Jamaica Championship") is held annually, usually on the Courts at St. Andrew Club.

Visitors to the Island are allowed to compete in this tournament.

The winners of the events in the Championships in April 1935 were —

Men's Singles—D. Leahong; *Men's Doubles*—D. Leahong and K. L. Passalalgue; *Ladies Singles*—Mrs. H. Watson; *Ladies Doubles*—Mrs. O. McNair and Miss M. Wortley; *Mixed Doubles*—D. Leahong and Mrs. H. Watson; *Boys' Singles*—L. A. Kirkaldy; *Girls' Singles*—Miss F. Sharp.

Mostly all the Clubs situated in Kingston and St. Andrew, and several of those in the Country hold annual tournaments, in which besides purely Club events, there are included several open events.

The Manchester Club holds an annual open tournament for Hard Courts Championships at Mandeville usually in August, in which there are open events as in the All Jamaica tournaments, and as in that tournament visitors to the Island may compete.

FOREIGN VISITING TEAMS.

In an endeavour to raise the standard of play throughout the Island the Association has from time to time invited down prominent players from England, the United States and Canada.

In February, 1924, a team was invited from the United States, the Star players being Vincent Richards and Carl Fisher. In 1925 another team from the United States was brought down, including Vincent Richards and T. Harada.

Owing to financial difficulties it was not found possible to invite another team until 1932 when an English team was brought down, consisting of F. Perry, G. P. Hughes, H. G. Lee, H. K. Lester, Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall; also a Canadian team of four men and two ladies. This tournament was a financial success as well as serving to create added enthusiasm for the game.

Profiting by their previous experiences the Association again brought down prominent players in 1934 from England, Canada and America.

The meeting proved highly popular, chiefly owing to the attraction of a match between the No. 1 United States Lady Player, Miss Helen Jacobs and the English No. 1 Lady Player, Miss Dorothy Round, the match being won by the former. The English team consisted of Misses Round, Stammers, Heeley and James while the American Players were Misses Jacobs and Rice, Messrs. Geo. Lott and Gil. Hall with Mr. Marcel Rainville of Canada. The tour was arranged to include Montego Bay and Mandeville.

COACHING.

The Association brought out a Coach in 1927 and 1928 and it is generally agreed that the standard of play benefitted as a result, especially among the younger players.

GOLF.

Golf owes its introduction into Jamaica to the Mandeville course which in 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has since been extended to nine holes.

In 1896, the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Clubs were formed. Their course was situated at Solomon's Pen, now known as Retreat.

In 1902 the club transferred its home to the Constant Spring Hotel grounds, and in 1908, the club changed its name to The Jamaica Golf Club.

Courses of varying character are to be found throughout the island at Montego Bay. (St. James Country Club), Annotto Bay (St. Mary Country Club), Mandeville (Manchester Club), Malvern, Moneague and Savanna-la-mar (Westmoreland Country Club).

In 1925 the Jamaica Golf Association was formed with a view to fostering the progress of the game in the Island, and to centralise its control. Several trophies were handed over to the Association by the trustees of the defunct Jamaica Golf Club. On the dissolution of the old Constant Spring Golf Club in October, 1930, two cups in their possession were also handed over to the Association.

After the dissolution of the Constant Spring Golf Club, a Canadian Company laid out an 18 hole course at Constant Spring in connection with the new hotel there, to the design of Mr. Stanley Thompson, Golf Architect of Canada and the United States of America.

The operations of the company having failed in Jamaica, the hotel was taken over by the Government of Jamaica, who now operate it. The golf course at present is kept up by local membership, under the name of the Constant Spring Golf Club, five holes of the course are on hotel lands, and thirteen on lands belonging to Mr. J. C. Farquharson.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—*Hon. President*—Major T. B. Nicholson *Hon. Secretary*—F. W. Fraser.

SWIMMING SPORTS.

The official season covers the period from March 1st to Sept. 30th. Swimming Diving and Water Polo is controlled by the Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica founded April 4, 1935 (Sponsors Messrs. Edgar B. Hallet & Walter Lowi) affiliated to the International Swimming Federation.

OFFICERS: Capt. George Lindsay, *President*; Leslie R. Mordecai, *Vice-President*; D. Tomlinson, *Hon. Treasurer*; Walter Lowi, *Hon. Secretary*; Edgar B. Hallet, *Chairman*

The Annual Secondary Schools Swimming Championships were held for the first time on July 7, 1934 and Calabar High School is winner of the Simpson Shield for 1934 and 1935. This Competition will take place on July 4 of the current year. Schools swimming is controlled by the Secondary Schools' Swimming Association. (Chairman: E. B. Hallet, Hon. Secretary: J. Waterhouse).

The Annual A. S. A. Water Polo League was commenced in 1935, with 10 entries, and, competed for the Lowrie Cup, donors, Messrs. W. P. Lowrie & Coy., Ltd., London and Glasgow, presented by Leslie R. Mordecai, Esq., Hon. Vice-President of the A.S.A. Winners Kingston S. C., (A team).

The Squadron League is run in conjunction with the Water Polo League, competing for the Lindsay Cup, presented by Captain George Lindsay, winner 1935, Jamaica Amateur S. C.—record: 14 races—13 victories.

The first Annual Amateur Swimming Association Championship of Jamaica were held on the 23rd of November, 1935 (101 competitors on the start), Champion 1935: Keith Melhado, Jamaica Amateur S. C.—100 Metres Free Style and 100 Metres Medley, Patrick Silvera, Kingston S. C.—200 Metres Free Style, V. C. Crawford, Kingston S. C. 662/3 Metres Free Style. The dates for the Championship Gala for 1936 are 6th of June and Sept. 19.

Other Swimming trophies vested in the Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica:—Desnoes Cup, presented by Eugene Desnoes, Esq., Defender 1934-35, Keith Melhado, Jamaica Amateur S. C. Issa Cup for Junior Swimming Teams. Presented by Mr. Joseph Issa: Defender 1935, Kingston Swimming Club.

The A. S. A. of Jamaica was composed of the following:—Jamaica Amateurs Schools, Kingston S. C., Penguin S. C., Public Works S. C., Y.M.C.A. S. C., First Jamaica Sea Rovers, Y.M.C.A. Sea Rovers, Manchester Regiment, Port Royal Garrison Sports Club, Secondary Schools Swimming Association, Private individuals.

WEST INDIAN CLUB GOLFING SOCIETY.

FORMED in December, 1928, and open to all members of The West Indian Club, 4 Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1. who are members of a recognized Golf Club or Golfing Society in the British Isles. Entrance fee £1 1s. Annual Subscription 5/.

OFFICERS FOR 1935.

Captain—THOMAS GREENWOOD.

Committee—The Captain, Messrs. James Fogarty, B. A. Forster, H. L. Q. Henriques, T. D. Hampson, G. J. Dent, (*Asst. Hon. Secretary*) and W. Arnott (*Hon. Secretary*).

CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Spring.	Autumn.	Foursomes.
1929—G. S. Graham.	1928—G. S. Graham.	1930—C. B. Scott and Sir A. Sherlock
1930—J. Fogarty	1929—Sir A. Sherlock	
1931—J. Fogarty	1930—F. D. Rowstone	
1932—A. Wright	1931—B. A. Forster	1931—T. D. Hampson and T. Greenwood
1933—B. A. Forster	1932—Sir A. Sherlock	1932—H. L. Q. Henriques and H. Gould.
1934—Sir Alfred Sherlock	1933—J. Fogarty	1933—F. D. Rowstone and W. W. Arnott
Winner of Captain's Prize, 1929—F. D. Rowstone.	1930—Sir Alfred Sherlock	1934—T. Greenwood and H. L. Q. Henriques
“ “ 1930—Sir Alfred Sherlock	1931—F. D. Rowstone	
“ “ 1931—F. D. Rowstone	1932—H. Gould.	
“ “ 1933—T. Greenwood.	1934—Suregon Commander S. R. Johnston, R. N.	
“ “ 1935—T. D. Hampson		

AFFILIATED CLUBS.

The Liguanea Club	..	Jamaica.
Demerara Golf Club	..	British Guiana.

POLO.

POLO has been played in Jamaica for many years and, as is the case in most other Colonies, was first introduced by the Officers of His Majesty's Army. The Garrison Polo Club was originally the only Polo Club in the island, and, when this was so, civilians were elected as honorary members and allowed to use the Club. The game, however, rapidly became popular and after a few years the Kingston Polo Club was formed; subsequently the game spread to the country parishes and clubs were formed in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine and St. James.

When war broke out in 1914, seven Polo Clubs were in existence in Jamaica, but they all, with the exception of the St. Ann Club, went out of existence as a great majority of the members proceeded overseas to serve in His Majesty's Forces. No Polo was played in Jamaica between the years 1915 and 1919. The Garrison Polo Club re-started in January, 1920, and the Kingston Club in April of the same year. There are now four Polo Clubs in existence:—The Garrison, Kingston, St. Ann, and St. Elizabeth.

The All Jamaica Polo Association was formed in 1906, it went out of existence in 1915, and was resuscitated in 1921. The Association is the controlling body for polo and polo pony racing in the Colony. A bi-annual Tournament is held under its auspices each June and December when a "Senior" and a "Junior" Cup are competed for by all the clubs affiliated to the Association.

In 1923, Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., presented a cup to be competed for by teams of young players who are members of recognized polo clubs, and this cup is competed for once a month between October and July.

The Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Constance" have presented a cup to the Garrison and Kingston Clubs and this Cup is competed for by teams composed of members of these clubs.

In December, 1927, Mrs. Marescaux presented the Jamaica Polo Championship Cup in memory of her husband the late Col. O. H. S. Marescaux, and this cup is played for twice a year in June and December.

Polo teams from Jamaica have on several occasions visited the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica and a team representing the U.S.A. Army in Haiti have visited Jamaica.

BOXING.

THE Jamaica Boxing Board of Control is the executive body of the Jamaica Boxing Association, which body was formed in the early spring of 1928. Its objects are (a) To raise the standard of Professional and Amateur Boxing, (b) To encourage Boxing in Jamaica; (c) To control all Professional and Amateur Boxing in Jamaica in accordance with rules made by the Board of Control; (d) To act as a central Board of Appeal.

Accordingly, rules were framed, based on those adopted by the National Sporting Club, the Imperial Service Boxing Association but adapted to local conditions.

The year 1934 no doubt has so far been the most progressive year as far as Boxing is concerned in Jamaica. Several boxers from abroad visited us and have helped considerably in some instances to raise the standard of boxing locally.

The Inter-Scholastic Boxing Championships were held at the Rose Gardens Stadium on Saturday the 22nd December 1934 and were a decided success. Munro College won the Mordecai Challenge Cup for the year 1934.

The Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Boxing Association was held on the 26th April 1935 at which the following were elected the Jamaica Boxing Board of Control for 1935.

Officers—N. W. Manley, K.C., B.A., B.C.L. *President*; Owen L. Samuel, W. E. O. Turvill, *Vice-Presidents*; Martin G. Smith, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Board of Control: Mrs. N. W. Manley, Dr. E. E. Branstorph, F. G. Joy, Martin G. Smith, W. E. Foster-Davis, Eugene Martinez, Leslie R. Mordecai, E. U. Wooler, Eustace Myers, Audley Morais and Herbert MacDonald.

JOCKEY CLUB OF JAMAICA.

In 1926 the Jamaica Jockey Club Ltd. ceased to exist as a racing association and became The Jockey Club of Jamaica and assumed control of all racing in the Island.

This Club is under affiliation with the Jockey Club of England, and is the organised body for controlling and regulating all legalised racing in Jamaica.

The members of the Club elect the "Stewards of the Jockey Club"—the Stewards

being the governing body. The membership of the Club is restricted to 100. The entrance fee is £5 5s. The subscription £5 5s. per annum.

Stewards.—H. E. Bolton, *President*; K. M. Pringle, Altamont Dolphy, A. R. McGrath, C. C. Calder, H. V. Alexander, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, R. K. Nunes, C. M. daCosta, Dr. Chas. Levy, B. C. Oliphant.

Secretary—Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, *Auditor*—W. D. B. Bruce; *Bankers*—Bank of Nova Scotia.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H. M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are not eligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held:

1911—winners: Barbados Volunteers; 1912—British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club; 1913—Barbados Volunteers; 1914—British Guiana; 1922—Barbados Volunteers; 1923—Trinidad Local Forces; 1924—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1925—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1926—Jamaica Local Forces, 1927—Trinidad Local Forces; 1928—Trinidad Local Forces, 1929—British Guiana Local Forces, 1930—Trinidad Local Forces. 1931—All Jamaica Rifle Team. 1932—Trinidad Local Forces. 1933—Trinidad Local Forces. 1934—Trinidad Local Forces. 1935—Trinidad Local Forces.

Hon. Secretary—Capt. F. F. C. Messum

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1928, 1931, 1934, 1935.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919, 1929, 1933.

British Guiana, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1932.

The highest team score recorded is 778 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Jamaica in 1925. The highest individual score is that of Sgt. L. Hyman, W.I.R., of the Jamaica Team, who in 1925 made 101 points out of a possible 105

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition; this trophy has been won eleven times by Jamaica College, nine times by Munro College, five times by Wolmer's School, and three times by Titchfield School.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1934 and again in 1935 the Shield was won by Jamaica College and the Henderson Medals awarded to C. L. Robison and A. H. Stuart both of Jamaica College.

Towards the end of 1930, the late Bishop deCarteret presented a Shield for competition among the Junior boys of the Secondary Schools.

The Shield is shot for annually and only boys under 14 years of age are eligible to shoot. The Shield was won in 1935 by Munro College.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., *President*; Dr. E. E. Murray, Capt. J. O. Horne, *Vice-Presidents*; H. C. Chambers, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

JAMAICA RIFLE CLUB.

THE Jamaica Rifle Club was founded in December 1934 for the encouragement of civilian rifle shooting and to form a training ground for future Jamaica Rifle Eights. The scheme immediately met with enthusiastic response, and under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Brigadier-General Langhorne the club has made excellent progress.

Subscriptions of 2/- per month have been specially arranged at a low figure to enable all lovers of the sport to indulge their fancy at the minimum of expense. As a result, full bore shooting, once the luxury of the favoured few, has been brought within the reach of scores of enthusiasts who have not been slow to take advantage of this rare opportunity. Among the foundation members are some of the finest shots in the island who are always ready to place their knowledge and experience at the service of novices to whom special attention is always given.

The club is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, and among the several important privileges that this affiliation confers it enables members to shoot for the "Rifleman's" and "Skilled Shot" certificates as issued by the N.R.A. As a bequest from the Old Peters Rifle Club, members are also able to complete annually for the magnificent Sydney Cup presented in 1916 by the Rifle Club of H.M.A.S. "Sydney" to commemorate the sinking of the German cruiser "Emden."

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Edward Brandis Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Officers: *Presidents*—Lewis Ashenheim, *Vice-Presidents*: The Venerable Archdeacon Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Hon. Major Simms, M.V.O., R. M. Murray, M.A., M.B.E., Commander M. M. Bond.

Committee of Management—Messrs. A. P. Ross, Donald Mais, G. E. Waddington, H. C. Chambers, Earle Maynier and Captain J. O. Horne.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Captain J. O. Horne, S.O.L.F., Militia Headquarters, Kingston.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 21 of 1922, amended by Laws 9 and 37 of 1927 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in Gazette, 1st April, 1928, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels. Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—the plates being supplied by the Collector of Taxes, as well as license disc to be carried in metal holder disc at side of car.

The Registration Plates for cars cost 5s., for Motor cycles 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be examined and licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 10s.—duration of license from 1st April to 31st March.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried. Spotlights are prohibited and the use of cut outs.

Motor cars are taxed £5 10s. per annum, Cars for Hire £7 10s., and Motor trucks according to weight and class tyre.

All accidents must be reported at nearest Police Station within 24 hours.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in April, 1928:

Any person contemplating only a temporary stay in Jamaica and bringing into the Island any motor vehicle for his personal use may be permitted to use such motor vehicle on any public road under these Regulations for a period not exceeding ninety days under the following conditions:—

(a) Application shall be made to a Collector of Taxes setting forth fully and clearly the name of the owner of the vehicle, the address of such owner and the description of the vehicle.

(b) Such Collector of Taxes on receipt of such application and on being satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements therein contained shall issue and deliver to such applicant or to the Jamaica Automobile Association as his agent, two special registration plates designated "Tourist Plates" and a special license designated "Tourist License."

(c) Before the issue of such Tourist Plates or Tourist License, the applicant shall make a deposit equal to the *duty chargeable* on the ordinary license required by Law and the ordinary registration fee, (for one quarter only).

(d) Should such applicant sell the car in Jamaica or exceed the said period of two months, the Collector of Taxes shall transfer the sum deposited from the Deposit Account to the License and Registration Accounts, and issue a regular set of registration plates and license to the owner in the place of the "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" and such deposit shall be forfeited.

(e) The applicant shall cause such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" to be affixed to the motor vehicle in accordance with Regulation 6 above, and shall, prior to his departure from Jamaica, or on the expiration of two months from the issue and delivery to him as aforesaid of such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" (whichever shall first happen) deliver up such Tourist Plates and Tourist License to such Collector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes shall return the sum deposited if the applicant has not exceeded the period of two months.

JAMAICA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded in December, 1924, and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. It takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Club which has ceased to exist.

The principal objects of the Association are: (i) to amalgamate Motorists with a common interest for the mutual benefit of themselves and the general public; (ii) to afford protection to Motorists, by advising as a body on Bills introduced in the Legislative Council and Local By-Laws; (iii) to negotiate and combine with the Local Authorities for the improvement of roads, the removal of dangerous corners; (iv) to combine with the Local Authorities in the control of inconsiderate and dangerous driving; (v) to investigate and deal with cases of misconduct of chauffeurs and others with a view to the further protection of owners of Motor Vehicles and the public; (vi) to supply Motorists with full information on general subjects connected with Motoring; (vii) to foster a feeling of camaraderie and esprit de corps amongst Motorists for the welfare and progress of automobilism, and for the good of the general community.

There are 1,100 members. Cables and Telegrams. "JAUTO." Kingston. Patron—His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. President—W. B. Powell.

Vice-President—Frank E. Lyons.

Executive Committee—D. N. Barr, H. E. Bolton, Capt. M. deCordova, Dr. Chas. Levy, F. V. Lumb, Dr. S. A. Maitland, L. V. D. Samuel, W. E. O. Turvill, E. U. Wooler.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Monica Nixon. Address: Upstairs Canadian Bank of Commerce, 119 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Telephone 3006

BOARD OF TRANSPORT.

THE Motor Omnibus Law (Law 30 of 1929) came into effect on the 1st July, 1930. By this Law and its amending Law 26 of 1933, certain powers were vested in the Governor to make Regulations in Privy Council for the inspecting and licensing of Motor Omnibuses and for appointing a Board, consisting of seven members, to be styled "The Board of Transport".

The general duties of the Board of Transport as described in the Schedules to the Law, are to consider applications, from time to time, for licenses to operate Motor Omnibuses by owners and drivers. The Board has power to determine in respect to each application—(a) whether or not a Licence should be issued, (b) the places to or between which the Motor Omnibus if licensed should run. (c) the route or routes to be followed, the fares to be charged, the time table to be kept and the maximum number of passengers to be carried.

The Board has power to suspend or revoke any Licence which it may have issued. It may from time to time appoint Inspectors with the approval of the Governor, for the purposes of the Law.

Each Member of the Board holds office for a term of three years, but is eligible for re-appointment by the Governor.

INSPECTORS—H. F. Donald, G. L. Farquharson, C. A. Cover (Acting).

BOARD OF TRANSPORT—Hon. Major Henry Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O., *Chairman*; Inspector W. A. Orrett, A. V. Kingdon, J.P., Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., W. B. Powell, J.P., V. C. Alexander, J.P., D. L. Feurtado, I.S.O., J.P., J. B. L. Taylor, *Secretary*.

OFFICES.—North-eastern corner Duke and Port Royal Streets.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations articulated clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this Island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year is published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the Island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English, Scotch and Irish solicitors and Scotch writers to the signet and Law agents are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England or Ireland or writer to the signet or Law agent in Scotland.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

COMMITTEE—Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C., Attorney-General;
Crown Solicitor; A. J. Corinaldi, Hon. Sir William Morrison, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton. *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee, H. H. Dunn.*

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

In December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:
(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articled clerks of Solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and/or their families. (g) To acquire, hold use and deal with such property, real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are 108 members. The annual subscription is £1 1s. for Solicitors of 3 years or more practice and 10s. 6d. for Solicitors of less than 3 years practice.

Council—A. J. Corinaldi, *Chairman*; Hon. S. R. Cargill, W. Bourke, Aston Simpson, Hon. N. B. Livingston, L. V. D. Samuel, L. Ashenheim, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., H. H. Dunn, H. V. Alexander, V. E. Manton, LL.B., Ansell Hart, Ken. Robinson, L. J. Stone, H. A. Lake. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Kaestner Hart.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874, and now numbering over 30,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession."

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission.

Applicants for membership are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 104.

The ordinary meetings are held on the third Thursday of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in October, the President delivers an inaugural address and assumes office.

The names of the Presidents since the foundation of the Branch are recorded in the 1925 issue of the Handbook.

OFFICE BEARERS, 1934-1935—President, Dr. E. Gideon; Dr. G. I. Lecesne, *President Elect, Secretary and Treasurer*, Dr. G. P. F. Allen.

BRANCH COUNCIL—Dr. G. F. Baxter, Dr. G. V. Lockett, A. G. Curphey, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. F. R. Ritchie, Dr. F. W. W. Baillie, Dr. Leighton Clark, and the office bearers.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established in 1872. Its powers and duties are detailed in the consolidating Law No. 49 of 1908 and amending Law, No. 33 of 1909.

It consists of five registered medical practitioners appointed for a term of three years by the Governor. It elects its President and Secretary.

The Council has power to:

- (a) Make rules for the regulation of its own business;
- (b) Consider the Diplomas, etc. of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this Island;
- (c) Require any person whom they consider has improperly obtained registration to re-register;
- (d) Direct the Registrar to remove from the Register the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or who after due enquiry has been adjudged guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;
- (e) Direct the Registrar to reinstate the name of any practitioner who has been struck off the Register;
- (f) Decide all questions respecting the right of any person to be registered, or the mode of registration, or the liability of any person to be struck off the Register and all questions respecting the alteration of the Register. An appeal, if made within three months to the Governor, is allowed from the decision of the Council.

The following persons are entitled to be registered:

1. Any person duly registered in the United Kingdom.
2. Any person holding Diplomas, etc., which would entitle him to be registered in the United Kingdom.
3. Any person who passes the local examination conducted by a Board appointed by the Governor.

Sections one and two of the above groups must produce to the Registrar their Diploma, etc., and a statutory declaration on Form B. made before a Justice of the Peace who must mark the Diploma, etc., at the time of the making of the Declaration. Form B. must be impressed with a twenty shilling stamp by way of registration fee.

Erasure from the Register of the United Kingdom renders the person liable to be removed from the Local Register, and no person whose name has been erased from the Register of the United Kingdom is entitled to be registered in Jamaica.

Persons referred to in section three above must apply to the Governor for the appointment of a Board of Examiners. They must produce certain Diplomas, etc., and must pay the examination fee of twelve guineas to the Secretary of the Council. A further fee of twenty shillings is paid to the Registrar on registration.

The examination consists of written papers in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and these are followed by oral examination.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—Hon. L. Gifford, M.D., M.S. (Edin.), *President*; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., L. M. Moody, M.D. (Lond.), J. D. McCrindle, M.B., C.M., Hon. Maj. T. J. Hallinan, *Secretary*, G. P. F. Allen, 64 Duke Street, Kingston.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, by Dr. Angus McDonald, then M.O.H. for Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

Meetings are held from time to time in the different parishes of the island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.

President—Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, Supt. Med. Officer.

Vice-Presidents—Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board.

Honorary Secretaries—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.O.H., St. Andrew; E. A. Glen-Campbell, C.S.O., Kingston; *Honorary Treasurer*, Dr. I. J. Crutchley, M.O.H. Kingston.

REGISTERED OPTICIANS.

Anderson, R. C., Port Antonio; Brandon, R. H., Kingston; Browne, W. B., Kingston; Collymore, H. W., Montego Bay; DaCosta, E. C., Kingston; Lopez, R. F., Kingston; Lumsden, A. J., Alligator Pond; Lumsden, G. F., Mandeville; Robinson, H. U., Kingston; Scotland, G. W., Kingston; Sheriff, W. H. L., Annotto Bay; Silvera, W. R., Kingston; Sinclair, E. M., Kingston; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Solomon, I. C., Kingston; Tomlinson, M. L., Montego Bay; Tomlinson, W. J., Port Maria; DaCosta, C. W., Kingston.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Y.M.C.A. House, 76, Hanover Street, Kingston is the home of the Young Men's Christian Association in Jamaica. It is a fine commodious building, standing in its own grounds, with a large Al Fresco Lounge and Hostel Accommodation for 20 men. It was opened in 1920 by Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. Considerable extension has been carried out including a fine detached Billiard Hall. There is an open air Gymnasium and Basket Ball Court. An all around programme of varied activities is run and the Association has been very successful in promoting literary and educational interests and in developing athletics. Its total membership, including the Student branch, at 31.12.33 was 543.

ANNUAL Y.M.C.A. SUBSCRIPTION:—Hon. £2 2s. 0d. upwards; Active or Associate £1 1s. 0d. or 6/ per quarter; Country 10/6 or 3/ per quarter upwards.

OFFICERS: *Patron*, H. E. The Governor of Jamaica; *President*, —
Chief Justice, R. H. Fletcher; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*, Sir Arthur Farquharson, W. J. Palmer, Esq., J.P., Sir Wm. Morrison, E. B. Hopkins, Hon. S. R. Cargill; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. E. O. Turvill; *Hon. Recording Secretary*, Donald R. Fitzritson; *General Secretary*, Edgar B. Hallett; *Board of Directors*, A. N. Vaz, A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., A. V. Kingdon, D. T. Girvan, W. A. Logan, A. D. Soutar, Cecil B. Facey, Rt. Rev. Bishop W. Hardie, M.A., D.D., Major W.H. Plant, Rev. J. Leslie Webb, B.A., Rev. Frank Nichol.

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January, 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders, on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society, came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she, at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world now numbers over one million members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed, and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February, 1922, Miss E. Picton Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House in North Street, having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 26 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston which has at present a membership of over 300. Additional buildings serve as club centre for some 450 industrial girls. Branches have been opened in Black River, Browns Town, Sav-la-Mar, Malvern and Christiana.

JAMAICA COUNCIL—1934-35.

Officers—*Chairman*, The Lord Bishop of Jamaica; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Treasurer*, F. N. Isaacs; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss A. Marvin; *Island Secretary*, Miss Stewart.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

IN the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

President, Sir William Morrison; *Secretary*, K. Cameron, Gleaner Co., Kingston; *Treasurer*, J. B. Stiven, 17 Orange Street, Kingston.

WELSH SOCIETY OF JAMAICA

THE objects of this Society, which was founded in 1932, are to keep in touch with Welsh people throughout the Island, to welcome Welsh visitors to the colony and to hold an Annual Dinner on St. David's Day.

COMMITTEE.—Rev. T. J. Lloyd, *Chairman*; L. B. Powell, *Hon. Secretary*; Ben Edwards, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Rev. E. P. Williams, Eric Williams

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

An annual Magazine "The Jamaica Philatelist" is issued every June—*Editor*, Astley Clerk. *Associate Editor*—Herbert Cooke.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—Mrs. M. E. Spooner, *President*; D. M. Samuel, *Vice-President*; E. M. Clark, *Treasurer*; G. C. Gunter, *Secretary*, Kingston P. O.; *Hon. Exchange Supt.*, P. J. Fernandez, P. O. Box 158, Kingston P. O.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE Canadian Government maintains, as a branch of its Department of Trade and Commerce, a Commercial Intelligence Service which assists in the marketing of Canadian products throughout the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters.

Canadian Trade Commissioners in the West Indies—F. W. Fraser, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Kingston, Ja. P. O. Box 225, (territory includes Jamaica, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Haiti); W. F. Bull, P. O. Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad (territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands and British Guiana).

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

THE Royal Colonial Institute, founded in 1868 to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire, and to maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882, and in 1928 changed its name to Royal Empire Society. It is situated in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., 2, but at present occupies temporary offices at 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W., 1.

There are now nearly 200 Fellows resident in Jamaica. An Empire Day Dinner is held annually at which His Excellency the Governor presides.

President—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; *Chairman of the Council*—Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis, C.M.G., M.V.O., *Secretary*—George Pilcher; *Hon. Corresponding Secretaries in Jamaica*—Sir A. W. Farquharson, Kingston; W. E. O. Turvill, Leslie R. Mordecai, Kingston; Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society, the object of which is to provide all music lovers with an opportunity of hearing and enjoying the best music, was founded in 1926. The Society meets as a

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rule quarterly, and makes every effort to provide wide and interesting programmes of music with lectures on the various musicians and the different periods of music, and otherwise assists lovers of music. Anyone who is interested may become a member irrespective of ability to perform. The subscription is 6/- per annum and 4/- for country members (*i.e.*, those residing more than 10 miles from Kingston) payable yearly in advance. Students still attending school pay an annual subscription of 3/- only.

Patrons, Lady Slater, Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., Sir A. S. Jelf, Kt., C.M.G., Lady Jelf, The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Sir William Morrison, Lady Morrison; *Mr. Michael Head*, *President*, Frank Cundall, O.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. Ludlow Moody, Mrs. Bodker, Miss Elsie Borough, Mrs. Grace Isaacs; *Chairman*, H. A. Lake; *Vice-Chairman*, *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Beryl deLeon, Mount Mansfield 1 Central Avenue, Camperdown, Halfway Tree; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Granville Delgado, Halfway Tree

MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL.

AFFILIATED WITH FEDERATION OF MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL, LONDON.

Representative: Mrs. Ena Bodker, L.R.A.M.

Founded 1929. Biennial festivals are held in vocal, instrumental, and choral work and allied subjects for the promotion of musical culture of music matter and music lover in Jamaica.

At the 1933 Festival the Adjudicator, was Michael Head, A.R.A.M.

Patrons: Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., Lady Denham; Michael Head; *Hon. Treasurer*, C. E. Rennie; *Hon. Secretary*, George H R. Clough, B.A., L.A.B.

DIOCESAN FESTIVAL CHOIR.

THIS Choir was organised by the Diocesan Music Committee in the year 1924, the Choir's first performance in that year being part of the celebrations in honour of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Diocese of Jamaica.

The object of the Choir is to assist the Diocesan Music Committee in its efforts for the promotion of the cause of music, by undertaking the study and performance of such choral works as the Committee of Management may from time to time select.

The Choir aims at giving biennial performances, and such performances have been given in December, 1926, December, 1928, February, 1931, February 1933 and February 1935.

The present membership is approximately 140.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Rev. H. G. Lovell, *Chairman*; W. G. Heaver, *Treasurer*; Rev. Canon H. W. Cope, Rev. Canon R. L. Reid, George D. Goode, *Conductor*; T. Isaac Gregory, S. M. Kitchen, Miss M. Speid, Miss E. Marson, *Secretary*; P. Goldson, *Librarian*.

EXAMINATIONS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

In March 1935 the holding of the Trinity College Examinations in Jamaica was founded. The first Examination was held by Sir Granville Bantock. The number of candidates was 31.

COMMITTEE:—Lt. F. A. Bradley, L.R.A.M., F.T.C.L., *Chairman*; Miss S. Foster Davis, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mrs. A. H. Packer, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. Miss Brenda Smythe, Mrs. O. H. Nash, *Secretary*;

PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

This society, an Association of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and Proprietors of Copyright Musical Works, was established in England in 1914, to restrain the unauthorised public performance of copyright music of its members and the members of affiliated Societies throughout the civilised world, and to collect fees for permission of such public performances.

Under the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, proclaimed to come into operation in Jamaica with effect from 1st July, 1912, Performing Right is established as one of the constituent parts of copyright, and the owner of the copyright in a musical work, has under that Act, the sole right of performing, or authorizing the performance of the work, in Public. The Act extends to all classes of musical works without distinction.

All other civilised countries have enacted legislation similar to the Imperial Copyright Act, and each country has organized its own Performing Right Society. Each such Society controls in the Territory under its jurisdiction, the performing right of the copyright musical works of all affiliated Societies.

Composers, Authors, and Proprietors of Copyright musical works finding it impracticable to issue permits and collect fees individually, join the Society thereby securing the advantages which the Society affords in safeguarding their rights. By means of affiliation with the national Societies of other countries, the rights of members of the Society are also protected in the territories administered by those Societies and fees collected for performances there. In addition, the Society's operations extend to the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and Agencies have been established in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South and East Africa, India and Ceylon, Palestine, Cyprus, Mauritius.

Head Office of the Society:—Copyright House, 33 Margaret Street, Regent Street, London, W 1, *Office of Agent for B.W.I.,* Royal Mail Building, 8 Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica.

WOMEN TEACHERS FELLOWSHIP.

THIS Fellowship was formed in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., Kingston and in January, 1932, became an independent body.

Its aim is to form a Fellowship of Women Teachers of every Grade of School for the study of Principles and Methods of Education.

The membership consists of Teachers Past and Present and those interested in Education.

Miss D. Macpherson, *President*; Miss R. E. Gunter, M.A., *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Committee—The Heads of all the Secondary Schools and the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., with the following elected members :—

Miss Cowper, M.A., *Vice-President*; Miss Mae Wright, *Assistant Secretary*; Miss E. M. Rhodd, Mrs. Knibb, Miss Speid, Miss Baxter, Miss Oldfield, Miss Arbouin, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. James.

KINGSTON MINISTER'S FRATERNAL.

The Kingston Minister's Fraternal has been in existence for over a quarter of a century. It includes ministers of the Anglican and Non-Conformist Churches and the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Aims: (a) To draw the ministers of different denominations together in a bond of sympathy and understanding and to provide opportunities for social intercourse. (b) To furnish opportunities for studying and discussing social problems.

OFFICERS 1935-36: Rev. G. T. Armstrong, *President*; Rev. W. O'Meally, *Vice-President*; Rev. M. E. W. Sawyers, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.* Meetings are held monthly.

WOMEN WORKERS FELLOWSHIP.

The Women Workers' Fellowship (on the lines of the Minister's Fraternal) was started in March, 1929. The members of the Fellowship are women who are the wives of ministers, full-time church workers, or (by special invitation) other workers (social, etc).

The aims:—(a) To draw all women workers of the different churches together in a closer bond of sympathy and understanding.

(b) To promote co-operation in the work amongst women and children.

(c) To provide all women workers with an opportunity of meeting for social intercourse.

OFFICERS 1935-36. Mrs. W. Euston, *President*; Mrs. W. L. Brown, *Vice-President*; Miss M. Sedden, *Hon. Secretary.*

JAMAICA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Jamaica Anti-Tuberculosis League was proposed at the annual meeting of the Medical Officers of Health Association held at Port Antonio on the 7th July, 1927, on a motion of Mr. E. A. Glen Campbell.

The aims and objects of the League are:—

(a) To conduct educational and propaganda work showing the cause and prevention of tuberculosis.

(b) To co-operate with other agencies in the Island having as their object the control of tuberculosis.

(c) To supply nurses and nourishment to deserving cases.

(d) To segregate and care for the children of poor parents afflicted with tuberculosis.

(e) To establish Branches throughout the Island.

The inaugural meeting took place at Edmondson Hall in Kingston, on the 28th February, 1928, with Lady Stubbs the President in the chair. Associated with her was the Duchess of Athol. The principal speaker on the occasion was Dr. Eugene Opie of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, who was in Jamaica under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the incidence and spread of tuberculosis throughout the Island. In closing his address that afternoon he said, "the outstanding defect in most campaigns against tuberculosis, is proceeding without adequate knowledge of the nature and frequency of the disease in a country. Without this information it is impossible to determine the method of control best adapted to local conditions. The Anti-Tuberculosis League can render invaluable aid in the Survey, and when control measures have been decided upon, the League's work will be of far reaching significance, for the control of Tuberculosis is an undertaking with high humanitarian purpose."

During the seven years since its formation the League has focussed the attention of the whole Colony on the problems presented by tuberculosis, and has furthered in every way the cure of this disease and the prevention of its spread.

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.; Lady Slater; His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G.; Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; *President*—Lady Denham; *Vice-President*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Leonard J. Stone, Merivale, Constant Spring, P.O.; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. Martin Cooper, Balliol, Halfway Tree; *Hon. Assistant Secretary*, Miss Edna Lamont, 24 Church Street, Kingston.

There are Branches established in every parish of the Island.

St. Catherine—Founded July, 1930, President, Dr. H. H. Blair; Secretary, Dr. G. S. Escoffery. St. James—Founded August 1931, President, Mrs. E. Hart; Secretary, Mrs. Kelly-Lawson. St. Mary—Founded 1931, President, Hon. A. C. Westmoreland; Secretary, Rev. A. H. Webb, Trelawny—Founded 1931, President, A. W. Gordon; Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Nethersole. St. Elizabeth—Founded October, 1931, President, Hon. A. E. Harrison; Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Johnson. Westmoreland—Founded May, 1933, President, Hon. H. Clark, Secretary, Mrs. H. Clark. Portland—Founded June, 1933, President, K. V. Abendana; Secretary, Dr. L. M. Watson. Manchester—Founded August, 1933, President, Hon. T. Anderson; Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Pengeley. St. Thomas—Founded July, 1934, President, Lt. Col. Hon. L. G. Harrison; Secretary, Dr. F. C. Wright. Hanover—Founded August, 1934, President, Miss C. Brown; Secretary, Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley. St. Ann—May, 1935, President, Dr. H. Joslen; Secretary, Mrs. H. Stephenson. Clarendon—Founded June, 1935, President, _____; Secretary, Mrs. McWhinnie. County of Cornwall—Founded August, 1934, Chairman, Mrs. C. D. Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Stephenson.

The Island Jubilee Memorial is to take the form of a Sanatorium for Tuberculous Patients and a sub-Committee was formed in May, 1935 to organise the collection of £40,000 for the building and equipment of the Sanatorium with the following Officers:—

Chairman—Lady Denham, *Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., *Hon. Secretary*, Miss E. Clark, *Hon. Treasurers*, Hon. A. W. Hodges, V. E. Manton and a representative committee.

SPALDING LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

THE Club was formed in July, 1915, with the object of providing a place where the inhabitants of the township could meet periodically for healthy and instructive recreation by debates, lectures, addresses and discussions and by games, concerts and other convenient forms of entertainment.

Office Bearers—*President*—N. A. L. Campbell, *Vice President*—W. E. Morris, *Treasurer*—J. D. Pilliner, *Secretary*—W. Hyde Macaulay, *Asst. Secretary*—Miss R. M. Hanson, *Librarian*.—Miss D. E. Easy.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica, it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—210

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	£3,956,627
Particulars for the year—1934-1935	
Gross Revenue	293,767
Gross Expenditure	262,993

Net Receipts	£ 30,771
Interest and Sinking Fund	108,637
Deficit	77,866
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	89.52
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	83.43

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements		£93,932		
		107,260		
		201,192		
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)		140,000		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains. ..	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£400,000		
(“ 17 of 1884)		b. 183,000		
(“ 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		635,000		
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,584
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions	(31 Dec.)	£30,100		
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock	1/2 year	£28,000		
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Govt. d. £8,000 per mile				
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Rlwy. in '98.	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,175
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
	1894-95	£80,791	£50,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government for £18 500.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Ant. Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889 for Redemption of Railway Bonds £1,493,600 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1900-01	f 109,128	86,432	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
Law 33, 94 and 11, 1915 £45,000 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
Chapelton Extn. Law 3 of 1912 86,055 0 0	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,680
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,695
Borrowed under Law 33 of 1919 for additional Rolling Stock	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
and under Law 5 of 1920 120,000 0 0	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,801
Under Law 18 of 1922 for Railway Capital Works including cost of issue and for Railway Extension to Frankfield including cost of issue 566,014 0 0	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,737
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,694
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,081
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,909
	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,965
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,957
	1918-19	174,044	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
For further expenses	1921-22	351,557	345,136	161,413
Chapelton Frankfield extension Law 2 of 1927. 12,742 0 0	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967
For Relaying Track, Law 28 of 1927. 216,015 0 0	1923-24	293,398	262,635	169,017
Rebuilding No. 1 Pier, Law 13 of 1930 including cost of issue. 86,505 0 0	1924-25	274,701	254,217	185,866
	1925-26	321,814	270,257	189,093
	1926-27	355,951	297,961	189,194
	1927-28	391,399	334,658	186,343
	1928-29	319,592	283,414	186,440
Further Relaying of Railway Track, Law 20 of 1930 34,237 0 0	1929-30	375,457	326,058	187,683
Length of Line—210 miles	1930-31	395,421	302,194	183,529
Law 17 of 1933. The Public and Municipal Works Loan Law, Sundry Works and cost of issue (i) 59,283 0 0	1931-32	365,846	279,310	157,621
	1932-33	322,223	244,860	164,221
	1933-34	224,987	265,083	156,924
	1934-35	293,767	262,996	108,637

e Loan exclusive of £38,000 £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company £6 400

“ Government 200

£6,600

£1 455.400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906)

Under Inscribed Stock Law 35 of 1933 the sum of £337,143 was raised to pay off the balance of Loan due under this Law.

f In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores, £15,097.

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal over-charged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

i The sum of £48,622 was also raised for repaying the Treasury, moneys advanced for repayment of balance of the Imperial Treasury Loan 5%, Law 3 of 1912, completion and equipment of Chapelton Extension.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April, 1921, a further length of line of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from Linstead to New Works was opened to traffic, and on March 18th, 1925, the extension from Chapelton to Frankfield, a distance of 10 miles.

In March, 1929, the No. 1 Pier was destroyed by fire and the amount of £20,000 was recovered from Insurance Companies. It was estimated that to restore the Pier a sum of £100,000 would be required and a resolution passed by the Legislative Council dated 10th December, 1929, authorised the raising of the necessary amount as might be required for the reconstruction of the Pier. Under Law 13 of 1930, the sum of £80,000 was raised, the cost of issuing the Loan being £6,505, and in the same year a sum of £34,237, including the cost of issue, was raised under Law 20 of 1930 for further relaying of the track.

Under Law 17 of 1933, the Railway Pier at Port Antonio was re-constructed and the Railway bridge over the Wag Water River was replaced by a new bridge.

GARAGES IN KINGSTON.

Motor Car and Supplies	..	10½ Hanover Street
General Auto Supply Co.	..	47 Orange Street
Penso's Carriage and Auto Supply Co.	..	89-92 Orange Street
E. M. Martin's Garages	..	76 Harbour Street
John Crook	..	96-100 Harbour Street
B.S.A. Agency, Ltd.	..	71 Harbour Street
G. W. Serrant	..	17, 19, 21 Luke Lane
R. W. Morton	..	99 Harbour Street
J. Sutton Brown	..	162-166 Harbour Street
Electrical Repair Shop	..	Harbour Street
Rae Bros.	..	91-93 Harbour Street
Kingston Industrial Garage	..	34-38 Church Street
A. C. Garage	..	60½ East Queen Street
H. E. Bolton	..	34 Duke Street
Allied Motors, Ltd.	..	47 Orange Street
Rugby Service Station	..	2a Gold Street
Efficient Garage	..	136n Orange Street
Francis Garage	..	68 West Street
Rapid Vulcanising Co.	..	82 Harbour Street
Standard Garage	..	59 Harbour Street
The Davidson Motor Co., Ltd.	..	East Parade
Theatre Garage	..	32 Sutton Street
Commercial Garage	..	60a East Queen Street
Eveready Garage	..	75 Harbour Street
Frank Abrahams	..	27 West Street
M. C. Garage	..	8 West Street
Jamaica Motor Repairs and Agencies	..	22 West Street
Rockford Garage	..	71 West Street
Peerless Garage	..	39 Orange Street
Parade Motor Repairs	..	20 North Parade
Lane Garage	..	103 Water Lane
Vaz Transportation Service	..	46 Hanover Street

ONE WAY STREETS.

Name of Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
1. Barry Street	Hanover St. to West Street	East to West
2. Tower Street	Pechon St. to Hanover St.	West to East
3. Water Lane	Hanover St. to Pechon St.	East to West
4. Georges Lane	Harbour St. to East Queen St.	North to South
5. Johns Lane	East Queen St. to Port Royal St.	South to North

Name of Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
6. Mark Lane	Port Royal St. to East Queen St.	North to South
7. Temple Lane	South Parade to Barry St. and from Tower St. to Port Royal St.	South to North
8. Peters Lane	Port Royal St. to Tower St. and from Barry St. to South Parade	North to South
9. Luke Lane	Port Royal St. to Heywood St.	South to North
10. Matthews Lane	Heywood St. to Port Royal St.	North to South
13. Taylor's Lane	South Camp Road to Emma Ville Avenue	West to East
11. Port Royal St.	Pechon St. to Western end of Port Royal St.	East to West
12. Little Pechon St.	Port Royal St. to Harbour St.	South to North
14 Robert St.	Throughout	West to East

PUBLIC PARKING PLACES.

The following public parking places have been established in Kingston:

1. South Parade from the kerb to the West of Queen Victoria Statue to West Parade.
2. East Parade, opposite Coke Chapel.
3. Old Wolmers Yard, Corner South Parade and Laws Street.
4. Duke Street, west side from Port Royal Street to the Sea.

The following is a list of places where parking is prohibited.

1. East Queen Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side.
2. East Street between Laws Street and East Queen Street, west side.
3. Hanover Street between Tower Street and Harbour Street, west side.
4. King Street between Water Lane and Port Royal Street, eastern side and western side.
5. Tower Street between King Street and Temple Lane, north side.
6. Harbour Street between Temple Lane and Peters Lane, both sides.
7. West Parade between West Queen Street and South Parade, both sides.
8. Victoria Avenue, between South Camp Road and Blake Road, both sides.
9. On the north side of East Queen Street between Johns Lane and Duke Street (Omnibuses only).
10. King Street between Port Royal Street and Little Port Royal Street, eastern side.
11. Harbour Street between Temple Lane and Gold Street, southern side.
12. Harbour Street between Peters Lane and Pechon Street, northern side.
13. Port Royal Street from King Street to East Street, southern side.
14. Port Royal Street from King Street to West Street, northern side.
15. Church Street from Harbour Street to Laws Street, eastern side.
16. Camp Road, Woodford Park opposite Camp Dene on the western side.
17. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to the Parade on the eastern side.
18. Princess Street from Port Royal Street to West Queen Street, on the eastern side.
19. Spanish Town Road from West Street to Chapel Lane, both sides.
20. Spanish Town Road from Chapel Lane to Darling Street, northern side.
21. Oxford Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
22. Bond Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
23. North Street on the southern side (in front of the Public Hospital) from Rose Lane to Princess Street.
24. Princess Street from West Queen Street to Beeston Street, eastern side.
25. Heywood Street from Orange Street to Rose Lane, southern side.
26. East Parade from West Queen Street to South Parade, both sides.
27. Church Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Street, both sides.
28. Water Lane from Gold Street to West Street on both sides.
29. Temple Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.
30. Peters Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Regulations in regard to Hackney Carriages plying for hire in the Corporate Area were made in August, 1926.

The following is a brief abstract:—

"District No. 1." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the Harbour of Kingston at the foot of Darling Street (otherwise known as Kingston Pen Road) up Darling Street to its junction with the Spanish Town Road, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, along North Street east to its junction with South Camp Road, up South Camp Road to its junction with Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road east to its junction with Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to the Kingston Harbour

"District No. 2." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the junction of Spanish Town Road with North Street, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with King Street, Smith's Village, up King Street, Smith's Village, to its junction with Greenwich Street, along Greenwich Street east to Upper Regent Street, up Upper Regent Street to Trinity Lane, along Trinity Lane north to William Street at its junction with Sipe Pen Road, up Sipe Pen Road to the Bridge over Admiral Pen Gully, then up Brentford Road to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, up Lyndhurst Road to its junction with Retirement Road, along the Retirement Road to its junction with the Halfway Tree Road, down the Halfway Tree Road to Cross Roads, from Cross Roads along the Caledonia Avenue and the Road through Up-Park Camp east to the Road in Up-Park Camp which is the northern extremity of Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road west to South Camp Road, down South Camp Road to North Street, along North Street west to the Spanish Town Road.

"District No. 3." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From Cross Roads up the Halfway Tree Road to Retirement Road, along Retirement Road, to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, along Lyndhurst Road to its junction with the Old Pound Road, up the Old Pound Road to its junction with Hagley Park Road and King's House Road, up King's House Road to its junction with Trafalgar Road, along Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road and down and along the Old Hope Road to Cross Roads.

"District No. 4" means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From a point in the Old Hope Road due east of the corner of the Trafalgar Road, up the Old Hope Road to Matilda's Corner, from Matilda's Corner down the road from Papine to Halfway Tree to its junction with the Trafalgar Road, along the Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road.

"Prescribed Districts" means the aggregate area of the four Districts above described.

"Hackney Carriage" means every wheeled vehicle, whatever may be its form or construction used in standing or plying for hire in any thoroughfare or place frequented by the Public within the Prescribed Districts.

No mechanically propelled vehicle shall be licensed to ply for hire or shall so apply unless it is equipped with a sufficient self starter and at least one spare tire, two inner tubes, pump spare electric bulbs, repair outfit and all necessary tools and appliances for effecting road repairs.

Every Driver of a Hackney Carriage while driving or operating a Hackney Carriage shall have with him his License, as a Driver and shall produce the same for examination upon demand by any Constable, passenger, hirer, or any person authorised by the Corporation.

Table of Fares by Distance.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed between any two points in District No. 1. . . . 6d.
For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 1, and any point in District No. 2 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the northern boundary of District 1, or

(b) between any point in District No. 1, and any point not more than half a mile beyond the eastern or western boundary thereof 9d

For every person conveyed between any two points in Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively 1/

Table of Fares by Distance, contd.

For every person conveyed:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) between any point in District No. 2 and any point in District No. 1 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the Southern boundary of District No. 2, or | } 1/8 |
| (b) between any point in Districts 3 and 4 and any point in a neighbouring District not more than half a mile beyond the respective Northern or Southern boundaries of such districts, or | |
| (c) between any point within Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively and any point beyond the Eastern and Western boundaries of the said Districts respectively and in the case of District No. 4 the Northern boundary thereof | |

For each full period of ten minutes during which the Owner or Driver is required to wait 3d

For every child above 1 year and under 10 years of age—half the above rates.

No charge for infants under 1 year.

By Time.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

	For Mechanically propelled.	For Animal drawn
For any time within and not exceeding half an hour	4/	2/
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour	10/	5/
For every additional half hour or part of half hour after the first hour	4/	2/

If the hiring by time be within the prescribed Districts, the above fares shall be in full for the hire of the whole Hackney Carriage, and the Driver shall carry if so required the full number of persons the carriage is licensed to carry.

Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the above Tables shall be increased by one-half the respective amounts thereof.

Nothing in these Regulations shall be taken or held to hinder or prevent any Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage from contracting with a Passenger for any lower fare.

Every person whether the hiring be by distance or time shall be entitled to take or carry with him free of charge, luggage weighing not more than 56 lbs., and occupying not more than 12 cubic feet of space, and the Driver of the Hackney Carriage shall be entitled to be paid for the carriage of luggage in excess of the foregoing an additional sum of 6d. for each 56 lbs. or fractional part thereof.

Every mechanically propelled Hackney Carriage shall be provided with and shall use the lights, horn and other appurtenances as required by the Motor Vehicles Law, and every Animal Drawn Hackney Carriage shall be provided with two approved Lamps fixed in the sides of the vehicle. Every lamp on a Hackney Carriage shall be lighted half an hour after sunset and shall be maintained properly lighted as long as the vehicle p'ies for hire between sunset and sunrise.

The Driver of every Hackney Carriage when conveying a passenger or passengers shall not drive such Hackney Carriage at a less speed if animal drawn, than five miles an hour, and if mechanically propelled ten miles an hour.

SCHEDULE.

(As amended by Council, K.S.A.C., 19th June, 1932).

Hackney Carriage Stands.

(for Hackney Carriages only).

*No. 1 District.**A.—Animal Drawn:*

	No. of Vehicles
1. Duke Street between Harbour and Port Royal Streets, in the forenoon on the east side, in the afternoon on the west side	4
2. King Street parallel to the Victoria Market, east side	8
3. Elletson Road north of Victoria Avenue, east side	4
4. Regent Street north of North Street, west side	4

SCHEDULE, *contd.*

5. Drummond Street, north side	4
6. Port Royal Street between Pechon and West Streets, south side ..	8
7. Rum Lane between Harbour and Tower Streets, east side ..	6
8. Heywood Street between King and Orange Streets, south side ..	6
9. Barry Street west of the Railway Station, south side ..	15
10. Clovelly Road, east side	6
11. Hanover Street between Laws and Barry Streets, west side ..	6
12. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side ..	4
B.—Mechanically Propelled:	
1. Barry Street between King and Church Streets, south side ..	8
2. Tower Street between Temple and Mark Lanes, north side ..	8
3. Tower Street between King and Orange Streets, north side ..	10
4. South Parade between King Street and Peter's Lane, south side ..	6
5. Barry Street in front of the Railway Station, north side ..	12
6. Duke Street below Port Royal Street, east side ..	6
7. Church Street below Port Royal Street, west side ..	6
8. King Street between Beeston and Charles Streets, east side ..	8
9. Beeston Street between East Street and George's Lane, south side ..	4
10. Victoria Avenue east of South Camp Road, south side ..	8
11. South Camp Road north of East Queen Street, east side ..	10
12. East Street between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side ..	6
13. North Street between Orange Street and Chancery Lane, south side ..	4
14. Pechon Street north of Harbour Street, west side ..	8
15. Duke Street between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side ..	6
16. North Parade between Orange and King Streets, south side ..	4
17. Princess Street south of Port Royal Street, east side ..	6
18. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side ..	4
19. Hanover Street between Harbour Street and the sea, west side ..	10
20. King Street parallel to the Victoria Market, west side ..	8

No. 2 District—Cross Roads.

B.—Mechanically propelled:

21. On the southern side of Market Square
Torrington Bridge.

B.—Mechanically propelled:

22. On the road east of the bridge and 50 feet from the bridge, north side .. 4
Halfway Tree.

B.—Mechanically propelled:

23. On the Constant Spring Road north of the market gate, east side .. 3
24. On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, south-east side 2

A.—Animal Drawn:

13. On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, south-east side 2

Provided that no Hackney Carriage shall stand or park at any part of any thoroughfare within 40 feet of any street intersection or at which signs prohibiting parking may by the authority of the Corporation be exhibited.

The following Streets were declared one-way streets and approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 14th August, 1928.

First Column.	Second Column.	Third Column.
Name of The Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
1. Barry Street	Hanover-st to West-st	East to West
2. Tower Street	Pechon-st, to Hanover-st	West to East
3. Water Lane	Hanover -st to Pechon-st	East to West
(already one-way)		

ONE-WAY STREETS, *contd.*

First Column.	Second Column.	Third Column.
Name of the Thoroughfare.	Portion of Thoroughfare.	Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
4 George's Lane	East Queen-st to Harbour-st	North to South
5 John's Lane	Port Royal-st to East Queen-st	South to North
6 Mark Lane	East Queen-st to Port Royal-st	North to South
7 Temple Lane	Port Royal-st to Tower-st and from Barry-st to South Parade	South to North
8 Peter's Lane	South Parade to Barry-st and from Tower-st to Port Royal-st	North to south
9 Luke Lane	Port Royal-st to Heywood-st	South to North
10 Matthew's Lane	Heywood-st to Port Royal-st	North to South

Approved by Governor in Privy Council 6th May, 1929.

11 Port Royal-st	Pechon-st to West end of Port Royal-st	East to West
12 Little Pechon-st	Port Royal-st to Harbour-st	South to North
13 Taylor's Lane	South Camp Road to Emmaville Avenue	West to East

Approved by Governor in Privy Council 17th Sept., 1935.

14 Robert-st	Throughout	West to East
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Approved by Governor in Privy Council 7th February 1936.

15 Foster Lane	Tower-st to Harbour-st	North to South
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ROUTES—KINGSTON & LOWER ST. ANDREW.

Constant Spring Route.

Constant Spring—South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Constant Spring Road, Halfway Tree Road, Slipe Road, Torrington Road, West Race Course, Upper King Street, North Parade, East Parade, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

East Race Course—Seaview Avenue Route.

Duke and Port Royal Streets—Junction Lady Musgrave Road and Seaview Avenue, via Duke Street, Manchester Square, South Race Course, East Race Course, Marescaux Road, Caledonia Crescent, Caledonia Bye-Pass, Slipe Road, Cross Roads, Old Hope Road, Lady Musgrave Road to Seaview Avenue.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Fernandez Avenue Route.

Fernandez Avenue and Jackson Road—South Parade and Peter's Lane, via Jackson Road, Giltress Street, Portland Road, Lincoln Road, Cumberland Lane, Elletson Road, Glenmore Road, South Camp Road, North Street, Princess Street, Beckford Street, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Jones Pen Route.

West Queen and Orange Streets—Penn Street (Admiral Pen) via West Queen Street, Princess Street, Studley Park Road, Livingston Street, Asquith Street, Price Street to Penn Street.

Inward: via Penn Street, Baker Street, Slipe Pen Road, Princess Street, West Queen Street to Orange Street.

Molynes Road Route.

Peter's Lane and South Parade to Junction of Molynes and Waltham Park Roads via Beckford Street, Princess Street, Slipe Pen Road, Brentford Road, Elgin Road, Lyndhurst Road, South Road, Central Road, Grove Road, Kew Road, Old Pound Road and Molynes Road to Waltham Park Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Papine-Old Hope Road Route.

Papine-South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Hope Road, Old Hope Road, Cross Roads, Slipe Road, Torrington Road, West Race Course, Upper King Street, North Parade, East Parade, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Pound Road Route.

West Queen and Orange Streets to Swimmer's Pen Road and Pound Road, via Orange Street, Beckford Street, Princess Street, West Queen Street, Spanish Town Road and Pound Road, to Swimmer's Pen Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route to West Queen Street and thence along through to Orange Street.

Rockfort Route.

White House (near Rockfort Gardens)-Oliver Place via Windward Road, Victoria Avenue, East Queen Street, Hanover Street, Barry Street, Olivier Place.

Outward: via Tower Street, Highholborn Street, East Queen Street, Victoria Avenue, Windward Road to White House.

Rollington Pen Route.

Waterloo and Langston Roads-Oliver Place via Langston Road, Deanery Road, Albert Street, Victoria Street, Cambridge Street, Cumberland Lane, Elletson Road, Tower Street, up Hanover Street, along Barry Street, down Olivier Place.

Outward: via Tower Street, Elletson Road, and from there over the same Route as inward.

South Camp Road Route.

Church and Port Royal Streets-Beechwood and Park Avenues via Church Street, East Queen Street, South Camp Road, Caledonia Road, Lyndhurst Road, Beechwood Avenue to Park Avenue.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Vineyard Pen Route.

Deanery Road (by residence No. 63)-Church and Little Port Royal Streets via Deanery Road, Merrion Road, Deanery Road, across South Camp Road, along Woodford Street, Hampton Street, Campbell Street, East Avenue Kingston Gardens, South Avenue Kingston Gardens, Central Avenue Kingston Gardens, North Street, and Church Street to Little Port Royal Street.

Returning over the same Route to Merrion Road, whence by Waverley Road along Grafton Road and Deanery Road as far as residence No. 63.

Waltham Park Road Route.

West Queen and Orange Streets-Seaward Pen and Molynes Roads via West Queen Street, Spanish Town Road, Waltham Park Road to Molynes and Seaward Pen Roads.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Arnold Road Route.

Arnold Road (Four Balls) to South Parade via Arnold Road, Hitchin Street, Great George Street, North Avenue Kingston Gardens, Central Avenue Kingston Gardens, North Street, Wildman Street, East Queen Street, East Parade to South Parade.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Spanish Town Road and Hagley Park Road, Route.

Halfway Tree and Hagley Park Roads to South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Hagley Park Road, Spanish Town Road, West Queen Street, Princess Street, and Beckford Street, to South Parade.

Outward: via Orange Street, West Queen Street, and from thence on over the same route to Halfway Tree.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR 1935-36.

Kingston	..	..	A	Hanover	..	O
St. Andrew	..	..	C	Westmoreland	..	W
St. Thomas	..	..	E	St. Elizabeth	..	S
Portland	..	..	G	Manchester	..	T
St. Mary	..	..	H	Clarendon	..	V
St. Ann	..	..	J	St. Catherine	..	F
Trelawny	..	..	K	Port Royal	..	B
St. James	..	..	L			

LETTERS APPORTIONED TO EACH PARISH FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES UNDER THE MOTOR

VEHICLE LAW.

Kingston	..	..	A	St. James	..	..	L
St. Andrew	..	..	B	Hanover	..	..	M
St. Thomas	..	..	C	Westmoreland	..	..	P
Portland	..	..	D	St. Elizabeth	..	..	S
St. Mary	..	..	E	Manchester	..	..	T
St. Ann	..	..	G	Clarendon	..	..	U
Trelawny	..	..	H	St. Catherine	..	..	X

*Letters are *not* changed yearly as above.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

KINGSTON.

Myrtle Bank Hotel	..	..	United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel	..	..	Henry A. Evelyn
Grenville Hotel, 112 East Street	..	..	Miss L. Farquharson
Melrose House Hotel, 117 Duke Street	..	..	R. Watson Fraser
Regent House, 12b South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson
Birnamwood, 43 South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. R. E. Collins
4 Rosedale Avenue	..	..	Mrs. Latreille
Collingwood House, 49A South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. J. Stockhausen
106 East Street	..	..	Miss McDougal
Wexford House, 124 King Street	..	..	Mrs. H. D. Quesney
Arlington House, 60 East Queen Street	..	..	R. W. Lindsay
Metropolitan Hotel, 97 King Street	..	..	A. A. Brown
Portland House Annex, 73 East Street	..	..	Miss V. Lodge
Elia Villa (59 East Street)	..	..	Mrs. C. Bodden
Port Limon Hotel, 24 West Street	..	..	Miss Mary Campbell
Clarendon Hotel, 98 Orange Street	..	..	J. Myrie
Washington Hotel, 69 Orange Street	..	..	R. M. Ritchie
Hotel Union, 67 Orange Street	..	..	John Sinclair
Hotel Mexico, 79 Princess Street	..	..	Frank Nosworthy
15 East Street	..	..	Miss M. Hill
Warden Court, 47b South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. M. E. Fulford
York House, 80 East St.	..	..	Mrs. S. A. Dixon
Rostrevor House, 89 East St.	..	..	Mrs. E. McIntosh
13 North Street	..	..	Miss B. L. McLean
Mair Hotel, 60b East Queen St.	..	..	William Mair
Sabina Park Hotel, 41 South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. L. Abrahams
Cardiff House, 95 Duke Street	..	..	Mrs. L. A. Prendergast
Egremount House, 87 Duke Street	..	..	Mrs. Adina Hylton
Salvation Army Hotel, 98 Orange Street	..	..	Major Robinson

ST. ANDREW.

The Grange Guest House, No. 68 Arnold Road	..	Mrs. L. M. Georges
Manor House Hotel, Constant Spring	..	Mrs. R. C. Ratty
Mona Great House Hotel, Liguanea	..	Miss M. B. Austin
Roslyn Hall Guest House, Old Hope Road	..	Mrs. Huddle
Doric Hotel, Camperdown, Halfway Tree	..	Miss M. B. D. Mair
Flamstead, Gordon Town	..	Mrs. A. E. Dicks
Green Hill, Newcastle	..	Miss A. Paine.
Oakton House, Half-way Tree	..	Mrs. Ethel Forster
Maryfield, Hope Road	..	Mrs. J. Tapley
Constant Spring Hotel	..	G. G. Hussey, (Manager)
Richmond Park Guest House, Halfway Tree Road	..	Mrs. H. R. Muschett
Mt. Mansfield Guest House, Gordon Tn.	..	Miss Nellie Jones
Reka Don Guest House, Half-way Tree	}	Mrs. M. I. Finzi
Abbey Court Guest House, Half-way Tree		Captain Homar Adams

ST. THOMAS.

Bath	..	..	Bath of St. Thomas, Mrs. Leigh
Morant Bay	..	..	Summit House Hotel, Miss I. Bartlett
Do.	..	..	Mrs. Louis Josephs
Cedar Valley	..	..	Moy Hall, Miss Isaacs

PORTLAND.

Port Antonio	..	..	Waverly Hotel, Mrs. Lawton
"	..	..	DeMontevin Lodge, Mrs. D. E. Gideon
"	..	..	Mrs. Emily Gale, Queen Street
"	..	..	Mrs. Eugene Scott
"	..	..	Miss C. V. DaCosta, Queen Street

ST. MARY.

Port Maria	..	..	Palm Beach Hotel, Mrs. S. C. Barham
	..	..	Mannings Hotel, Mr. R. S. Belnavis
Annotto Bay	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Mrs. F. Pottinger

ST. ANN.

St. Ann (near Ocho Rios)	..	..	Shaw Park Hotel
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Hotel Osborne, H. Stephenson
Moneague	..	..	Moneague Hotel, Ben. C. Oliphant
Browns Town	..	..	Miss Lanaman
Do.	..	..	Norman House Lodgings, Miss Eva C. Brown
Do.	..	..	The Gaiety Lodgings, Mrs. B. Wilson
Do.	..	..	Agin Court Lodgings, Mrs. A. Alexander
Do.	..	..	Mrs. E. B. Skerrett
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Windsor Hotel, A. C. Goffe
Runaway Bay	..	..	Eaton Hall Lodgings, Miss Ethel Duet
Do.	..	..	Mt. Pleasant Lodgings, S. M. Fisher, Esq.
Ocho Rios	..	..	Sylvia Lawn Guest House, Mrs. A. E. Silvera
Do.	..	..	Dunn's River House, Mrs. K. Tapley

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth	..	..	Miss Broderick
Warsop	..	..	Belle Vue, Mrs. Brissett
Duncans	..	..	Eldon Villa, Mrs. E. L. Strudwick
Falmouth	..	..	Old Club House, Mrs. G. R. Quin
Good Hope, Falmouth P.O.	..	..	J. H. Thompson & Son

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay	..	..	Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel M. Hart
"	..	..	Casa Blanca, Mrs. M. B. Ewen
"	..	..	Beach View Hotel, Mr. H. A. Aarons
"	..	..	Richmond Hill Inn, Mr. G. G. Hussey
"	..	..	Staffordshire Hotel, Mrs. L. A. Weatherhead
"	..	..	Chatham Hotel, Mr. Stanley Foster
"	..	..	Mrs. Nella Davidson—Harbour Street, Strand Hotel
"	..	..	Coral Cliff, Dr. J. H. Clarke.
"	..	..	Sewell's Guest Home, Miss E. Sewell
"	..	..	Glencarryl—Mrs. Rerrie—Union Street and King Street
"	..	..	Inca Lodge, Mrs. C. E. Morales.
"	..	..	Mar Vista, Mrs. Stevens
"	..	..	Mrs. A. Alberga—Market Street
"	..	..	Miss Emily Payne—Union Street
"	..	..	Mrs. O. R. G. Webster—St. James Street and Church Lane
"	..	..	Mrs. H. A. Smith, 39 Market Street

ST. ELIZABETH.

Balaclava	..	..	Balaclava Private Hotel, Miss R. G. Roberts
"	..	..	The Woodlands, Mrs. M. Roberts
Malvern	..	..	Malvern House, Mrs. Lawrence
"	..	..	The Hut, Mrs. A. Melville
"	..	..	Vy Villa, Mrs. Edith Thompson
"	..	..	Retirement Guest House, Mrs. Ward
Black River	..	..	Waterloo, Mrs. E. V. Levy
"	..	..	Holy Rood, Mrs. T. P. Gooden.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville	..	..	Mandeville Hotel, Edwin H. Bell
"	..	..	Newleigh Hotel, Miss J. M. Evelyn
"	..	..	Hotel Manchester, H. A. Evelyn
"	..	..	Bloomfield, Mrs. G. W. Harris
"	..	..	Clifton Hill, Misses K. and L. Fisher
"	..	..	Balingavar, Miss A. Wheatle
"	..	..	The Lane, Mrs. C. J. Mullings
Christiana	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Mr. D. P. Steers
"	..	..	Miss Matilda Johnson's Lodging
"	..	..	Mrs. Ellen Somerville's Lodging
"	..	..	Ambrook, Mrs. J. E. Feurtado
"	..	..	Providence, Miss Miller
"	..	..	White Gate, Mrs. Maria Davies
Mandeville	..	..	Arlington, Miss E. Lewis
"	..	..	La Harve, Mrs. M. Henriques
Devon	..	..	Devon Guest House, Mrs. Whyte

CLARENDON.

May Pen	..	..	Shelvin Hotel, Miss G. Smith
Milk River	..	..	Milk River Bath, Mr. R. W. P. Richards

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town	Marble Hall Hotel, 14 Martin Street, Mrs. J. H. Stewart.
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PART XVIII.

NAVAL.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

H.M.S. "YORK."

(Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station)

Commander-in-Chief: Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Matthew R. Best, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Admiral's Secretary: Paymaster Commander R. R. Wallace.

Flag Lieutenant (S): J. K. B. Longdon.

(And as Fleet (S) and (W/T) Officer).

STAFF.

Chief of Staff: (vide Flag Captain).

Secretary: Paymaster Lieutenant F. J. H. Rathborne.

Major R.M.: G. E. Wildman-Lushington (s.o. (1) Bermuda).

Assistant Secretary: Paymaster Lieutenant J. H. P. Proctor.

FOR DUTY IN ADMIRAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant R. H. R. Dakeyne.

Flag Captin: H. P. Boxer.

(And as Chief-of-Staff).

Commander: A. B. Fanshawe.

(N) G. A. French.

(And as Fleet (N) Officer & S.O. (O)).

Lieutenant Commander: (T) R. Heathcote.

(And as Fleet (T) Officer.)

R. C. Haskett-Smith.

(O) C. G. Thompson.

(And as S.O. (O)).

(G) J. D. Shaw- Hamilton

(And as Fleet (G) Officer.)

Lieutenant: (P) J. O. C. Little.

Lieutenant: R. S. Attwater

(And as Squadron P. & R. T. Officer)

(1 Sp.) C. E. A. Owen.

Commander (E): F. E. Clemitson.

(And as Fleet Engineer Officer).

Lieutenant (E): B. S. Magee.

J. G. Cannon.

H. D. T. Duffin.

Captain, R. M. C. P. Sparrow.

Surgeon Commander: J. R. Brennan, M. B.

(And as Fleet Medical Officer).

Instructor Lieutenant-Commander: 1 Sp. (Met.) D. C. Mackay, B.Sc.

(And as Fleet Education Officer).

Paymaster Commander: H. P. Hunter, D.Sc.

(And as Fleet Accountant Officer).

Paymaster Lieut. T. P. G. Bennett.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander: A. Lawrence-Smith, M.B., Ch.B.

Sub. Lieut. V. G. H. Ramsey-Fairfax and T. M. Blake.

Cd. Gunner E. Savage.

G. Copeland

S. F. Fullerson

Cd. Engineer C. E. Seats.

Senior Mstr. L. J. Dam.

Wt. Shipwright F. L. Hore.

H. O. Hill.

(Asst. to Fleet Engineer Officer).

(Accommodated in "MALABAR").

Gunner H. E. M. Mole.

(For D.F. Duties).

Sign. Boatswain J. W. Leader, (acting)

Wt. Eng. R. W. Trevett and A. H. White.

W. T. Elect. J. H. Harpum.

Midshipman D. B. N. Mellis.

J. W. Collett.

H. R. B. Janvrin.

J. A. Dundas.

K. B. P. Pearson.

K. T. Holland.

Paym. Mid. H. R. Butchers.

H.M.S. "EXETER".

Captain A. E. Evans, O.B.E., (Commodore 2nd Class).

(Commanding South American Division of the A. & W.I. Squadron).

Secretary Paym. Lt. Com. E. S. Satterthwaite.

Lieut. Com. (1Sp. Gr.) F. M. Beasley, (Staff Officer, South America)

Commander C. J. L. Bittleston, D.Sc.

Lieut. Com. (G) H. B. Ellison.
 (1 Sp.) A. M. Chovil.
 (T) R. C. Boyle.
 (N) W. G. Brittan.
 Lieutenant (O) W. L. M. Browne.
 (P) J. William Hale.
 (P) J. L. Hallewell.
 F. C. Goodenough.
 E. F. S. Back.
 W. A. Starkie.
 Commander (E) T. H. Crookshank
 Lieut. Com. (E) A. H. Drake.
 Lieutenant (E) (1 Sp) H. H. Finch-Dawson.
 W. L. G. Porter.
 G. W. Tanner.
 D. O. Black.
 Capt. R.M. E. C. Hoar.
 Surg. Com. H. Hurst, L.R.C.P. & S.
 Paym. Com. H. R. H. Vaughan.
 Instr. Lieut. Com. R. E. Shaw, B.sc.
 Paym. Lieut. Com. (1 Fr. Sp.) H. H. Harvey.
 Surg. Lieut. S. H. R. Price, M.B., B.CH.
 Sub. Lieut. C. E. A. Buckie.
 Sub. Lieut. (E) M. A. L. Cooper.
 Paym. Sub. Lt. J. G. Batchelor.
 Cd. Gunner (T) F. C. Hodges
 G. May.
 F. J. Smith.
 (For D. F. Duties).
 Cd. Shipwright A. R. Tink.
 L. C. Jinman.
 Gunner W. J. Cocks.
 Wt. Eng. C. M. Walker.
 W. R. Fielden.
 Wt. Elect. J. C. Warren.
 Schoolmaster R. B. Murray.
 Midshipman P. J. Morgan.
 I. F. Sommerville
 R. M. Hodges.
 P. N. Boxer.
 Sir G. P. G. Muntz, Bt.
 M. L. C. Crawford.
 Paym. Mid. L. W. B. Cotching.
 G. H. L. Kitson.
 Paym. Cadet M. E. Montgomery.

H.M.S. "DANAE."

Captain C. H. Knox-Little.
 Commander H. Clanchy
 Lieut. Com. A. H. Alexander.
 (N) C. A. Jenkins.
 Lieut. Com. (G) M. G. Goodenough
 (T) Q. P. Whitford.
 R. B. N. Wicks.
 Lieut. G. V. Corbett.
 Lieut. H. C. Fox
 Commander (E) A. J. W. Wallis.
 Lieut. (E) R. G. Parsons.
 J. E. Lewin.

Capt. R. M. E. I. S. Martini.
 Instr. Lieut. Com. C. Young, M.A.
 Paym. Com. W. R. Tucker.
 Surg. Lieut. Com. C. B. Fox, M.D., C.M.
 Paym. Sub. Lieut. R. N. Ashby

J. O. C. Hayes.

(E) J. R. Hart.

Cd. Gunner A. C. Boddier
 Gunner C. W. Porter

(For D.F. Duties).

(T) W. A. Hann.

Wt. Eng. C. H. R. Davis
 Wt. Shipwright R. F. C. Porter.
 Schoolmaster H. C. Chambers, B.Sc.
 Midshipman B. J. Prendergast

H. E. J. P. Parker.

J. W. G. Payne

H. R. Webber.

H. deG. Hunter.

Paym. Mid. D. E. Jenkins.

H.M.S. "SCARBOROUGH."

Commander The Hon. O. W. Cornwallis, O.B.E.
 Lieut. P. H. Hadow.

(N) D. S. Tibbits.

Lieut. (E) M. H. Hunt.
 Surg. Lieut. W. J. F. Guild, M.B., CH.B.
 Sub. Lieut. J. J. S. Yorke.
 Gunner G. W. Ottaway.

H.M.S. "DRAGON."

Captain W. F. Wake-Walker, O.B.E.

Commander R. O. Fitzroy

Lieut. Com. O. F. M. Wethered

(N) A. G. West

(G) F. A. Ballance

(T) W. Smith.

Lieut. J. B. G. Temple.

W. J. Eyre.

M. J. W. Barttelot

Commander (E) P. D. Oliver

Lieut. (E) C. D. H. Briggs.

H. R. R. Knowels

J. E. C. Costelloe

Capt. R. M., B. R. Reiss-Smith

Paym. Com. A. H. Parsons.

Surg. Lieut. Com. W. B. Beach, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Paym. Lieut. W. R. Michell

Sub. Lieut. J. C. M. Harman,

(E) W. H. Forbes

Cd. Gunner H. Bailey.

Gunner L. B. Swan.

(For D.F. Duties).

(T) A. L. Bridgett.

Wt. Shipwright W. H. Hobbs.

Wt. Engineer S. Smith

Schoolmaster P. G. Sparks.

Paym. Mid. P. W. T. Hanmer.

H.M.S. "DUNDEE."

Captain W. H. G. Fallowfield.

Lieut J. B. Palmer.

(N) (I Fr. Sp.) J. N. N. Synnott.

G. V. Parmiter.

(E) P. Ross

Surg. Lieut. S. J. Savage, M.B., B.CH.

Gunner G. W. H. Parrott.

H.M.S. "MALABAR."

For Royal Naval Barracks.

Captain E. K. Boddan-Whetham, D.S.O.

(And in charge of H. M. Naval Establishments. Bermuda).

Lieut. Com. D. C. Morrison.

(Assistant to Captain in charge and as Executive Officer).

A. C. Dickson

Paymaster Lieut. L. Lumley.

(Secretary to Captain in Charge and as Fleet Distributing Officer)

H.M. DOCKYARD—BERMUDA.

Captain E. R. Baddan-Wetham, D.S.O., (Captain in charge of H. M. Naval Establishments, Bermuda.) Secretary & Cashier D. F. Fahy, Esq., (Master Attendant, King's Harbour Master, and in charge of Chronometer Depot).

Lieut. Com. (N) C. D. Bury.

Lieut. H. J. Fenton, (Asst. Master Attendant)

Constructor, T. H. Bentley, Esq.

Chief Engineer, Capt. J. Ashton, D.S.O. (And for General Duties).

Civil Engineer, W. R. Stephen, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.

Electrical Engineer, L. G. Bolton, Esq., M.C., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E.

Naval Store Officer G. F. R. Marsh

 Asst. Store Officers { F. G. A. Francis, Esq.
 { F. Willis, Esq.

MILITARY.

LIST OF OFFICERS—JAMAICA COMMAND, JULY, 1936.

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Officer Commanding the Troops: Brigadier R. Howlett, D.S.O., M.C.

General Staff Officer: Major G. L. Appelton, Royal Artillery.

Garrison Adjutant: Lieut. T. B. Elliott, 1/Foresters.

Chief Clerk: S.S.M. H. A. Thompson, Royal Army Service Corps.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding, Royal Artillery: Major R. A. Watson, D.S.O., M.C.

 Officer Commanding, 2nd Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery: Capt H. G. Wainwright;
 Lieut. M. R. Mackenzie; Lieut. (D.O.) S. J. West.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commander, Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Briggs, O.B.E.
Deputy Commander, Royal Engineers: Bt. Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Moore, D.S.O., M.C.
Officer Commanding, 44th (Fortress) Coy. R. E. and Garrison Engineer: Capt. E. V. Daldy.
Officer i/c Electrical and Mechanical Services: Capt. R. A. Colenso.
Officer i/c R. E. Stores: Capt. (Q.M.) F. T. Merrick, M.B.E.

1ST BN. THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Officer Commanding: Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Miller, M.C.
Second-in-Command: Major G. M. Gamble.

MAJOR.

Major W. A. Platt.

CAPTAINS.

Captain R. V. L. Hutchings, M.C.
Adjutant: Captain A. C. C. Johnson.
Captain (Q.M.) T. M. Cuckson.
Captain E. H. Collins.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant C. B. Fairbanks.
Lieutenant J. L. W. Unwin.
Lieutenant R. C. Foster.
Lieutenant P. V. S. Holden
Lieutenant H. D. Pyman.

2ND LIEUTENANTS.

2nd Lieutenant G. E. H. Thelwall.
2nd Lieutenant A. C. F. Godwin.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain to the Forces: Captain Rev. H. T. Tovey, M.A.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding: Major L. G. Humphreys.
Officer i/c Barracks and Water Transport: Captain B. E. Witt.
Officer i/c Supplies and Land Transport: Lieut. H. H. M. Cuthbert.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Senior Medical Officer: Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Sutton, M.C.

Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene: Major K. M. Nelson, M.C.

Medical Officer i/c Effective Troops and Married Families: Major H. A. Boyle, M.B.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services: Capt. J. H. F. Hitchcock; Capt. A. T. Green.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Command Paymaster: Capt. C. C. Blackwell.

STAFF OFFICER—LOCAL FORCES.

Captain J. O. Horne, Royal Artillery.

MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially in Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain-General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three honorary Captains of Forts) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arms, ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns"

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 13,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks,

and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879, a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMAICA LOCAL FORCES.

Hon. Colonel—H. E. Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

O. C. Local Forces—*Lieutenant-Colonel* L. G. Hudson-Heaven.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Staff Officer, Local Forces, Capt. J. O. Horne, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Medical Officer, Major C. S. Gideon.

Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson.

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Major J. M. Clark

Capt. F. B. Sutton
2/Lieut. C. L. Ackerley.

Lt. W. M. Southby

JAMAICA ENGINEER CORPS.

Major O. G. MacNair,
Lieutenant D. J. Addis

Captain E. Watson
Lieutenant J. W. Howe.

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Major L. G. Hudson-Heaven
Capt. Michael Ralph deCordova
Capt. F. J. Quinton

Capt. R. B. Plaford
Lieutenant N. A. Crosswell
2nd Lieutenant R. H. L. Simmons

2nd Lieutenant B. P. deB. Sidley.

Jamaica Military (Late West India Regiment) Band, Lieutenant F. A. Bradley
L.R.A.M., Bandmaster.

SUPERNUMERARY LIST.

Rank.

Name.

Major
Major
Major
2nd Lieut.

Melville, H. A.
Patterson, F. L.
Curphey, A. G. (Medical Office)
C. R. K. Robinson.

LOCAL FORCES RESERVE.

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Major	.. Simms, A. A., V.D.	1.7.28	2/Lieut. J.M.A., 14.12.11, Lieut., 25.3.15, Capt., 26.11.15. Major, 28.9.20
Major	.. Barr, D. N.	1.1.34	Major J. E. C., 31.3.33. P.R.L., 31.12.33.
Lieut.	.. Neish, J. V.	1.1.32	2/Lieut. J.E.C., 10.10.27. Lieut. „ 1.2.29
2/Lieut.	.. Aitken, R. W.	1.3.31	2/Lieut. K.I.V., 16.11.28.

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enroll the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

GENERAL RESERVE.

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieut.-Col.	.. Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20.4.19	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.
Major	.. Cargill, J. H., M.B.E.	20.4.19	Maj. J.R.R., 26.11.14 to 19.4.19.
"	.. Cox, G. S., M.C.	6.4.21	Lieut. J.R.R., Capt. B.W. I.R.
Captain	.. Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	24.2.17	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.

GENERAL RESERVE, *contd.*

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Captain	Downer, Lindsay P.	20.4.19	
"	Mansell, Walter B.	20.4.19	
"	McPhail, John	1.4.22	Capt. J.C.S., 1.11.19.
"	Rutty, Ronald C.	1.4.22	Capt. B.W.I.R., Capt. J.C.S., 9.9.22.
"	McCrea, J. E.	24.2.17	Jamaica Reserve Regiment.
"	Gideon, E. deM.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Jones, E. A., Rev.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Dunnett, A. F.	3.7.17	" " "
"	Scholefield, W.	6.4.18	" " "
"	Hart, E.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Young, J. G.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Dunn, H. H.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Marley, R.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Levy, C. I.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Myer, A. E.	6.4.21	" " "
"	Anderson, A. A.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Cameron, J. J.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Barnes, J. A.	25.5.21	" " "
Lieutenant	Pratt, Edward C.	24.2.27	Jamaica Corps of Scouts.
"	Shekell, H. C.	3.7.17	" " "
"	Dennison, T. E.	20.12.22	" " "
"	McCormack, K.	24.2.17	Jamaica Reserve Regiment.
"	Clemetson, C. L.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Cook, A.	24.2.17	" " "
"	Rose, A. S.	5.5.17	" " "
"	Preston, L. A.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Brandon, C. S.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Gunter, G. C.	20.4.19	" " "
"	Delgado, D. A.	6.4.21	" " "
"	Myers, A. A.	25.5.21	" " "
"	Copp, S.	20.4.19	" " "
"	McCormack, G. G. C.	27.9.11	2nd Lieut. J.M.A., 28.2.08. Lt., 27.9.11.
2nd Lieut.	DeLisser, S. P.	20.4.19	
"	Kerr-Jarrett, F. M.	20.4.19	
"	Anderson, S. A.	17.9.19	2nd Lt. J.M.A., 15.11.17
"	Kieffer, F. J.	1.12.18	
"	Crooks, K. E. L.	1.12.18	
"	Abendana, K. V.	1.12.18	
"	DeFonseca, F. L.	1.12.18	
"	Shilletto, C. H.	1.12.18	
"	Smythe, C. C.	1.12.18	
"	Orgill, F. C.	1.12.18	
"	Leach, P. V.	1.12.18	
"	Rennie, J. A.	1.12.18	
"	Henderson, C. D. V.	1.12.18	
"	Ferguson, F. V.	1.12.18	
"	Streadwick, R. D. St. G.	1.12.18	
"	Edmonds, F. S.	1.12.18	
"	Muirhead, F. A.	1.12.18	
"	Swaby, E. E.	1.12.18	
"	Rudolph, V. I. S.	1.12.18	
"	Rudolph, O. L.	1.12.18	
"	Lee, A. V. J.	1.12.18	
"	Lyons, Allan V.	17.11.17	
"	Sharpe, T. H.	23.9.19	

In the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Domiciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee for the year 1934.

CONTINGENT SUFFERERS FUND.

Securities held at 31st December, 1934.

£3,500 British War Loan at 3½%—Annual Interest

500 Jam. Govt. Inscribed Stock at 5%

5,700 Do. do. do. 4½%

£9,700

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Cash at Bankers 1.1.34		£94 15 0	
Income from Investments		403 3 3	
Government Grant		250 0 0	
Received from British Legion			
Central Committee being			
half of Poppy Day			
Collection, 1933	£285 0 0		
Advance on 1934 Collections	198 17 6	483 17 6	
Miscellaneous Receipts		19 13 7	
Grants			
(1) Ex B.W.I.R. soldiers			
and their dependents	922 2 4		
(2) Widows of deceased			
soldiers	59 14 6		
(3) Orphans of deceased			
soldiers	26 2 3		
(4) Ex-soldiers of other			
regiments	38 14 2	..	£1,046 13 3
Clerical Assistance	..	..	54 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses	..	..	5 18 8
Cash at Bankers and in hand,			
31st December, 1934	..	..	144 17 5
		1,251 9 4	1,251 9 4

COMMITTEE—HON. H. A. L. SIMPSON, O.B.E., *President*; Major D. N. BARR, J. D. LUCIE-SMITH, R. N. MARTINEZ, J. RUSSELL; B. M. CLARK, *Secretary*.

TOC H.

TALBOT House in the War was "Everyman's Club" open to officers and men alike; it was opened in December, 1915, at Poperinghe, the nearest habitable town behind Ypres. Its founders were Padres Neville Talbot, H. R. Bates, and Philip Clayton ("Tubby.") A "daughter," Little Talbot House, was born in Ypres itself in 1917.

It was named in memory of Neville's younger brother, Gilbert, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, killed at Hooge on July 30, 1915. The name "Toe H" is merely T.H. (Talbot House) pronounced according to the Army signaller's alphabet.

In 1922 the movement was granted a Royal Charter. The Patron is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Its first aim was to recapture the War's spirit of *comradeship* in common service and to pass it on to the younger generation. *Toc H* is not an *ex-Service men's society*; it remembers the past but looks to the future. It draws its members from all ranks of society, from all Christian denominations, schools of thought and political parties. It is a "power-house" for social service of every kind, directed in each place by a voluntary *Jobmaster*. *Toc H* in no way competes with existing societies; it encourages and trains its members to help them.

The voluntary service of *Toc H* members throughout the world flows in two main streams—(a) "*Stretcher-bearing*" work for the sick, the disabled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the lonely, the "down-and-out," the crippled or neglected child, the boy or man in prison or just out of it; (b) "*Sheep-dog*" work towards boys and younger men—in clubs, camps, classes, Scout troops, Brigade companies, etc.

All men, from the age of 16 upwards, who are in sympathy with the aims and objects are eligible for membership. Candidates require to fill up a form of application, to be proposed and seconded by members, and to undergo a period of probation varying in length according to circumstances. The minimum annual subscription is 2s. 6d., (5s. for members of Branches with Houses).

An invitation meeting was held at Bishop's Lodge in Jamaica in October, 1930, when the movement was explained by a London member. The late Right Reverend Cecil deCarteret, Bishop of Jamaica was initiated into general membership in December, by the Rev. Harold Hubbard, late Chaplain to Cheltenham College and ex-Administrative Padre of *Toc H*. Permission to form a Jamaica Group was granted in March, 1931, and the Rushlight was received from London and bestowed by H.E. the late Governor of Jamaica, Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs in the Mais Memorial Hall, Kingston, on 16th March, 1931. On March 17th, the Rushlight was dedicated at the Parish Church, Halfway Tree. The Group holds its meetings fortnightly.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Rev. J. L. Webb, B.A., *Chairman*; Rev. H. G. Lovell, *Padre*; A. D. Wright, *Jobmaster*; Charles L. Ackerley, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Michael deMercado, *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*.

Address: *Toc H* Headquarters, Kingston P.O., Box 249.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

In response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May, 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the Home.

The benefits of home training were subsequently extended to children other than those of B. W. I. R. men on payment of the cost of their maintenance: and such children have been sent to the Home by the parishes and the Anti-T.B. League.

Children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town and assist generally in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

On 31st Dec., 1934, there were 76 children remaining in the Home of various ages from 3 years to 13 years of age. Suitable situations are found for those who reach the latter age.

Matron in charge of the Home, Mrs. Robertson Watson, Spanish Town P.O.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

J. V. Leach M.B.E., *Chairman*; W. N. Meeks, Hon. J. H. McPhail, Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, Rev. Francis Kelly, S.J.

EX BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.

This, the Third Organization of Ex-Service men, was formed October, 1932; the two earlier ones having been the Old Comrades Association, and the Ex-Service Men's Co-operative Association. Mr. William Bennett the Founder with C. H. Eastwood, President and Allen Henry the Secretary.

The Association is responsible for the settling of Ex-Service men on the land in several parts of the Island (instead of in the Rio Grande Valley alone) by the Government.

Each man receives 5 acres of land and an advance of £5 to help him cultivate his holdings.

A keen benevolent work which includes, widows and orphans of Ex-Service men is undertaken by the Association and close contact is made with the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee to the interest of destitute Ex-Soldiers and their dependents.

The Registered officers of the Association is at 114 King Street, Kingston.

The present Officers are:—

President—J. T. Lynch; *1st Vice-President*, C. H. Eastwood; *2nd Vice-President*, F. G. Perchase; *Secretary*, Henry M. DeCambre; *Assistant Secretary*, R. E. Sang; *Treasurer*, Chas. McLaughlin, with an Executive Committee of 16 men.

ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.

This Order was started as a Diocesan Organisation in 1929. There are about 40 branches, the members are young women and girls belonging to the Church of England. The Society aims at encouraging all the members to work for the church, and it also supplies varied wholesome interests.

President—Mrs. Hardie; *Secretaries*—Miss Marvin and Miss Seddon, Deaconess House, Kingston.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

RADIOS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

LAW 18 of 1929 provides that no person shall use Radio or any telegraphic apparatus without License under the hand of the Governor.

Penalty.—A fine not exceeding £200 or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months; and liability to forfeiture of the apparatus.

Fees.—On application for a Licence, the following fees are payable to the Island Treasurer:

1. Broadcast Receiver	£0 10 0
2. Amateur Licence Receiving and Transmitting	1 0 0
3. Experimental Licence Receiving and Transmitting	1 0 0
4. Private Commercial Licence. Such service not to receive or collect any tolls, fees, or other consideration	15 0 0
5. Demonstration Licence	1 10 0

Procedure.—A form of application for a Licence (procurable from the Government Electrical Inspector, G.P.O., Kingston) must be filled in and sent to the Inspector, together with the Island Treasurer's receipt for the prescribed fee.

Renewals.—Fees are payable annually, and after the expiration of the period of one year, the renewal fee is payable to the Collector of Taxes of the parish for which the Licence has been granted (not to the Treasurer).

The Collector's receipt and the original Licence should then be sent to the Government Electrical Inspector to be renewed.

If a Licensee changes his address, the Inspector should be so informed.

If a Licensee desires his Licence to be cancelled he must so inform the Inspector prior to the date of expiry of the Licence.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the Colonies except in certain Dominions.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom the following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens:—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India, and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor—

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say, for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

By Law 26 of 1922, persons landing or embarking at any place in the Island are to be in possession of a valid Passport or Permit issued not more than two years previously; any Alien coming to the Island must have Passport, or Permit vised by the British Consul or Vice-Consul in the Country from which he embarks.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE PASSPORT LAW, 1925.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 2nd August, 1927, under Section 7 of Law 12 of 1925, entitled "A Law relating to Passports."

APPLICATION FOR BRITISH PASSPORT.

1. APPLICATIONS for Passports must be made on the approved Form (A) which can be obtained from the Passport Office, Kingston, in time to reach that Office at least three days before the Passport is required. A fee of 7/6 will be payable for each Passport and this sum must accompany the application.

2 Applicants are required to call at the Passport Office, Kingston, to receive their Passports. Passports will be issued between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.) The Passport Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays. Passports may be obtained by special request through the Post if a Postal Order for 7/6 (which must be "crossed" and made payable to the Passport Officer) is forwarded in a stamped envelope with the application. Cheques, Treasury or Bank Notes or Postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

3. Passports will be granted to:—

- (a) Natural-born British subjects, save and exempt coloured seamen.
- (b) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India, save and except coloured seamen.
- (c) British Subjects other than by birth or naturalization, for example, British subjects by Annexation of territory, or British Mandated or Protected States, save and except coloured seamen.

The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien, subject, however, as follows—

- (i) Where a woman has (whether before or after the commencement of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914) married an alien, and was at the time of her marriage a British subject, she shall not, by reason only of her marriage, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, unless by reason of her marriage, she required the nationality of her husband.
- (ii) Where a man has, during the continuance of his marriage, ceased (whether before or after the commencement of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914) to be a British subject, his wife shall not, by reason only of that fact, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless, by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new Nationality, she also acquired that nationality.
- (iii) Where a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to an alien after the end of the year 1933, his wife, if not already a British subject, shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless within the period of 12 months from the date of the Certificate, or within such longer period as the Secretary of State or the Governor may in special circumstances allow, she makes a Declaration that she desires to acquire British nationality.

4. Passports will be granted:—

- (1) In the case of Natural-born British Subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts or any other person resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make such Declarations. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence must also be produced if required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their Declarations verified by their Commanding Officer.
- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian on the approved Form (B) to be obtained from the Passport Office.
- (3) In the case of Naturalized British Subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make such Declarations. British subjects by naturalization will be described as such in the Passport, which will be issued, subject to the necessary qualifications.

5. Two small unmounted duplicate photographs of the applicant for a Passport (and wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be forwarded with the application, one of which must be certified on the back by the recommender as follows:—

I certify this to be a true photograph of

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss

Signature and qualification of recommender.

Date.

MM

6. Passports will not be issued to persons who are not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

ENDORSEMENT OF PASSPORTS.

7. British Passports will only be available for travel to the Countries named thereon but may be endorsed for additional Countries on the applicant making a Declaration on the approved Form (C). A fee of 2/- will be payable for each endorsement. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required. No Passport in the possession of any coloured seaman claiming to be a British subject or a British Protected Person will be endorsed in the manner provided in this Regulation.

8. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire will also be available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine, for which country the Passport must be specially endorsed.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY AND RENEWALS.

9. Passports will be valid for five years from date of issue unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of the period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances will they be available beyond ten years from the date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time, the Passports contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

10. Applications for the renewal of British Passports must be made on the approved Form (D) to be obtained from the Passport Office and forwarded to that Office. In the case of persons resident in the country the application may be sent by post in a stamped envelope and a Postal Order (see Regulation 2) should accompany the application. Not less than three days notice must be given. The fee payable will be 1/- for each period of one year for which the Passport is renewed.

11. Passports will be renewed—

(a) In the case of Natural-born British subjects and persons naturalized in the United Kingdom save and except coloured seamen upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant on the approved Form (D) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Clerk of the Courts or Collector of Taxes resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence will also have to be produced if required.

(b) In the case of Naturalized British subjects save and except coloured seamen upon production of the Declaration (D) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4.

12. Passports will not be renewed by the Passport Office on behalf of a person already abroad. Such person should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

13. The necessary alteration of British Passports issued to single women, who subsequently marry but do not lose their national status, will be made on production of the Marriage Certificate of the applicant and the filling in of the approved Declaration attached to these Regulations (E). A fee of 2/- will be payable therefor.

EMERGENCY CERTIFICATE OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

14. Where a Passport is required for a direct journey to the United Kingdom or other part of the British Empire in order to enable the applicant to return to his place of birth, naturalization, or former residence, and the Passport Officer is of opinion that the case is not one in which a regular Passport should be issued, or is not fully satisfied by the evidence of nationality produced, he may issue an "Emergency Certificate," or may affix a visa to an affidavit furnished by the applicant in the form attached to these Regulations. Such "Emergency Certificate" or affidavit with visa affixed thereto as aforesaid shall not constitute legal evidence of the nationality of the holder. A fee of 7/6 shall be charged for each "Emergency Certificate" or affidavit hereunder.

PERMITS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS.

15. Permits will be granted to Foreign Nationals to leave the Colony, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant on the authorised Form (F) which can be obtained from the Passport Office. The Declaration must be verified by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. Two small unmounted photographs will also be required, one of which must be certified on the back by the verifier as in Regulation 5. A fee of 7/6 will be charged for each Permit.

FEES.

16. The following fees will also be payable for the services and facilities specified:—

	s.	d.	
Removal of Restrictions on a Passport	2	0	
Amendments to Passports (adding names of wife and/or children and change of names)	2	0	
Visa of Passports of Foreign Nationals	The equivalent in British currency to the charge for visas on British Passports by the Authorities of Country of which the applicant is a citizen.		
	£	s.	d.
Special permission granted to alien to land in Colony under Section 3 (b) of Law 12 of 1925	2	0	0
Visa of affidavits issued to British born wives of United States citizens and accepted in lieu of Passports	The ordinary fee charged to U.S. citizens i.e., \$10.00 or \$1.00 for transit visa.		
Renewal of Re-entry Permits for Aliens returning to British possessions	2/-		

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s., and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

The Register of Patents registered is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for each search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each hour of search or part thereof.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE Register of Companies registered under the Trading Companies Laws of Jamaica is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The Law has been amended by Law 20 of 1902, Law 20 of 1908, and Law 15 of 1928.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person not being commissioned to act as a Surveyor of land, (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence of character, and either is a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such term of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standard, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 15 of 1928 further amended Section 10 of Law 31 of 1894 by repealing the second paragraph thereof and substituting a person claiming to be entitled under this Law to become a Commissioned Land Surveyor by reason of possessing any of the qualifications prescribed by the Law shall apply to the Supreme Court or to one of the Judges thereof in Chambers if the said Court is not sitting and shall on production to such Court or Judges of satisfactory evidence of his possessing such qualifications be entitled to an order as aforesaid.

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing:—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order

made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten acres	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty acres	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

COMMISSIONED LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Cross Roads
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.
 Charles Nicholas Heming, Claremont.
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.
 Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.
 Egerton Eustace Rickard, Kingston.
 Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen
 Thos. Robt. Bent Vermont, Lodge.
 Edward George Reid, Montego Bay
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Kingston.
 Alexr. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Septimus Howard Whittingham, Cambridge
 Wm. Anthony Baker, J.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.S.I.,
 Kingston.

Alex. Geo. McCatty, Mandeville.
 Henry Dunbar Rogers, Kingston.*
 Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.
 Wm. Aug. Carpenter, Kingston.
 Robt. Stafford Tyndale-Biscoe, P.A.S.I.,
 Spur Tree.
 Harold Walter Bowker, F.R.G.S., P.A.S.I.,
 (off the Island).
 Josiah Monk Fletcher, (off the Island)
 Harry Jocelyn Dignum, Kingston.*
 Ralph Etwall Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.
 Jos. Holmes Lee Dodd, Cross Keys.
 Percy Lyons Abrahams, Kingston.
 Harold Arthur Melville, Halfway Tree.
 Turner Langbridge Pearson, Morant Bay*

* Permanently employed in Government or Parochial Service or otherwise.

COMMISSIONED LAND SURVEYORS, *contd.*

Hugh Michael Willoughby, Montego Bay.	Robert Carrel Winton Byles, Browns Town.
Herbert Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio.	Keith Geo. Duncan Forsythe, Kingston
Chas. Victor Abrahams, Port Antonio.*	Lionel Horace Myers, Old Harbour
Geffrard Wellesley Bourke, Kingston	Herman Rudolph Dunn, Cambridge
William John Connolley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Montego Bay.*	Vincent Fitz-George Foster, Kingston.
Edward Dimond Fort, (off the Island).	Stewart Oliver Heming, Clarendon
John Sewell Tyndale-Biscoe, Mandeville	Cyril Alex. Leslie Forrest, Sav-la-mar
Thos. Colin Martin (off the Island)	Orville Bloomfield Rogers, Kingston
Christopher Albert Adams, Halfway Tree*	Danl. Miguel Hill Jackson, Kingston
Frank Longden Bronstorpe, A.M.I.C.E., Kingston*	Harold Fras. Quinn Edwards, Stony Hill
Herbert Fitzalbert D'Aguilar, Cross Roads.	Graydon Kenneth Rose, Frankfield
Dudley Keith Byles, Kingston	Cecil Bryan Silvera, Oracabessa.
Aubrey Helwig, Christiana	Wellington Lester Adams, Kingston
Alfred John Butterfield, Kingston	Herbert Fitzroy Williamson, Kingston.
	E. N. Mais, Kingston

*Permanently employed in Government or Parochial Service or otherwise.

PETROLEUM, CALCIUM CARBIDE, GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES

RULES regarding Petroleum, Calcium Carbide, Gunpowder and Explosives are given in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1925.

BIRDS, FISH AND MAMMAL PROTECTION

Birds—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Ictern vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulagra anoxantha*); Banana Bird (*Icterus Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhuphonia Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosiptia ruficallis*); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler (*Dendroeca Pharetra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo M destus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Laetes Osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euchrysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean

Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pœciloma*); Selater's Fly-snapper, (*Elainea fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopagis cotta*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacus pallidus*); Black Beccard, (*Platysaris niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Heterornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera vetula*); Mango Humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Melisuga minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus phoenicobius*); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (*Siphonorhis americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus veridicus*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga ani*); American Barn owl, (*Strix pratensis*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio grammacus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*) Louisiana Egret (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea cœrulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (*Nycticorax violaceus*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*) American Lesser Tern (*Sterna antillarum*); Great Sooty Tern. (*Sterna fuliginosa*); Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestralata jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doves—1st March to 15th August.

Coots—1st March to 25th July.

Peardoves—1st March to 11th August.

Whitewings or Lapwings—1st March to 11th August

Baldpates—1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth. Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.

Blue Pigeons—1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.

Ringtail Pigeons—1st March to 25th July.

Whitebelly—1st March to 31st August.

Ptcharies—1st March to 31st August.

Weld Guinea fowls—1st March to 30th September.

Quail—1st March to 30th September.

Parrakeets—1st March to 1st August.

Yellow-bellied Parrots—1st March to 11th August.

Whistling Tree Duck—1st March to 31st August.

Masked Duck.

Sea Turtle—1st April to 31st October.

Oysters—1st May to 21st August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

Fish—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction, with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals—On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Coney should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Coney shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

The journey to the Blue Mountain Peak (7,388 ft.) is comfortably made in twenty-four hours, though most people prefer to linger as long as possible at Whitfield Hall (4,300 ft.) a charming guest house at the foot of the last range in the heart of the famous coffee region. Anyone in normal health can ride or walk to the summit, and no special clothes or equipment is necessary, apart from the stout shoes and warm coats usual for country life.

Mavis Bank, 17 miles from Kingston, is reached by car along a spectacular road in marvellous scenery. The car can be garaged in Mavis Bank, where at the Church, riding mules or ponies meet the traveller and pack mules await his suitcase.

It is usual to rest at Whitfield Hall halfway between Mavis Bank, and the Peak, and leave there in time for dawn on the Peak. Everything is provided for the traveller at Whitfield Hall, excellent food, fires and the comfort of good beds, besides blankets, food and guides for the Peak. A worthwhile district for the botanist, geologist or the holidaymaker.

Miss Stedman, at the office of the Tourist Guide and Riding Circle, 66 Harbour St., can supply all information with regard to the Blue Mountains and other trails besides the one to the main peak are well known to her.

RIDING.

Jamaica has always been notable for its horses and its horsemen until the advent of the motor car. Interest in hacking was revived in Jamaica by Miss G. L. Stedman who, in July, 1932, formed The Riding Circle of Jamaica with her own saddle horses as the nucleus of a stable of schooled horses. This Club, owned and run by Miss Stedman, offers 1st class hacks for hire, organises Gymkhana Sports, rides into the hills, and is particularly keen on exploring the trails in the Blue Mountains.

The Riding Circle has its quarters at the Constant Spring Stables in St. Andrew with branches in Montego Bay, Mandeville, St. Ann's, Christiana, at all of which places expert instruction is available from Miss Stedman or her co-workers. The Club possesses its own tailor, and bootmaker for the convenience of its members or visitors; takes horses at livery, breaks and schools horses to saddle and for polo. For information, Tourist Guide and Riding Circle, 66 Harbour St.

THE RIDING CIRCLE.

A Hacking Club, Head Quarters, Constant Spring, office 66 Harbour Street, horses for hire. Membership £2 2/- per annum.

MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

ABOUT the year 1825, some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted coconut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors. The coconut trees have all died and are now extinct.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they

had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October, of that year, Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer, turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays are leased.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

INSTRUCTIONS to Captains of vessels particularly when there is no doctor on board to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever, are given in the Handbook for 1925.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Kingston), is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND PAROCHIAL ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	1	11 6
“ “ For a contested Election, Kingston	..	21	0 0
“ “ For a contested Election, Country	..	15	15 0
Presiding Officers, Kingston	..	4	4 0
“ “ Country	..	4	4 0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	4	4 0
“ “ Country	..	4	4 0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

			£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—					
For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	1	11	6
“ “ Port Royal	..	..	1	11	6
For a contested Election, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	..	40	0	0
“ “ Port Royal (including duties of Presiding Officers)	..	..	5	0	0
“ “ Country	..	..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers:—					
Kingston	..	..	4	4	0
Country	..	..	4	4	0
Presiding Officer when acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of			5	5	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ Country	..	..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

			£	s.	d.
Returning Officer:—					
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	..	..	1	11	6

For a Contested Bye-Election.

Returning Officer—Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	..	12	12	0
“ “ Country	..	..	5	5	0
Presiding Officers—Kingston	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ Country	..	..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ Country	..	..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Elections (including Bye-Elections).

	Kingston.	Country.
Uncontested Elections	Nil.	Nil.
Contested Elections		
Returning Officers—		
(a) For motor car or bus hire arranging for polling stations beforehand	£1 5 0 (fixed)	Not exceeding 1/3 per mile, or if a Govern- ment officer receiving a travelling allowance under 2 (e) of the Tra- velling and Subsistence Regulations, the regu- lation rate.
	Kingston.	Country.
(b) For motor car or bus hire on day of election	£2 0 0 (fixed)	Not exceeding 1/3 per mile, or if a Govern- ment officer receiving a travelling allowance under 2 (e) of the Tra- velling and Subsistence Regulations, the regu- lation rate.
Presiding Officers and Clerks to Returning Officers—		
For motor car or bus hire on day of election only	0 5 0	ditto

No Subsistence Allowance will be allowed unless overnight expenses are incurred with the previous knowledge and consent of the Colonial Secretary, when rates in accordance with the Travelling and Subsistence Regulations will be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884 can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

NOTE:—The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one election.

Approved by the Acting Governor in Privy Council on the 11th day of August, 1925.

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

St. Andrew—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gordon Town, Halfway Tree, Mt. Pleasant, Belvedere, Red Hills, Guava Ridge, Dallas, Jones Pen.

St. Thomas—Easington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth, Hagley Gap, Morant Bay.

Portland—Moore Town, Fellowship, St. Margaret's Bay, Castle, Manchioneal, Hope Bay, Swift River, Buff Bay, Skibo, Wakefield, Long Bay, Port Antonio.

St. Mary—Annotto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Oracabessa, Islington, Windsor Castle, Enfield, Belfield, Retreat, Castleton, Hampstead, Wood Park, Rock River, Highgate.

St. Ann—Brown's Town, Moneague, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Bensonton, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Watt Town, Bamboo, Blackstonedged, Charlton, Chalky Hill, Keith, St. Ann's Bay, Runaway Bay, Beecher Town, Lodge, Walker's Wood, Lime Hall, Borobridge, Calderwood, Sturge Town.

Trelawny—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood, Friendship, Falmouth, Sawyers, Warsop, Lowe River, Wakefield, Troy.

St. James—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge, Maldon, Spot Valley, Sunderland, Hampton, Cross Roads, Catadupa, Mt. Carey.

Hanover—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside, Askenish, Chester Castle, Hopewell, Alexandria, Maryland, Logwood.

Westmoreland—Little London, Negril, Morgans Bridge, Whithorn, Friendship, Bluefields, Darliston, Bethel Town (two), New Road, Kings, (White House), Hopewell, Sheffield, Lambs River, Berkshire, Town Head, Beeston Spring, Mackfield, Williamsfield, Georges Plain.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Cambridge, Giddy Hall, Ginger Hill, Ipswich, Newmarket, Springfield, Balaclava, Siloah, Maggoty, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Nain, Malvern, Portsea, Southfield, Williamsfield, Pedro Plains, Mountain side, Myersville.

Manchester—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Walderston, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, St. Paul's, Wigton, Pratville, Newport, Downs.

Clarendon—May Pen, Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Aenon Town, Kellits, Thompson Town, Colonel's Ridge, Richmond Park, Smithville, Crofts Hill.

St. Catherine—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno Bartons, Brown's Hall, Ewerton, Guanaboa Vale, Kensington, Above Rocks, Guys Hill Glenoffe, Mountain River, Bellas Gate, Spanish Town, Riversdale, Bog Walk, Lluidas Vale, Marlie Hill.

LICENSING AUTHORITY.

THE Governor has, under the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 12 of Law 38 of 1927, appointed the undermentioned Justices of the Peace to be, together with the Resident Magistrate of the parish concerned, the Licensing Authority of the several parishes of the Island for the ensuing year for the purpose of dealing with applications for Licenses under that Law, other than Wholesale Licenses and Occasional Licenses, and for carrying out the provisions of the Law:—

Kingslon—Mr. V. C. Alexander, Dr. R. W. Dale-Hewson, Mr. C. A. Malabre, Mr. Ben Alberg.

St. Andrew—Mr. R. E. Seaton, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. W. C. Syer, Mr. E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Mr. D. L. Feurtado, i.s.o.

St. Thomas—Dr. F. A. Norton, Mr. H. E. Pengeley, Capt. J. Hamilton, Mr. R. F. Robison, Mr. R. A. Lightbourne.

Portland—Mr. T. C. Geddes, Mr. R. P. Dunn, Mr. G. D. Henriques, Dr. T. A. Campbell, Mr. S. L. Geddes.

St. Mary—Mr. Graham A. Hawkins, Mr. C. L. Clemetson, Mr. C. C. McT. Goffe, Mr. A. Davidson Goffe, Mr. J. Roy Johnson.

St. Ann—Mr. A. S. Byles, Mr. G. C. Brown, Mr. G. J. Casserley. Mr. Gerald MacCaulay, Captain E. V. Townend.

Trelawny—Mr. J. C. Cadien, Mr. Joseph Stockhausen, Mr. P. E. F. Robertson, Mr. Frank X. Ferreira, Mr. R. Stewart Grant.

St. James—Mr. F. M. Hoyt, Mr. Fyffe Roxburgh, Dr. D. L. Tate, Mr. L. J. G. Hawthorne.

Hanover—Rev. H. U. Messam, Mr. J. G. M. Robertson, Mr. G. W. Webster, Mr. O. L. Record, Rev. B. C. Lumsden.

Westmoreland—Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, Mr. A. W. Aguilar, Mr. C. C. Farquharson, Mr. C. O. H. Hudson, Mr. T. B. Goodin.

St. Elizabeth—Mr. P. W. Sangster, Major G. L. Knowles, Mr. C. E. Isaacs, Mr. Walter Maxwell, Mr. Lionel Densham.

Manchester—Mr. H. E. Lewis, Mr. Leonard Sutton, Mr. Cyril C. Lewis, Mr. G. Sewell, Mr. C. P. Jackson.

Clarendon—Mr. H. E. Upton, Mr. T. Harty, Major A. R. Moxsy, m.c., Mr. Alan A. Anderson, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp.

St. Catherine—Mr. E. A. M. Stewart, Dr. L. M. Clark, Dr. H. H. Blair, Mr. F. S. Messias, Mr. A. S. Nunes.

PRISON VISITORS' BOARD.

A. V. Kingdon, *Chairman*; Hon. D. H. Hall.

CENSOR FOR MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

Censor—D. L. Feurtado, i.s.o.

Board of Appeal—Inspector General, Director of Education, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

1	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cup. ins.	nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5	—	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cup. ft.	nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 14	Used
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	in the
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	Wool
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	Trade
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued*.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.		WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.	
60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	<i>Gold</i>	
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour		dwt. gr
24 Hours	= 1 Day	Sovereign	5 3½
7 Days	= 1 Week	Half Sovereign	2 13½
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month		
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month	<i>Silver.</i>	
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year	Crown	18 4 4-11
365 Days	= 1 Common Year	Half Crown	9 2 2-11
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year	Florin	7 6 6-11
In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.		Shilling	3 15 3-11
		Sixpence	19 7-11

METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME=15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Miligramme	= 1000th of a gramme ..	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th " ..	..	= 15'4 "
Détiagramme	= 10th " ..	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME	..	..	= 15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes ..	..	= 154.4 "
Hictogramme	= 100 " ..	..	= 1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000 " ..	..	= 32½ oz. Troy=2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 " ..	..	= 321½ oz. " =22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE=39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre ..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th " ..	= .39371 "
Déciètre	= 10th " ..	= 3.93708 "
METRE	..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres ..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 " ..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 " ..	= 1093 63 yds. = 62138 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 " ..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625— $\frac{62138}{100362}$, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilometres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
8) 200
25 miles

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the **ARE** = 119.603 sq yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare	=	100th of an are	=	1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	..	..	..	=	119.603	"
Decare	=	10 ares	..	..	=	.2471 acres
Hectare	=	100 ares	..	..	=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the **LITRE** = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre	=	1000th of a litre	=	1 cubic centimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre	=	100th	"	..	..	= .6103 "
Décilitre	=	10th	"	..	..	= 6.1027 "
LITRE	..	..	..	..	=	61.02705 "
Décalitre	=	10 litres	..	..	=	610.2705 "
					{	= 2.201 gallons
Hectolitre	=	100 litres	..	..	=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre	=	1000	"	= a cub. metre	=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre	=	10000	"	..	..	= 353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Metre:—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the **METRIC SYSTEM**: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

THE following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property were fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1934, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	.. 2 6	0 5
St. Andrew	.. 2 9	0 5 Sub-urban
	1 10	0 3 Rural
Port Royal	.. 1 6	0 1
St. Thomas	.. 1 6	0 9
Portland	.. 1 10	0 9
St. Mary	.. 1 4	0 9
St. Ann	.. 1 6	0 7
Trelawny	.. 2 0	0 6
St. James	.. 1 8	0 9
Hanover	.. 1 9	0 9
Westmoreland	.. 1 7	0 7
St. Elizabeth	.. 1 1	0 6
Manchester	.. 1 5	0 2
Clarendon	.. 1 6	0 6
St. Catherine	.. 1 4	0 8

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	305	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.	Founded.
The Gleaner	H. G. DeLisser, c.m.g.	Daily	Kingston	1831
The Jamaica Gazette	G. V. Barton			1845
The Police Gazette	The Govt. Printer	Weekly	"	about 1880
The Jamaica Times	—	"	"	1898
The Northern Weekly News	F. Casserly	"	"	1898
Sunday Messenger	Hon. P. F. Lightbody	"	Montego Bay	1908
The Presbyterian	J. H. Harding	"	Kingston	1933
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. R. C. Young	Monthly	"	1889
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. F. C. Lloyd	"	"	—
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	Rev. G. F. McDonald, S.J.	"	"	1896
The War Cry	G. Baxter	"	"	1897
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Adj. L. Frances	"	"	1925
The Methodist Record	Piercy	"	"	1917
The West India Critic	Rev. Canon L. E. P. Frith	"	"	1921
J. U. T. Magazine	Rev. J. L. Webb	"	"	1926
West India Review	D. T. Wint	"	"	1928
The New Sporting Life	T. E. Simpson	6 times a yr.	"	1934
Police Magazine	Mrs. Chapman	Monthly	"	1934
	W. A. S. Hardy	Monthly	"	1935
	Inspector C. A. Smith	Quarterly	"	1935

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

GEOGRAPHICAL—The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50' W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands, and just below the tropic of Cancer. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 160 square miles, but, as no thorough survey of the group has ever been made, this figure may be below the mark.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands or cays, and a large number of islets and rocks. These islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which was said to resemble a Turkish fez.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow passages or channels.

HISTORICAL—The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. These islands remained uninhabited, probably on account of the sterility of the soil and the scanty rainfall, until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November when the salt raking season was over. Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and the French to obtain possession of the islands. In the year 1766 the King was pleased to appoint an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants. In 1790 Colonel Alexander Murray arrived as the agent of the Crown, and in 1799 an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature which placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained until 1848 when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Island and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands." Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found burdensome in the altered circumstances caused by the fall in the price of salt, and in 1873, a petition was presented to the Queen praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board and Judge of the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION—The Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner as President, 3 official members, and 4 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

CLIMATE—Although the islands are within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy. The severe heat in the hot months is tempered by the constant sea breezes. The temperature ranges from 60° minimum to 93° maximum. The average rainfall in the year 1934, from observations taken at four stations throughout the islands, was 28.73 inches. The maximum precipitation was recorded at Cockburn Harbour, measuring 34.00 inches, and the minimum at Salt Cay registering 21.32 inches. The average annual rainfall during the ten years amounted to 33.17 inches.

Grand Turk.—Grand Turk is situated on the eastern side of the Turks Islands passage and is approximately 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It is the capital, and the Commissioner resides there. The island has a population of about 1,568, of whom about four-fifths are of African descent. The only settlement is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island, where almost the entire population live. The town contains the various public offices and the prison; several stores, a market, a public library and reading room, four churches (two Anglican, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist), and Masonic and other society lodges. There is a local public telephone system connecting the public offices, business places and private residences. Vessels lie at anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The elevation of the light is 108 feet above sea-level. This light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills running almost the entire length of the island on the eastern side, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation, with stunted, hardy trees scattered here and there. The principal industry in Grand Turk is the production and export of salt, for which there is a good demand in the United States and Canada for meat packing and fish curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. There are 5 salt crushing mills on the island. Automobiles and horse-drawn carriages are used as conveyances. Cricket and football are played under the management of the Athletic Club, and tennis is played on hard courts throughout the year.

Salt Cay.—Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. The area is about 4 square miles. The population, about 360, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living.

South Caicos.—This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Island and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The population of South Caicos is about 630. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (also known as East Harbour).

East Caicos.—This island, the north-eastern of the group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal and the production of fibre. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.—Separated by a narrow passage from East Caicos lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra and Conch Bar, with a total population about 780. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture including cotton growing.

North Caicos.—To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and Others.—Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton was abandoned at Parrot Cay, 1925.

Providenciales or Blue Hills.—Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semicircle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.—West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island, which attempt was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

Vital Statistics.—The estimated population of the Dependency at the end of 1934 was 5,300.

The white population, numbering about 160, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians. During the year 1934, 163 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 30.2 per 1,000. During the same period 97 deaths were recorded, the death rate being 17.2 per 1,000, 44 marriages were registered.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

REVENUE.

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£	£
<i>Heads of Revenue—</i>						
Customs Duties	..	4,561	3,757	4,234	4,261	4,260
Royalty on Salt	..	1,696	1,100	842	1,003	762
Port Dues	..	644	581	410	750	587
Internal Revenue	..	323	232	299	1,966	230
Payments for Specific						
Services	..	341	194	159	162	201
Post Office	..	868	689	587	531	518
Revenue from Govern-						
ment Property	..	167	62	73	96	74
Interest	..	150	86	85	1	2
Miscellaneous Receipts	..	678	635	308	437	290
<i>Total Ordinary Revenue</i>	..	9,428	7,366	6,997	9,208	6,029
Appreciation S. B.						
Investments	..	..	453	1,147	196	..
Grant from Colonial						
Development Fund	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Loan—July, 1931	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Loan—October, 1931	..	..	500	..	..	..
Loan—October, 1932	..	..	..	400	..	..
Voluntary Contributions						
by Public Officers	..	..	..	483	370	96
<i>Total Revenue</i>	..	9,428	10,319	9,027	9,774	7,024

EXPENDITURE.

		1930.	1931.	1932	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Expenditure	..	11,413	10,305	9,005	9,943	8,859
Extraordinary Expendi-						
ture	..	315	2,515	136	575	100
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	..	11,728	12,820	9,141	10,518	8,959

The value of the trade of the Dependency for the last 5 years was as follows :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	34,165	24,291	21,942	21,900	21,114
Exports	26,403	16,589	14,018	17,351	12,973
Total ..	70,568	40,880	35,960	39,251	34,087

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports during the year 1934 amounted to £21,114. The value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom was £2,922; from British Dominions, £3,863; and from foreign countries, £14,329. The imports consisted mainly of general merchandise, including food, drink and clothing.

The exports were valued at £12,898. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £579. The value of the exports to Canada was £5,894, and to the United States £2,369. The bulk of the exports consisted of salt (coarse, fishery and industrial).

Finance.—The currency consisted of British gold and silver coins and currency note issued by the local Government, but gold coins were scarce and seldom seen. The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £3,000; the notes being of the following denominations: five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. The Government Savings Bank had 820 accounts open, with £12,350 on deposit, at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £10,845. There were no private banks doing business in the Dependency.

Education.—The sum of £810 was granted in 1934 to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the schools throughout the Dependency. There were eleven Government elementary schools supported in this manner. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 824 and the average attendance was 560.

The Secondary School at Grand Turk received a grant from the Board of Education of £120. The average attendance at this school was 20.

During the year 1924, a Centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk and examinations have been held each year in December.

Communication.—Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York about twice a month by the steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail lines. There is occasional communication with Jamaica by the Elders and Fyfes Line. Mails and passengers are conveyed between Jamaica and Turks Islands by a subsidized schooner.

The Government radio-telephone service enabled messages to be transmitted between Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbour and passing ships.

The cable of the Direct West India Cable Co. Ltd., between Halifax and Bermuda and Jamaica touches at Grand Turk and connects the Dependency with other telegraphic systems of the world. The company supplies a News Bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120. In 1924, a new submarine telegraph cable was laid between Barbados and Grand Turk.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E., £600 and residence, and £100 Duty Allowance.

Judge of Supreme Court, His Honour F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E.

Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate District "A", C. W. Frith, £250 to £300 by £10, and £60 Personal Allowance.

Government Medical Officers, Turks Islands, Robert O'Reilly, £375 to £450 by £15, £30 House Allowance, £50 Personal Allowance, and private practice. *Caicos Islands*, (Vacant) £300 to £350 by £10, Private Practice and residence.

Assistant Treasurer, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, T. W. Willis, £250 to £300 by £10.

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Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office, A. G. Wood, £120 to £150 by £10.

Assistant Clerk, Miss I. A. Roberts, £42 to £57 by £3.

Inspector of Schools, C. E. Crawford, B.A., £30.

Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, *Grand Turk*, R. G. Been, £120 to £150 by £6 and fees.

Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. Frith.

Government Officer Salt Cay and Magistrate District "B", G. N. Astwood, £150 to £175 by £5, residence and £10 boat allowance.

District Commissioner, Caicos Islands, and Magistrate District "C", £225 to £275 by £10 and residence.

Foreign Consuls: Dominican Republic, C. E. Frith, France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent; Haiti, W. S. Jones.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour F. C. Clarkson, *President*.

Hon. R. O'Reilly

Hon. J. D. Wood

Hon. C. W. Frith

Hon. W. S. Jones

Hon. T. W. Willis.

Hon. L. L. Smith

Hon. W. A. Darrell

Clerk—A. G. Wood.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Geographical.—The Cayman Islands consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea, lying north-west of Jamaica, and approximately mid-way between that island and the south-west coast of Cuba. Sixty miles intervene between Grand Cayman and Little Cayman, and four miles east of the latter is Cayman Brac. The group lies between 79.83 and 81.30 west longitude and the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. Grand Cayman the largest of the islands, is 17 miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east and seven at the west. No part of the island is more than 50 feet above the surrounding ocean. Cayman Brac is 11 miles long by one and a quarter miles at its widest. Traversing its length from east to west is a central ridge of rock with precipitous sides, 150 feet high at the eastern end and sloping to the general level a few feet above the sea at the western end. Water-worn caverns are noticed along the entire length of this ridge, locally called the Bluff, indicating that the low land around the base, much the smaller part of the island's area, has been recently, in a geological sense, elevated above the sea. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is flat and largely a sand ridge above the surrounding ocean. A large and shallow reef lies about ten miles west of Grand Cayman and a smaller reef some two miles north east of the same island. Both provide excellent fishing grounds. The 100 fathoms ocean depth closely encircles the islands. A basin in the ocean floor, known as Bartlett's Deep and said to be one of the deepest areas in the Caribbean, lies parallel with and south of the islands from 25 to 50 miles off shore.

Historical.—The islands were discovered by Columbus on the 10th May, 1503, but were not occupied by the Spaniards. They were first called Las Tortugas, on account of the number of turtle in the surrounding waters. The present name is supposed to be derived from "caiman"—alligator—this reptile being at one time numerous in the smaller islands. Settlement flowed from Jamaica in the first half of the 18th century; but many of the present inhabitants bear the surnames of British seamen wrecked either on the islands or on the neighbouring coast of Cuba who have remained domiciled in the Dependency.

Constitution.—In the early days of settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added, and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vic. chapter 31) recognising the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. As provided in the Imperial Act, the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner

performs the duties of Collector-General and Treasurer, and presides in the Grand Court, where when sitting alone, he has the powers of three Justices of the Peace. The Assembly of Justices and Vestry consists of the Commissioner as President, twenty-four Justices named in a General Commission of the Peace, and twenty-seven elected Vestrymen representing the several districts. Five Justices and eight Vestrymen form a quorum. There is an appeal from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica; and this Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of divorce.

Geological Survey.—In 1924, Dr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., Government Geologist of Jamaica, visited the Dependency for the purpose of studying its geology. Apart from its scientific interest, the geology of the islands was one of local speculation, for in the previous year an oil-pro prospector, impressed by the conformation of the land in its relation with the surrounding ocean floor, had visited the islands and shown some activity in securing, prospecting and boring rights over large areas of land. Dr. Matley describes the islands as being the only projecting peaks of the submarine Cayman Ridge which extends from the Sierra Maestra Range of Cuba to the Misteriosa Bank in the direction of Honduras, with the exposed surfaces composed of a fairly hard semi-crystalline massive white limestone, a part of the white limestone formation of Jamaica, forming the central and more elevated portion of each island, and a younger calcareous formation, an outer and lower coastal platform, made up of reef-building corals, mollusca, corals, sand and marl with a hard crust due to cementation by carbonate of lime.

Emigration and Immigration.—Emigration of others than the sea-faring population has decreased in recent years, and the total is inconsiderable and the absence temporary. There is no immigration other than the return of natives after varying terms of absence.

Public Health and Sanitation.—The staple food of the people consists of fish and of cassava, yams, sweet potatoes and breadfruit, all locally grown, and the ordinary wheat and corn products by way of imports. These constitute an almost entirely starchy diet which induces mild digestive disorders.

Vital Statistics.—There were 172 births in 1934 (28 per thousand) and 55 deaths (9 per thousand). The population was 6,009 in 1934.

Imports and Exports.—For the year 1934, the value of Imports was £23,145 and of Exports £12,908. Imports were below and Exports above the average of the previous five years.

Trade, Agriculture and Industry.—In 1934, exports from the turtle fisheries were valued at £1,504. The catch of green turtle, returned at 1,504 of merchantable size, and the price obtained (£1 each), were below the average. The hawkbill fishery accounted for about 9,883 pounds of a total value of £5,690. Shark fishing provided £1,663.

The export of thatch-palm rope in 1934 was £1,374. This small industry provides an aid to livelihood to many, who, being without a vigorous bread winner, would otherwise be unable to maintain themselves.

The following tabulation shows the comparative value of imported and exported merchandise:

		Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1933	..	31,750	5,127
Average 5 years	..	34,564	8,703
1934	..	23,145	12,908

The excess of imports over exports is balanced by the remitted wages of seamen in every part of the world, the earnings of island vessels not engaged in the turtle fishery and the contributions to dependents here of men working ashore in the United States and in the ports of Central America.

Revenue 1934, £5,695. Expenditure, 1934, £6,995. The main source of Revenue is from Customs import duties, which in 1933 accounted for £3,207 of the total.

Three cattle dips are in operation. Material benefits in reduction of tick pest have accrued from their use.

Shipping.—Georgetown is a Port of Registry, having on its register 53 small sailing vessels and 14 small motor driven craft, with a total tonnage of 4,956 tons. Five vessels with a total tonnage of 185 were built in 1934.

In 1933, 207 sailing vessels entered, and 203 cleared from the Dependency, the total tonnage being 46,982.

Banking Facilities.—There are no branches of banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or branches of banks established in Jamaica, which are cashed in the shops and serve as remittances in payment for imports. There is a Government Savings Bank.

Education.—Thirteen Government primary schools were in operation throughout 1934. These, with seven private schools, had pupils 906 enrolled and an average daily attendance of 720. The total expenditure in the Government schools was £1,564. There are no aided schools and no secondary schools.

Meteorological.—Observations are taken at Georgetown only. The estimated rainfall in 1933 amounted to 63 inches. The heaviest rainfalls were in June (20 inches) and September (19 inches) and the largest single day's rain (June 20) was 6.40 inches. The air temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the months October to March, and 10 degrees higher in summer. One cyclonic disturbance approached the islands in the year under review.

Communications.—Regular mail, passenger, and freight service, by motor vessel is maintained with Jamaica. There is also frequent intercourse with ports in Florida, Cuba, and Honduras by motor and sailing vessels. Roads suitable for vehicular traffic connect some of the more important settlements, and from these branch a system of bridle paths.

Postal and Telephone Services.—Foreign mails are received through Jamaica and the Isle of Pines, Cuba; and all outgoing vessels to whatever port directed are the bearers of mails.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour A. W. Cardinall.

£500-600, residence and fees.

Government Medical Officer—G. N. Overton, £300, residence, £40 travelling allowance, £25 drug allowance.

Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education—Miss F. L. Bodden, £72.

Treasury Clerk and Assistant to Collector and Postmaster—E. O. Panton, £125.

Ag. Asst. Treas., Collector of Customs and Postmaster, George Town—A. C. Panton, £180.

Cayman Brac—A. S. Rutty, £180 and fees. *East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees.

Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—J. C. Lazzari, £96.

Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—A. E. Panton, £100.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewailer and Foreman of Works—J. R. Watler, £150, fees and quarters.

Clerk of Cemetery and Markets—A. E. Panton, fees.

Auditors—A. E. Panton, £30, E. J. Lyon £30, W. T. Foster, Jnr., £6.

Postmistress, Bodden Town—B. Connor, £25.

Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £15.

Postmaster, East End—A. B. Connolly, £15.

Registrar of Shipping—A. W. Cardinall, fees.

Admeasurer—R. B. Bodden, fees.

Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Panton, fees; H. W. Rutty, fees.

Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.

Government Dispenser—H. W. Rutty, Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.

Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—M. McTaggart, fees. *Prospect*—E. Jackson, fees. *Bodden Town*—B. Connor, fees—*East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.

West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, fees. *Cayman Brac*—A. S. Rutty, fees. *Northside*—Iva Chisholm, fees

Receivers of Wrecks—No. 1 District—A. C. Panton, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Panton, fees. *Lesser Caymans*—A. S. Rutty, fees.

Foreign Vice-Consuls—

Nicaragua—W. S. Coe, Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

H. W. Rutty, A. E. Panton, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, J. T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, H. O. Merren, G. N. Overton, W. T. Foster, Jr., J. N. Tibbets, H. L. Ebanks, A. B. Connolly, A. S. Rutty, E. S. Parsons, B. Marson, R. B. Bodden, W. J. Bodden, A. C. Panton, E. J. Lyon, T. P. Thompson, C. Glidden, Edwin Walton, S. C. Bodden.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on everything imported into the Dependency with the following duties on Beer, 1/6 per gallon, Spirits, 9s. per gallon, Wines 3s. and Bay Rum, 6s. per gallon.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1935.

JANUARY.

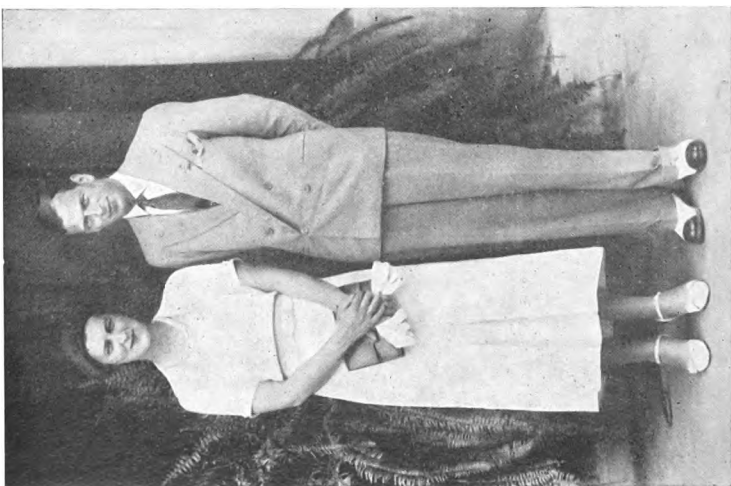
Sir Edward Brandis Denham elevated to the rank of G.C.M.G., and the Hon. Charles Doory, Administrator of St. Lucia and a former Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, made a Knight Bachelor in the New Year's Honours List. (2nd.) The Annual Conference of the Jamaica Union of Teachers opened at Montego Bay (7th). Mrs. K. J. Moulton Barrett, B.A. (nee Howson, for many years Head Mistress of Wolmer's Girls School) left Jamaica (7th). Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., a former Head Mistress of Wolmer's Girls School and Hampton School returned to Jamaica, after an absence of twelve years (9th). The Hon. Mr. Justice Cannon, newly appointed Senior Puisne Judge, arrived (9th). Mr. H. I. C. Brown, K.C., appointed member of the Privy Council (11th). His Excellency and Lady Denham visited Westmoreland (16th). A riot took place at an Election meeting at Lorrimore's in Upper Trelawny (18th). Dr. G. G. Seguel, specialist of Spas, drew attention to the value of the Mineral Springs of Jamaica (22nd). Members elected for the Spring Session of the Legislative Council for the fourteen parishes (22nd-31st).

FEBRUARY.

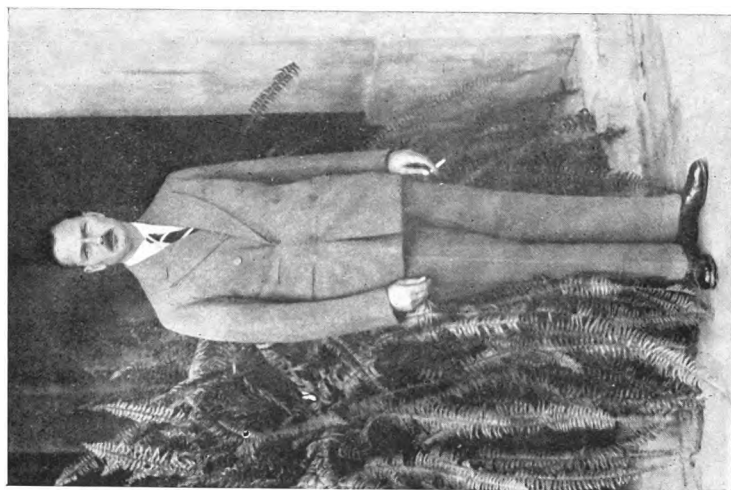
Mr. A. O. Thomson appointed Resident Magistrate. Jamaica took part in the 1935 World Bridge Olympic, at the Liguanea Club (1st). Two Cubans murdered in Kingston (2nd). Alfonso Roubal and Serafin Diaz were hanged July 23rd. The Police worked up the case in a most creditable manner. Four Destroyers of the Canadian Navy visited Jamaica (4th). Assembly of Justices of the Cayman Islands 28th January (4th). Riot amongst Cane-cutters at Annotto Bay (5th). A patrol of 24 United States Patrol sea-planes visited Jamaica (13th). Grenadier Guards arrived from New Zealand on their way to England and gave a short musical programme in the Parade Gardens (8th). Professor Faull, of Harvard University, visited Jamaica to study forest conditions (15th). Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived (16th) on a visit, landing at Harbour Head and proceeding to Montego Bay. The Annual Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica commenced 11th February (12th). Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Matthew R. Best K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief the America and West India Squadron, visited Jamaica in his flagship H.M.S. York (18th). The Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association entertained Lord Moynihan at dinner (17th). Presbyterian Synod met on the 20th (22nd). Hon. A. E. DaCosta, Custos for Kingston, honoured by the Jamaica Military Band 23rd (25th). Enlargement to St. Luke's Church, Cross Roads, (24th); Ceremony attended by H. E. the Governor (25th). Mr. Howard Humphries, Consulting Engineer, who visited Jamaica to advise on water supply in connexion with the Kingston and St. Andrew Area, issued his Report (26th). Rev. Father F. Kelly, S.J., appointed Father Superior (26th).

MARCH.

West Prospect Bridge (St. Catherine) opened 28th February (1st). Annual Dinner of the Welsh Society held on the 1st (2nd). English School Boys visited the Colony on the 3rd (5th). The Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation's partnership with the Jamaica



T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Kent.



H. R. H. The Duke of Gloucester.

Banana Association ceased (2nd). The M. C. C. Cricket Team visited Jamaica (3rd-19th). H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony (6th-16th); received an address of welcome from people of Jamaica; he rode at a Race meeting at Knutsford Park; attended a Garden Party at King's House; visited Head Quarters House and the Institute of Jamaica and inspected the collections; also Port Royal, Spanish Town, Shaw Park (where he stayed); St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, and Montego Bay; Played Polo at Drax Hall and at Knutsford Park; Lunched with the Cricketers. Mr. H. L. Gurney arrived and assumed duties as Assistant Colonial Secretary (14th). Miss Fanny Burke celebrated her 97th birthday in the Nuttall Memorial Hospital (18th). The Hon. C. R. W. Seton, recently appointed Junior Puisne Judge, arrived and took his seat on the Bench (19th). Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., Governor designate of New Zealand and Lady Galway called at Kingston and visited King's House on their way to New Zealand (21st), Mr. J. F. Keel, Examiner of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London arrived and conducted examinations in the island (21st). The Standard Fruit Company secured a concession from the Haitian Government (23rd). Members of the Y.M.C.A. entertained His Excellency Sir Edward Denham (22nd). Mr. George Alexander Armstrong arrived and took up his duties as United State Consul in Jamaica (26th). It was decided that the Jubilee Memorial to the King should take the form of Relief and Amelioration of Tuberculosis (29th)—approved by the Legislative Council on May 7th.

APRIL.

Hon. A. W. Cardinall, Commissioner of the Cayman Islands, came to Jamaica to confer with the Governor (4th). "Colonel" Lionel Rowe of the Accompong Maroons came to town to interview the Governor (5th). The Jamaica Horticultural Society held a Flower Show at the Mico College (10th). A Norwegian freighter, S.S. Havmoy, foundered off the south east coast of Jamaica (9th); eight fishermen rescued five of the crew. Hon. A. W. Cardinall, Commissioner of the Cayman Islands, lectured to the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, on the Economic needs of the Dependency over which he presides (12th). Sir Arthur Jelf, Colonial Secretary and Lady Jelf, left Jamaica prior to retiring from the Service (16th). A Well sunk on Long Mountain Road found to give good results (17th). Damage caused by fire (£3,000) to the Gray's Inn Sugar Factory in St. Mary (22nd). Women Teachers of Jamaica held a Conference in Kingston (24th). All Schools Elocution Contest held in Kingston (24th). The Women Teachers Fellowship held an Annual Meeting (27th, 28th).

MAY.

The Hon. Guy Ewen declared member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny, on appeal to Law (4th). The King's Jubilee was fittingly kept throughout the Colony; Review at Up-Park Camp and Service at the Kingston Parish Church (6th). The Governor paid an official visit to St. Thomas, (10th and 11th). Riot at Oracabessa by banana labourers over pay (11th). Attention was drawn to disease attacking Pimento in Manchester (15th). The Governor visited St. Elizabeth (17th-18th). Riot of labourers at Falmouth (20th). Dr. F. F. Russell, Director of the Intentional Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, visited Jamaica (23rd-31st). Lady Denham issued an appeal to the People of Jamaica for contributions to the cost of a Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis (27th); (By January 20th 1936 over £32,238 had been collected in Jamaica). Local Industries Protection Act passed (13th).

JUNE.

Hon. Guy Ewen and Major Simms, made Officers of the British Empire (3rd). Rev. James MacNee completed fifty years ministry in the Presbyterian Church (5th); 43 years in Jamaica; a luncheon and addresses were given in his honour at Carron Hall. The Governor and Lady Denham visited Montego Bay, (7th and 8th). Lady Denham laid cornerstone of Marymount High School and Convent, Highgate, St. Mary (13th). A Souvenir, taking the form of an album of views of places in Jamaica visited by their Royal Highnesses, was prepared by decision of the Legislative Council for presentation to the Duke and Duchess of Kent and was taken to England by Lady Denham (25th). The Governor visited Hanover (26th and 27th). He stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had approved of the loan of £2,000,000 to Jamaica (28th). The 10,000 ton Tatem Line "Iddesleigh" returned to Kingston having been wrecked off Hispaniola (29th).

JULY.

Farewell given to Mr. H. Massie Blomfield, British Trade Commissioner who left the island (3rd). Members of the sixth Conference of the Pan American Medical Association visited Jamaica en route to Rio de Janeiro and were entertained by the Jamaica Branch of the Boston Medical Association (3rd). Meeting of the Jamaica Banana Producers Association held at the Ward Theatre to explain the position of affairs (18th). The Bishop of Jamaica dedicated the Church of St. James at Hayes in Vere (of which the foundation stone had been laid by Archbishop Nuttall in 1896) (29th).

AUGUST.

Much damage done by fire at Blackstonedge, St. Mary (5th). Heavy rains over the island (9th). The Governor visited St. Mary (9th-10th). Mr. M. A. M. Burke and Mr. W. S. Gordon were admitted solicitors to the Supreme Court (9th). Mr. H. Gurney Assistant Colonial Secretary, sailed for England on relinquishing his appointment (12th). Mr. Frank Leslie Brown, recently appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary, arrived in Jamaica (16th). The Governor announced that a Grant of £25,000 had been made to Jamaica for the Tuberculosis Hospital and Clinic (20th).

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. W. J. THOMPSON, J.P., M.P.B., Baptist Minister at Buff Bay celebrated the 40th anniversary of his ministry on August 25 (2nd.). Mr. Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, Surveyor General, arrested on five warrants concerning finance (12th). (Subsequently sentenced to one year hard labour). Fourteen Jamaica Rovers who, under the command of Mr. E. B. Hallett took part in the World Rover Moot in Sweden and returned to Jamaica (14th). The Secretary of State for the Colonies sanctioned a loan of £2,000,000 to carry out work of Development under certain conditions (11th). His Excellency the Governor, Chief Scout, opened the Scouts Jubilee Head Quarters in Church Street, Kingston (18th). The Sherwood Foresters arrived at Jamaica (25th). A portion of the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment left Jamaica (26th). Hurricane passes over Jamaica and Cayman Brac doing much damage to bananas in western and central portions of the island to the extent of about £20,000 and some roads and bridges (29th). The Holland-America Tourist Liner "Rotterdam" ran ashore on the Morant Cays (30th) 480 passengers being taken off by the Elders and Fyffes Steamer "Ariguani": she was successfully launched off on October 5th: Professor J. D. MacLachlan, of Harvard University, land on a mission of investigation into Pimento Disease (30th). His Excellency the Governor, opened the Chisholm Bridge at Kencot, St. Andrew. Hon. S. R. Cargill, Custos of St. Andrew opened the Drival Bridge over Rousseau Road (30th) Government High School for Girls opened at Montego Bay (30th).

OCTOBER.

A Night Wireless Service was re-established (1st). Legislative Council, Autumn Session commenced (15th). Miss H. Keller, blind and deaf author, visited Jamaica (11th-18th). A Storm hit the east and north-east of Jamaica (21st). Health Week observed throughout the Colony (21st-28th).

NOVEMBER.

Hon. D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E., Judge of the newly appointed Court of Appeal, arrived (7th). Mr. Maurice Cole, Adjudicator of the Musical Festival, arrived accompanied by Mrs. Cole (7th). Mr. H. C. Collier, Secretary of the Canadian-West Indian League, visited Jamaica, (7th). Mr. H. Myers, M.B.E., received the distinction of Knight of the Royal Order of Vasa, First Class, from the King of Sweden (12th). Sir Charles Doorly, a former Civil Servant in Jamaica, and Lady Doorly returned to settle in the island (17th). The repaired Colours of the West-India Regiment were returned to the Garrison Chapel at Up-Park Camp (17th). A Wireless Meteorological Station with Grand Cayman was opened by His Excellency the Governor (23rd).

DECEMBER.

One of the 92 replicas of the 1,200 years old Canterbury Cross, placed on a piece of stone of Canterbury Cathedral, presented by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, was unveiled by the Bishop of Jamaica (1st). Shortwood celebrated its Golden Jubilee (14th). Rev. Henry P. Silverman, the new Jewish Rabbi arrived (16th). His Excellency the Governor and Lady Denham officially visited the parish of St. Ann (21st). Trinidad Football Team visited Jamaica 23rd.

The following Laws have been enacted during the year:—

1. A Law to Continue a Certain Expiring Law.
2. A Law to Impose a Tax on Packages.
3. A Law to provide that a Woman who wilfully causes the death of her newly born Child may, under certain conditions, be convicted of Infanticide.
4. A Law to prohibit the Passing of the Sentence of Death upon Expectant Mothers, and for other purposes connected therewith.
5. A Law to Prohibit the Landing in the Island of Jamaica of Persons without the production of Passports or other satisfactory evidence of identity and to regulate the granting of Passports in the Island and for other purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.
6. A Law to enable Appointment of a Resident Magistrate to be Assistant Judge of the Kingston Court.
7. A Law to Amend further the Government Savings Bank Law, 1925 (Law 11 of 1925).
8. A Law to Validate the Appointment of the Commissioner and of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Turks and Caicos Islands, all past proceedings of the said Court and of the Legislative Board of the said Islands and to enable appointment of one Officer to the two Offices.
9. A Law to Amend further the Adulteration Law, 1908 (Law 25 of 1908).
10. A Law to Amend the Public Health Law 1925 (Law 18 of 1925).
11. The Appropriation Law, 1935-36.
12. A Law to Abolish the Kingston Court, to Transfer its Jurisdiction and for other purposes connected therewith.
13. A Law relating to Shop Assistants.
14. A Law to amend an Act entitled an Act relating to Landlords and Tenants (1 Vic. Ch. 26).
15. A Law to safeguard Local Industries and Trades.
16. A Law to Impose a Duty on Passengers Transported to Jamaica by Ship or Aircraft.
17. A Law to amend the Cinematograph Law 1913 (Law 14 of 1913).
18. A Law to Amend the Law for the Relief of the Poor, 1886.
19. A Law to provide a Special Pension for Frank Noel Isaacs, formerly Secretary to the Board of Supervision and for some time acting in the office of Protector of Immigrants.
20. A Law to Amend further the Tariff Laws.
21. A Law to amend the Match Excise Duty Law 1934 (Law 25 of 1934).
22. A Law for raising the necessary money for Public Works and other purposes.
23. A Law for raising the Necessary Money for Municipal and Water Works.
24. A Law for affording Assistance to the Banana Industry of the Island and to enable Loans in aid thereof when damaged by hurricane.
25. A Law to Amend the Spirit License Law, 1927.
26. A Law relating to the Registration of Clubs.
27. A Law to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Jamaica Constabulary Force.
28. A Law to Amend the Judicature Law 1879 (Law 24 of 1879).
29. A Law to Amend further the Agricultural Produce Law 1926 (Law 19 of 1926).
30. A Law to Allow and Confirm certain Expenditure incurred in the financial year 1934-1935.
31. A Law for affording Assistance to Owners of Land in establishing Citrus Orchards.

OBITUARY—1935.

The Rev. MORRIS L. L. ABISDID, Head of the Independent Baptist Churches in Jamaica, was in later life well known because of his Weather Forecasts, which appeared in the public press. Born in 1885, he availed himself of such education as his poor parentage could afford, and he supplemented this by extensive reading which fitted him for his chosen occupation—printing—and led him in after years to establish a religious body, members of which are to be found in many communities, particularly in the hilly districts of Jamaica.

He entered politics and at one time was a member of the old Kingston City Council. He died in Kingston on the 18th of November.

CHARLES ARBOUIN BICKNELL son of Henry John Bicknell, was born in Kingston on the 30th of May, 1868. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Kingston.

In April, 1890, he was admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, and a Notary Public for the parish of St. Catherine in 1892. He practised his profession in the parishes of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Mary and Portland until January, 1902, when he was appointed Clerk of the Courts for Westmoreland. He was subsequently appointed acting Resident Magistrate for St. Ann; and shortly after Registrar of the Supreme Court which office he filled until 1912, when he was appointed Resident Magistrate for St. Thomas, and after discharging the duties of a Resident Magistrate in the parishes of Clarendon, Portland and St. James respectively, until owing to ill health he went on pension. Some time after his retirement he resumed private practice.

While Resident Magistrate for Clarendon, he received the thanks of the Governor of Jamaica, and also of the Magistrates and gentry of that parish, in an "address," for his judicial services in connection with the Vere riots. Upon his retirement from the public service he was also presented by the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, with the Musgrave Silver Medal, in recognition of his work in founding Literary Societies and Libraries in the several parishes where he had been from time to time officially stationed. He died in Kingston on the 30th of December.

HENRY R. BRAHAM was born at Gray's Inn Estate near Annotto Bay in the year 1862. He became overseer of the same estate, a position which he held and administered ably for forty years, during which time he was made Justice of the Peace for the parish of St. Mary.

After taking up permanent residence in Portland on his property known as Little Gray's Inn, he was appointed a J.P. for Portland. He died on the 25th of May.

HON. ARTHUR SYDNEY BRYDEN, J.P., Member of the Executive Committee and Legislative Council of the colony of Barbados and partner of the Firm of Bryden and Evelyn, Ltd., of Jamaica.

He was well known in Jamaica. For thirty-six long years he came to this island on business missions and in 1907, he had a narrow escape from death in the earthquake.

He was born in 1861 at Clapham, England. He was educated at Tunbridge School and after coming out to the West Indies as a manager of a dry goods store in Barbados, he founded the Firm of A. S. Bryden & Sons, Commission Agents and Bryden & Evelyn, Ltd., with branches in Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad. He died in Barbados on the 6th of November.

COLIN GEORGE CAMPBELL son of George Bernard Campbell, was born in Kingston on the 17th of August, 1869. He was educated at the Kingston Collegiate School. He started to work with the late William Schiller, and soon after joined the staff of the Permanent Building Society with which institution he was connected for forty-five years and was its Secretary for over forty years when he retired on his pension in 1933. He was well known in Masonic circles in Jamaica being a past Master of the Kingston Lodge and a member of the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica. He left for Brooklyn, New York in April, 1934. He died on the 3rd of June.

SIR FREDERICK HYMEN COWEN was born of English parents in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 29th of January, 1852. He was taken to England when he was four years old.

Sir Frederick was educated in London and at Conversatories in Berlin and Leipzig. During his career he was conductor of the Philharmonic Society, the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, the Scottish Orchestra and at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition and for several Handel Festivals. He published nearly three hundred songs, duets and piano pieces.

He was made Hon. Mus. Doc. of Cambridge University in 1900 and of Edinburgh University in 1910. He was created a Knight in 1911. He visited the land of his birth in February, 1929. On that occasion he conducted in person the First Symphony Orchestra of Jamaica at a rehearsal of his ballet suite "The Language of Flowers" and other works. An Illuminated Address was presented to him at the Institute of Jamaica by Mr. Astley Clerk, on behalf of the Music lovers of Jamaica. He died in England on the 6th of October.

BEATRICE DE BOINVILLE came to Jamaica in 1905 and joined the staff of the Deaconess House, Hanover Street, Kingston. For more than twenty years she was a valuable worker for the Church in Jamaica and for a period of seventeen years she was in charge of the Mission Station at Richmond, St. Mary. She also worked among the Chinese in Kingston and in the Lepers Home, Spanish Town. She was deeply interested in educational life of the colony and did a great deal for the progress of the cause of education.

Sister Beatrice died in a nursing home in Bristol on September 22nd, after a long illness the result of a serious accident.

O'CONNOR DECORDOVA son of Altamont deCordova, was educated in Jamaica and took up Law as a profession. He was a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (admitted in 1888) and a member of the firm of Messrs. Lindo, deCordova & DaCosta of Kingston. On the retirement of Thomas Hendrick he became Registrar of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, a position which he held until the time of the earthquake. Shortly after he resigned his position and went to United States where he became a Stockbroker.

In 1913 he returned to Jamaica for a short time and joined Mr. Alfred deC. Myers. He paid his last visit to Jamaica in January, 1936, a holiday presented to him by the Bridge Whist Club of New York, (where he was Secretary for several years) in connection with the celebration of his 70th birthday. He died in New York on the 14th April.

MAJOR HAROLD STEPHEN DEPASS, F.R.G.S., V.D., son of the late T. dePass of St. Andrew, was born on the 17th of November, 1881.

After serving a short time in the Civil Service of Jamaica, he left in 1904 to take up the appointment of Sub-Inspector of Police in the Trinidad Constabulary Force. He became an Inspector in 1912, acted as Senior Inspector and Detective Inspector on many occasions. He also acted as Deputy Inspector General and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. In June, 1920, he was promoted Senior Inspector of the Force. He died at Port of Spain on the 25th of May.

Major EDWARD TRAVERS DIXON was born at Edgebaston, Birmingham on the 12th of December, 1862. He was educated at Harrow whence he passed first into Woolwich. He served with distinction in the Royal Home Artillery, in the Egyptian Campaign of the Eighties and again in the great War. Fourteen years after he left school he went up to Cambridge and passed 17th Wrangler. He represented the parish of St. Andrew in the Legislative Council in 1914 and in 1920-23. He was also a Member of the Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and a Justice of the Peace. He had a marvellous brilliant Mathematical brain.

In 1928 he published "The Guidance of Conduct" which formed "(Psyche Monographs No. 2" (Kegan Paul, &c.)

JOHN WESLEY EDWARDS who came of Welsh stock, was born at Knockalva, Jamaica on the 9th of November, 1841. He was educated first at the Academy in Montego Bay and afterwards in England. He returned to Jamaica and became assistant to his father, who was attorney at Knockalva for Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch. On the death of his father young Edwards succeeded him as attorney for the Malcolm properties and he was also for some time attorney for the Griffith family who own "Hodges" in St. Elizabeth and for the Sandbach family to whom "Old Hope" in Westmoreland belongs. Some years later Edwards ceased to represent the Malcolm interests and took charge of "Shettlewood and Montpelier" belonging to the Hon. Evelyn Ellis of the Howard de Walden family. Mr. Ellis sold the property to Messrs. H. C. Shekell and John Edwards and later the latter bought out Mr. Shekell's interest and became sole owner of one of the finest freeholds in Jamaica. Mr. Edwards was regarded as probably the best judge of stock in the island. At Knockalva he had assisted his father in establishing a magnificent herd of Hereford Cattle, while at Shettlewood and Montpelier his experience and sagacity enabled him to improve immensely the herd of Mysore Cattle which the Howard de Walden family had introduced there. His opinion on all points

connected with the breeding and care of horses and cattle was highly valued and his advice, which he was always ready to give was frequently sought. He was blessed with a kind heart and a large stock of shrewd common sense. To his friends he was affectionately known as "Mass John," and by his death Jamaica lost the oldest and one of the most respected figures connected with the live stock industry of the Island.

He died on 3rd April at Reading near Montego Bay in the 94th year of his age.

CHARLES SALMON FARQUHARSON was born in Spanish Town on the 9th November, 1846. He was educated in Germany and England. He was a Justice of the Peace for Westmoreland and Manchester, and was Member of the Legislative Council from 1884-1894, representing Westmoreland and Hanover. He introduced and carried through the Public Holidays Law. He was instrumental in extending the Railway from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. On various occasions he went on missions for the Government of Jamaica to London, Ottawa and Washington.

He was the owner of Friendship Estate in Westmoreland and nearly all his life he was identified with the sugar planting and rum manufacturing industries in Jamaica. He died at Mandeville on March 29th.

JOHN COKE FARQUHARSON was born at Chichester, Jamaica, on the 29th January, 1857. He was the son of the late Rev. John Salmon Farquharson and brother of Sir Arthur Farquharson. He was educated at Jersey, Channel Islands. He went in the planting line and settled at Retreat in St. Andrew where he died on the 7th of July.

He was an enthusiastic Golfer and the portion of the Constant Spring golf links which are on his property has some of the finest greens. He reared and produced some of the finest cattle on his property. He was a member of the Jamaica Imperial Association.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM GORDON, owner of Bryan Castle Estate and Bruce Estate, died in England on the 31st of August. He was born in 1877.

For generations the Gordon family have been connected with Jamaica owing valuable sugar estates in Trelawny.

In 1933 Alexander Gordon sold out the major portion of his properties here and went to reside in England. He, however, reserved a small portion of one of them where he erected a residence and came out to Jamaica for a few months each year. He presented Bryan Edwards's writing-desk from Bryan Castle to the Institute of Jamaica. He was a great benefactor to the poor.

Archdeacon JOHN HENRY HERON GRAHAM, Archdeacon of Middlesex, son of Henry Graham, and Senior Archdeacon of the Diocese, was born at Herondal, St. Catherine, on the 30th June, 1852.

He entered the Government Training College, Stony Hill, established by Sir John Peter Grant as one of the first students in 1870. Two years later he left the college and was appointed to Port Royal as Schoolmaster and Lay Reader. He later entered the newly opened establishment Queen's College, Spanish Town, in 1874, and leaving there was admitted into the Church Theological College in 1876, and in that year he took up work in the Graded Middle Class School, Spanish Town, as Head Master. In 1879 he was ordained to the Diaconate and acted as curate to the Cathedral up to 1881, when he was admitted to the Priesthood and was appointed Rector of the St. Andrew's Church, Golden Grove and Bath, St. Thomas. In 1883 he was transferred to St. Catherine, where he was Rector of St. Peter's Church, Lluidas Vale and St. George's, Point Hill. He was called to the rectorship at Port Maria where he did the best work of his career.

Archdeacon Graham went on his pension in 1925, but still carried on good work and became Rector of the churches at Boscobel and Bonnygate; and up to 1933 was in charge of Old Harbour when he became Superintending Clergyman of that Cure. He was a member of Diocesan Council and the Diocesan Financial Board; the Theological College Committee and the Rectors' and Island Curate Widows and Orphans Fund Committee. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Parochial Council of St. Mary, Chairman of the District School Board of St. Mary School District; and a member of the Board of Trustees of Gray's Inn Charity, Port Maria. He wrote a History and Geography of Jamaica which was once used in the elementary schools and a History of the Church of England in Jamaica which appeared in instalments in successive issues of the Diocesan Magazine. He died on the 9th of December at his residence at Port Maria, the oldest of the clergy of the Church of England in Jamaica.

GEORGE HALL HAMILTON, son of the well-known artist J. McClure Hamilton, was born in Kensington, London, January 31st, 1883. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England and worked for a time at the University Observatory, Oxford, under

Professor Turner. He spent a number of years at the Lowell Observatory where his work was devoted mainly to the planet Mars. He was Professor of Astronomy, Bellevue, (Neb) College from 1910-1914; Astronomer Lowell Observatory, 1917-1922. Astronomer, Jamaica, B.W.I., (Branch Harvard Observatory College) 1922-1924; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London; member of the American Astronomical Society; Societe Astronomique de France. He came to Mandeville in 1925, and worked under Professor Pickering for a few years mainly on Mars. He also did some excellent work on the Moon. He never quite gave up his belief in Schiaparelli's double canals, but he was quite modern in all his other views. During his later years he constructed three reflecting telescopes, one of 21 inches aperture. Both of the larger ones clearly showed the canals on Mars. In this work he was greatly aided by the fact that he was an excellent machinist. He published a number of articles in the Astronomical Magazines and also a volume entitled "Mars at its nearest," published at Dinard. He died at Mandeville on the 4th of August.

Dr. ARCHIPUS HARRY the son of Thomas Harry, was born in Kingston in March, 1856. He was educated at Wolmer's School. He then went abroad and studied medicine. He graduated as M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. and S., Edinburgh and L.F.P. and S., Glasgow. He returned to Jamaica and practised in Kingston. He was a prominent Mason and was connected with other Friendly Societies. In 1933 he attained his 50th year as a Mason, and was presented with a Silver Loving Cup and an illuminated address. He died in Kingston on the 21st of September.

A. L. KEELING was born at St. Jago Park, Spanish Town in 1873. He was a member of a very old and respected Jamaica family.

He settled down in Spanish Town where he owned several properties. He subsequently entered into partnership in the Keeling-Lindo Syndicate and sold out his holding to that company. They erected a central sugar factory at Bernard Lodge. The partnership was dissolved, but Mr. Keeling continued to operate his other properties. He was a leading sportsman and one of the greatest supporters of racing in the colony. He was President of the Jockey Club of Jamaica and Chairman of Knutsford Park Ltd. In his younger days he was a fine polo player and was President of the All-Jamaica Polo Association: He was also President of the Committee of Management of the Liguanea Club. He was a Justice of the Peace.

He died suddenly at his residence Rosyth, in lower St. Andrew on the 3rd of June.

Rev. Father GEORGE F. McDONALD was born in Canada on the 27th of January, 1884. He went to Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. He made his studies at the Novitiate of St. Andrew in Poughkeepsie, New York at Woodstock College, Maryland; and the Jesuit Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained Priest in June, 1921.

He came to Jamaica in 1923, and was appointed Head Master of St. George's College. That position he held until 1929. He was Editor of "Catholic Opinion" from 1929 to 1931, when he was given charge of the missions in lower St. Andrew. He will always be remembered for the great assistance he gave to victims in the disastrous flood in 1933, especially in the Red Hill District. He was a member of the St. Andrew School Board and of the Board of Directors of the New City Dispensary. He died on the 17th of February.

Dr. JAMES SAMUEL MYERS the son of James Emanuel Myers, was born at Brown's Town, St. Ann, on 21st August, 1880. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Kingston and at the McGill University, Canada, where he graduated in the Medical Department. In 1915 he acted as Supernumerary Medical Officer at the Kingston Public Hospital, and in the same year he was transferred to the Asylum as Junior Medical Officer and in 1924 he became Senior Medical Officer. He died at his residence at the Asylum on the 24th of October.

Mr. JOHN MAPLETOFT NETHERSOLE, C.B.E., was born on the 13th of May, 1863, at Kingston. He was educated at Wolmer's School and entered the Public Service on the 30th of June, 1880 as Clerk to the Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy. In 1893 he acted as Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy and on several occasions after that until the 1st of August, 1899, when he was confirmed in the position.

He was a Justice of the Peace for Kingston, a member of the Central Board of Health, of the Board of Visitors of the Jamaica Lunatic Asylum, Custodian of Enemy Property, 19th May, 1915; Controller of Local Clearing Office, 22nd June, 1920; Manager of the

Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association; of the local Whitley Committee, appointed by the Government of Jamaica in May 1921; Chairman of a Body to consider hardships of employees at the Jamaica Government Railway, appointed by Government in May, 1923; appointed to carry out investigations at Jamaica Government Railway in June, 1924; appointed Chairman to report on Stamp Duties in June, 1925; member of Committee to report on Overdrafts re Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, appointed in August, 1925; Chairman of Committee to consider Housing Conditions of Peasants in connection with Land Settlement, appointed 1926; member of Salaries Commission, 1928; member and Chairman Harbours Commission, appointed January, 1929; Chairman Agricultural Loan Societies Board, appointed January, 1928; member for the Licensing Authority for the parish of Kingston, appointed February, 1928; Chairman of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board Commission appointed July, 1933, and Chairman of the Transport Commission, appointed in May, 1933. He was also a Director of the Banana Producers Association.

His outstanding ability was not confined to the Public Service, but extended to Church and community life generally. He was regarded as the leading Layman in the Church of England. He was Senior member of the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica; a member of the Diocesan Council; Chairman of the Diocesan Financial Board and member of the Diocesan Education Board, Director and President of the New City Dispensary. He gave valuable help in the formation of the Earthquake Assistance Committee and the Policy Holders Committee after the great Earthquake in 1907. His wise counsel and remarkable financial ability were most helpful to the Church.

In January, 1933, he was made a Companion of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In connection with this honour at a public meeting in Kingston he was presented with an illuminated address and a silver tea service on the 16th of April, 1934, and also with a portrait of himself painted by Mr. Rudolph Henriques which now hangs in the Portrait Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica. In May, 1935, he was one of the recipients of the King's Jubilee Medal. He was taken ill in June and he died on the 7th of August at Stony View in Upper St. Andrew. His body was conveyed to St. George's Church, Kingston, of which he had long been Churchwarden, where it lay until removed to May Pen Cemetery. At the service the Bishop of Jamaica, the Archdeacons and the leading Clergy of the Church of England took part, and it was attended by a very large number of prominent citizens.

REV. QUINCE ROSE NOBLE was born on June 1st, 1851, in Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, England, where he was educated. He later entered the Presbyterian Hall in Edinburgh, Scotland for his theological training. He was sent to South Africa in February, 1875, as a missionary to Kaffreria. He then studied Medicine in Edinburgh as a help in mission work.

Mr. Noble came out to Jamaica in 1878. His first Church was at Carron Hall in St. Mary, from 1878-1883, then he went to Mt. Zion Church, St. James and was there until 1910. He went to Ebenezer Church, Manchester, until 1926, and retired after over 47 years ministry. He died in his own home "Huntingdon", Mandeville on the 15th of January.

DR. DAVID JONATHAN PHILLIPS, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), son of Henry Phillips-Davis, was born in St. Ann's Bay on the 9th of July, 1859. He was educated at St. Ann's Bay Public School, Calabar College, University of Pennsylvania, Canada and London.

For a number of years Dr. Phillips was associated with the political life of Kingston. He took a great interest in educational affairs and to the time of his death was Vice-Chairman of the Kingston School Board. He was a member of the late City Council and of the Medical Council, and was one of the examiners in connexion with the Drugs and Poisons examination. He was an ardent follower of Cricket and at one time held the position of President of the Lucas Cricket Club. He died in Kingston on the 7th of October.

LIONEL LEON SAMUEL, son of H. S. Samuel, J.P. was born in Kingston on the 7th February, 1856. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Kingston and was admitted to practise as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Jamaica in 1878. Married Alethea, daughter of Ellis Wolfe of Kingston. Was in the judicial department of the Government Service and retired in 1896, while holding the acting appointment of Assistant Resident Magistrate for Kingston. The Senior partner in the firm of Samuel & Samuel (Solic-

tors) which firm he founded. Retired from active practise in the year 1917, and resided from that time in New York. Was formerly a member of the Solicitors Committee, and the Author of "The Justices Pocket Guide". He died in New York on the 23rd April, 1935.

HAROLD CHARLES SAVAGE son of E. A. Savage was born in Kingston on the 16th of March, 1884. He entered the Government Service in 1905 in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and soon rose to the position of principal clerk in that office. On several occasions he acted as Second Assistant to the Colonial Secretary, as Clerk of the Privy Council and Clerk of the Legislative Council. He served also as Secretary of the Kingston Amalgamation Commission in 1921, and as Secretary of the Local Whitley Committee on salaries in the same year. In 1925 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster for Jamaica. He was a keen member of the Jamaica Civil Service Committee. He died in Kingston on the 13th of August. The funeral service was conducted at the North Street Congregational Church of which he was a leading member.

THOMAS HICKS SHARP was born in St. Vincent in the year 1853 and as a boy came to Jamaica with his father who was a Planter and Penkeeper and afterwards a District Court Judge. After experience and training at various Sugar Estates in Jamaica he was associated with properties in Clarendon and subsequently in St. Catherine. He was a large dealer in dye woods and lancewood spars. He acquired a varied experience in planting not only Canes and Bananas but other products like Sisal hemp and Cotton. He was for many years Confidential Adviser in Jamaica to the United Fruit Company for their Banana Plantations. He resided at Eltham Park near Spanish Town where he experimented with many different kinds of cultivations. His administrative ability made him one of the leaders of the day. He took a keen interest in the scheme organized in 1891 by the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica for the articling of young Englishmen to planters and penkeepers.

He took a keen interest in matters affecting the welfare of the colony. Quite early in life he was chosen as a Member of the Legislative Council, and it is remarkable that perhaps he was the only member who was nominated by the Governor and yet elected by the people.

Sir Henry Blake had a high regard for his ability and although he tried to persuade him to become a Nominated Member he nevertheless decided to serve his country and its people as Member for St. Catherine.

His name will ever be remembered in the political life of the colony for the memorable resolution which was introduced in the Legislative Council, known as the Kerr-Sharp Resolution. He succeeded in getting J. E. Kerr to join him in introducing the resolution making it compulsory for a Member to have a certain amount of property in the parish he represented.

His activities reflected by present day results showed that he was a man who had lived far ahead of his day, for the reason that many of the things which he advocated, such as the development of the citrus industry, and an extension of an up-to-date scheme of irrigation are now matters of importance to-day. He was Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine; a Justice of the Peace, and filled other important offices to which he was appointed by successive Governors. He died in Montreal on the 24th of March

GEORGE STEPHENSON HEWAN TAYLOR, son of the late Robert Taylor of Scotch descent, was born in St. James in January 1865. He was educated at Falmouth and went in for planting at Long Pond Estate in Trelawny. For many years he was Chairman of the Trelawny Parochial Board, Chairman of the Trelawny Planters and Penkeepers Association, member of the Jamaica Imperial Association, and of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. He was also a Justice of the Peace for both Trelawny and St. James. He died at Mandeville on the 11th of September, age 73.

APPENDIX.

COLLECTION OF FISHES FROM JAMAICA.

By LUIS HOWELL RIVERO, Guggenheim Fellow. University of Havana.

The following list of fishes is a collection made by Mr. Alex. E. Wight in Jamaica during the months of March, April and May, 1906 and later sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Most of the specimens were obtained in the vicinity of Port Antonio, while a few came from the south coast of the Island, comprising in the whole 221 specimens representing 55 species.

Many field notes were taken by Mr. Wight in regard to their coloration, which are here given between quotation marks, exact locality is given of each specimen caught and in most cases the vernacular name used in the locality was also recorded.

CLUPEIDAE.

1. *Opisthonema oglinum* (Le Sueur) "Herring"
Megalops oglina Le Sueur, Journ. Acad. Sci. Phila., I, 1817, 359, Newport, R.I.
Six specimens ranging from 35 to 80 mm. total length, taken in brackish pool, Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 175-179, 195. M.C.Z. 33852. "Light green, dotted with yellowish green above; silver gray below, slight iridescence. Said to reach weight of 1 pound."

ENGRAULIDAE.

2. *Anchoviella hepsetus* (Linnaeus) "Trapong fry"
Esox hepsetus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. X, 1758, 314, America.
Six specimens between 65 and 78 mm. total length, taken in stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 180-184, 162. M.C.Z. 33853. "Silver band on sides; gills and head silver, rest translucent gray; silver and dark red where internal organs show through. Specimens said to be mature and to occur in fresh and brackish water."
3. *Cetengraulis edentulus* (Cuvier) "Trapong"
Engraulis edentulus Cuvier, Règne Anim., ed. 2, II, 1829, 323, Jamaica.
Six specimens between 105 and 135 mm. total length, taken in Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south coast of Jamaica, April. Field Nos. 323-328. M.C.Z. 33854.

ANGUILLIDAE.

4. *Anguilla bostoniensis* (Le Sueur) "Eel"
Muraena bostoniensis Le Sueur, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1817, 81, Boston.
Ten specimens between 58 and 485 mm. total length, from brook 2 miles west of Port Antonio, March 22 and 26. Field Nos. 81-89, 101, 160. M.C.Z. 33855.

BELONIDAE.

5. *Strongylura diplotaenia* (Cope) "Long jaw"
Belone diplotaenia Cope, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., XIV, 1871, 481, St. Martins.
One specimen 310 mm. total length (tip of tail broken), from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, near mouth, April 2. Field No. 127. M.C.Z. 33856. "Above, olive green, with two dark brown lines either side of median line; dark blue band on side, below this, light blue, shading to white on belly."

HEMIRHAMPHIDAE.

6. *Hemirhamphus brasiliensis* (Linnaeus) "Piper"
Esox brasiliensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 314, Jamaica.
Four specimens 300 to 375 mm. total length, from stream and brackish pool 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 186, 197-199. M.C.Z. 33857. "Dark blue on

back, between which and the silver gray of sides and belly is a band of light green; orange tint to dorsal fin; upper fork of caudal fin orange to reddish orange. Said to reach weight of 1½ pounds."

POLYMIKIIDAE.

7. *Polymixia lowei* Günther "Deep-hole Catfish"

Polymixia lowei Günther, Cat. I, 1859, 17, Caribbean Sea.

One specimen 195 mm. total length, from Caneside River, April 17. Field No. 272. M.C.Z. 33858. "Back light brown; shading on sides to light silver gray below; light blue sheen over all. Said to be found in deep water."

HOLOCENTRIDAE.

8. *Holocentrus ascensionis* (Osbeck) "Welchman"

Perca ascensionis Osbeck, Iter Chinensis, 1757, 388, Ascension Island.

Four specimens between 95 and 173 mm. total length, from Caneside River, 1 mile south east of Port Antonio, in brackish water, April 10. Field Nos. 211, 216, 217, 281. M.C.Z. 33859. "Somewhat salmon color, with horizontal stripes of golden tinge or brilliant orange, and the dorsal fin is orange and white. Large specimens said to be nearly full size reached by species".

9. *Holocentrus vexillarius* (Poey) "Welchman"

Holocentrum vexillarium Poey, Memorias, II, 1860, 158, Cuba.

One specimen 145 mm. total length from Caneside River, 1 mile south east of Port Antonio in brackish water, April 11, Field No. 215. M.C.Z. 33860. "Color varies from light salmon to purplish and red."

SYNGNATHIDAE.

10. *Hippocampus punctulatus* Guichenot "Sea-horse"

Hippocampus punctulatus Guichenot in Ramon de la Sagra, Hist. Ile, Cuba, Poiss., 1853, 174, pl. 5, fig. 2, Cuba.

One specimen 150 mm. total length from brackish pool connected with sea, Port Antonio, April 11. Field No. 224. M.C.Z. 33861 "Said not be found in fresh water."

AULOSTOMIDAE.

11. *Aulostoma maculatus* Valenciennes "Gar-fish or Trumpeter"

Aulostoma maculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier, Règne Anim., III, Poiss., 1845, pl. 92, fig. 2.

Two specimens 115 and 120 mm. total length from Caneside River, April 12, Field No. 190, 240. M.C.Z. 33862.

FISTULARIDAE.

12. *Fistularia tabacaria* Linnaeus "Gar-fish"

Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 312, Tropical America.

Two specimens 280 and 310 mm. to end of caudal filament (198 and 220 to end of caudal fin). from brackish pool, Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 192-193. M.C.Z. 33863. "Brown above, with dorsal line and dots of light blue; gray and whitish below."

MUGILIDAE.

13. *Mugil gaimardianus* Desmarest "Mullet"

Mugil gaimardianus Desmarest, Dict. Class., 1831, pl. 109, Cuba.

Six specimens ranging from 35 to 90 mm. total length, from stream 1½ miles west of Port Antonio, April 2, Field Nos. 137-140, 142, 144. M.C.Z. 33865. "Light brown above, mottled slightly with gray and yellowish green. Sides silver gray, belly white; caudal fin banded with black at end. Said to reach weight of 4 pounds and to be common in slow streams."

14. *Agonostomus monticola* (Bancroft)

"Mountain mullet"

Mugil monticola Bancroft, in Griffith's edition Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, Fishes, 1836, 367, pl. 36, Jamaica

Five specimens, from 160 to 205 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6 (Nos. 173-174), and from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from mouth of Bog River, April 13 (Nos. 247-249). Field Nos. 173-174, 247-249. M.C.Z. 33866. "Dark olive green above, the scales edged with greenish black. Shades to silvery gray on sides and white on belly. Said to be strictly fresh water fish, often in rapid streams."

15. *Joturus pichardi* Poey

"Mountain mullet"

Joturus pichardi Poey, Memorias, II, 1861, 263, Rio Almendares, Habana.

Two specimens, 75 to 85 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 7 (No. 200), and from Rio Grande, April 22 (No. 284). Field Nos. 200, 284. M.C.Z. 33864. "Light brown above, shading to silver white on belly. All fins including caudal, more or less orange. Said to be strictly fresh water fish."

SPHYRAENIDAE.

16. *Sphyraena guachancho* Cuvier and Valenciennes

"Snit"

Sphyraena guachancho Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., III, 1829, 252 (342), Habana.

One specimen, 225 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, six to eight miles from the sea. May. Field No. 299. M.C.Z. 33867.

17. *Sphyraena picudilla* Poey

"Snit"

Sphyraena picudilla Poey, Memorias, II, 1860, 162, Habana.

One specimen 206 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 5. Field No. 161. M.C.Z. 33868. "Brown and lavender above; bluish white, shading to white, below. Said to reach weight of 2 pounds."

POLYNEMIDAE.

18. *Polynemus virginicus* Linnaeus

"Cat-fish"

Polynemus virginicus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., Ed. X, 1758, 317, America.

Seven specimens, from 60 to 170 mm. total length, from near the mouth of Caneside River, April 12. Field Nos. 229-233, 239, 220. M.C.Z. 33869.

CARANGIDAE.

19. *Caranx ruber* (Bloch)

"Amber Jack"

Scomber ruber Bloch, Naturgeschich. Ausl. Fische, VII, 1793, 75, St. Croix.

One specimen, 285 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica. April. Field No. 304. M.C.Z. 33870.

20. *Caranx latus* Agassiz

"Jack Sprat"

Caranx latus Agassiz, in Spix, Pisc. Bras., 1829, 105, Brazil.

Seven specimens, from 60 to 135 mm. total length, from brackish pool 1 mile west (Nos. 163, 164), and from Caneside River, 1 mile south east (Nos. 212, 213, 219, 275), of Port Antonio, April 5 and 10. Field Nos. 163, 164, 194, 212, 213, 219, 275. M.C.Z. 33871 "Mottled greenish and light blue in vicinity of dorsal line; silver and gold below; fins yellowish".

21. *Oligoplites saurus* (Bloch and Schneider)

"Round Robin"

Scomber saurus Bloch and Schneider, ed. Bloch, Syst.; Ichth., 1801, 321, Jamaica; after *Saurus argenteus* of Browne.

Three specimens, 107 to 220 mm. total length, from near the mouth of Caneside River, April 22. Field Nos. 234, 235, 238. M.C.Z. 33872. "Dark bluish green on back, with iridescence, shading to silver white on belly; caudal fin yellowish. Said to reach weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the present to be immature and to occur in still, fresh and in brackish water."

APOGONIDAE.

22. *Apogon maculatus* (Poey)

"Satin-fish"

Monoprius maculatus Poey, *Memorias*, II, 1860, 123, Cuba.

One specimen 85 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 7. Field No. 203. M.C.Z. 33873. "Entirely red (except the black eyes), darker above than below. Said to reach twice size of specimen."

CENTROPOMIDAE.

23. *Centropomus undecimalis* (Bloch)

"Snook"

Sciaena undecimalis Bloch, *Naturgeschichte*. Ausl. Fische, VI, 1792, 60, Jamaica.

Six specimens, 134 to 245 mm. total length, from 1½ mile west (No. 143), and 1 mile south east (Nos. 157-159), of Port Antonio, April 2. Also from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, (No. 298). Field Nos. 157-159, 196, 143, 298. M.C.Z. 33874. "Light brown and silvery above, a light brown line along side, silver gray below line. Caudal fin light brown, edged with black, snout and top of head brown. Said to reach a weight of 10 pounds."

EPINEPHELIDAE.

24. *Petromelapon cruentatus* (Lacépède)*Sparus cruentatus* Lacépède, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, IV, 1802, 156, Martinique; on a copy of Plumier's drawing.

One specimen 82 mm. total length from Caneside River, 1 mile south east of Port Antonio, April 10. Field No. 210. M.C.Z. 33875. "Dark brown and gray; dorsal and caudal fins spotted black. Said to reach a weight of 400 pounds in Jamaica."

SERRANIDAE.

25. *Hypoplectrus unicolor puella* (Cuvier and Valenciennes)

"Burn fin"

Plectropoma puella Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, II, 1828, 305 (405), pl. 37 Martinique.

Three specimens, from 85 to 96 mm. total length, from stream west, and from Caneside River, 1 mile south east (No. 209), of Port Antonio, April 7 and 10. Field Nos. 201, 202, 209. M.C.Z. 33876. "Banded dark and light brown, with blue marking toward front. Ventral fins blue. Said to reach weight of 2 pounds."

26. *Hypoplectrus unicolor nigricans* (Poey)

"Blue girl"

Plectropoma nigricans Poey, *Memorias*, I, 1852, 71, Cuba.

One specimen, 90 mm. total length, from Caneside River, 1 mile south east of Port Antonio, April 10. Field No. 214. M.C.Z. 33877. "Purplish brown throughout, the lateral, ventral and anal fins darker. Said to reach weight of 2 pounds taken in brackish water."

LUTIANIDAE.

27. *Lutianus apodus* (Walbaum)

"Black snapper"

Perca apoda Walbaum, *Artedi Piscium*, 1792, 351; after Catesby.

Eight specimens, 75 to 165 mm. total length, from Bog River, about 1 mile from mouth, April 2 (Nos. 128-130), from stream ½ mile west of Port Antonio, April 2 (No. 136) and from ¼ mile from mouth of Rio Grande, April 18 (Nos. 261-263). Field Nos. 128-130, 136, 261-263, 291. M.C.Z. 33878, "Greenish black above; sides greenish shading to light gray and nearly white on belly. Ventral, anal and caudal fins yellowish to orange; pectorals golden yellow. Dorsal fin edged with reddish orange. Said to be immature specimens and to reach weight of 5 pounds."

28. *Lutianus vivanus* (Cuvier and Valenciennes)

"Cherry snapper" or "Pot snapper"

Mesoprius vivanus Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, II, 1828, 454, Martinique.

Twelve specimens, 111 to 260 mm. total length, taken in Milk River, Clarendon parish, south coast of Jamaica, six to eight miles from the sea, May (Nos. 317-322); from Caneside River 1½ mile east (Nos. 278, 280, 168, 241), and from stream 1 mile west (No. 168),

of Port Antonio, April 5, 12 and 20. Field Nos. 317-322, 278-280, 241, 260, 168. M.C.Z. 33379. "Bluish gray, banded with old gold; shading to silver and white on belly. Dorsal fin pinkish gray, edged with red; caudal fin gray, grayish white, red and black. Ventrals orange. Black spot on side, back of center. Said to reach weight of 12 pounds."

29. *Ocyurus chrysurus* (Bloch)

"Yellow-tail"

Sparus chrysurus Bloch, Nat. Ausl. Fische, V, 1791, 28, Brazil; after Marcgrave.

Six specimens, from 113 to 128 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west (Nos. 187-189), and from Caneside River, 1 mile south-east, of Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 187-189, 206-208. M.C.Z. 33880. "Mottled light blue or light purple and brownish yellow above, with broad brownish yellow band on sides, below which the sides and belly are silvery gray, with much or little rose purple tint. Caudal fins orange yellow, the upper and lower edges deep orange."

HAEMULIDAE.

30. *Conodon nobilis* (Linnaeus)

"Black Drummer"

Perca nobilis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 291, North America.

Four specimens, 130 to 210 mm. total length, from near mouth of Caneside River, April 12, (No. 228), and from Milk River, Clarendon parish, on south side of Jamaica Field Nos. 228, 330, 331, 333. M.C.Z. 33881. "Greenish brown above; vertical bands of scales on sides with dark brown margins; faint horizontal bands of golden yellow on sides; ground color of sides silver gray; belly white or yellowish, margined with golden; ventral fins yellow, finely dotted with dark brown; other fins brown, or more or less yellowish brown, ribs of the first dorsal fin silver gray. Said to reach weight of 10 pounds and not to be found in salt water."

31. *Pomadasys croco* (Cuvier and Valenciennes)

"Mocker Drummer"

Pristipoma croco Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., V, 1830, 197 (264) Martinique.

One specimen 305 mm. total length, taken $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth of Bog River, April 13. Field No. 250. M.C.Z. 33882. "Brown with steel gray sheen on back, reddish brown cast to sides, belly gray, pectoral and ventral fins reddish, others dark brown, ribs or dorsal fin silver gray."

GERRIDAE.

32. *Eucinostomus pseudogula* Poey

"Long-shad"

Eucinostomus pseudogula Poey, Enumeratio, 1875, 53, pl. 1, Cuba.

Nine specimens, 82 to 115 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile south-east (No. 154-156), from stream 1 mile west (Nos. 165-167), of Port Antonio, and from mouth of Caneside River, April 4, 5 and 14. Field Nos. 165-167, 154-156, 253, 268-269. M.C.Z. 33883. "Light brown from dorsal fin to snout; shades from silvery brown above lateral line, to silver gray below line. Violet iridescence when alive. Fins all gray, the caudal slightly brownish. Specimens said to be mature."

33. *Gerres cinereus* (Walbaum)

"Round shad"

Mugil cinereus Walbaum, Artedi Pisc., 1792, 228, Bahamas; after Catesby.

Eighteen specimens, 95 to 182 mm. total length, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Port Antonio, April 2 (Nos. 145-147), from $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from mouth of Bog River, April 13 (Nos. 243-246) and near mouth of Caneside River, April 14. Field Nos. 145-147, 141, 153, 243-246, 251-255, 264-267, 300. M.C.Z. 33884. "Light brown and silver above, sides silver gray faintly mottled with brown, with faint vertical brownish bands, and a faint lateral line of light brown. Ventral fins orange, the rest gray. Said to reach weight of 2 pounds."

34. *Moharra rhombea* (Cuvier & Valenciennes)

"Flat shad"

Gerres rhombeus Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., VI, 1830, 345 (459) Martinique.

Five specimens, 90 to 100 mm. total length, from stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Port Antonio, April 16. Field Nos. 255-259. M.C.Z. 33885. "Yellow ventral fins. Faint vertical dark bands on sides."

35. *Diapterus olisthostomus* (Goode & Bean) "Mockerback stone bass"
Gerres olisthostomus Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., V., 1882, 423, Indian River, Fla.

Three specimens, 118 to 145 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6. Field Nos. 169, 170, 172. M.C.Z. 33886.

36. *Eugerres brasiliensis* (Cuvier and Valenciennes) "Mockerback stone bass"
Gerres brasiliensis Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., VI, 1830, 344 (458), Brazil.

One specimen 130 mm. total length from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6, Field No. 171, M.C.Z. 33887.

37. *Eugerres plumieri* (Cuvier and Valenciennes) "Mockerback stone bass"
Gerres plumieri Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., VI, 1830, 340 (452), pl. 467, Antilles.

One specimen 115 mm. total length from 1½ mile west of Port Antonio, April 3. Field No. 150. M.C.Z. 33888. "Space between dorsal and snout brown; sides light brown and silvery gray in alternate horizontal bands, the latter tint predominant below the lateral line; below white or gray, the ventral fins orange, the rest gray, edged with black. Said to reach weight of 8 pounds".

SCIAENIDAE.

38. *Larimus breviceps* Cuvier and Valenciennes. "Mumby fish"
Larimus breviceps Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat., Poiss., V., 1830, 108 (145) pl. 140, Brazil.

Five specimens, 135 to 150 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish south side of Jamaica, six to eight miles from the sea, April. Field Nos. 306-310. M.C.Z. 33889.

39. *Bairdiella ronchus* (Cuvier and Valenciennes) "Silver Drummer"
Corvina ronchus Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., V, 1830, 79 (107), Maracaibo.

Six specimens from 45 to 205 mm. total length, from Caneside River, April 11 and from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, April (No. 335). Field No. 221-223, 226, 227, 335. M.C.Z. 33890. "Brown, with olive tint above; silver gray on sides and belly; ventral fins yellow to orange, other fins more or less olive gray. Said to be found in both fresh and brackish water."

40. *Umbrina broussonneti* Cuvier and Valenciennes. "Black Drummer"
Umbrina broussonneti Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., V, 1830, 139 (187), Jamaica.

Two specimens, 200 to 235 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, April. Field Nos. 329, 332. M.C.Z. 33891.

41. *Umbrina coroides* Cuvier and Valenciennes "Puppy fish"
Umbrina coroides Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., V., 1830, 139 (187), Brazil.

One specimen 207 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, April. Field No. 334. M.C.Z. 33892.

42. *Pareques acuminatus* (Bloch and Schneider) "Round or Obeahman Drummer"
Grammistes acuminatus Bloch and Schneider, ed. Bloch, Syst. Ichth., 1801, 184, no locality; after Seba.

One specimen 132 mm. total length, from Caneside River, April 20. Field No. 277. M.C.Z. 33893. "Dark brown to brownish black, with horizontal markings of light silver gray; all fins brownish black. Said to reach weight of 3 pounds. Said to be found in still fresh and brackish water."

CHAETODONTIDAE.

43. *Chaetodon capistratus* Linnaeus "Yellow coat".
Chaetodon capistratus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 275, India.

Two specimens 53 and 61 mm. total length from stream 1 mile west of Port Antonio, April 6 (No. 185) and from mouth of Caneside River. Field Nos. 185, 273. M.C.Z. 33894. "Light yellow, with spot, lines and band of very dark purplish brown; light yellow around lower margin of body; the large spot encircled with white band. Said to reach weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound."

44. *Chaetodon striatus* Linnaeus

"Border coat" or "Bat"

Chaetodon striatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 275, India.

One specimen 38 mm. total length from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from mouth of Caneside River, April 19. Field No. 274. M.C.Z. 33895. "Light gray, with yellow tints at various points; two brown vertical bands; one nearly black band through eye; black spot on dorsal fin. Said to reach weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and to be found in sluggish streams and pools."

45. *Chaetodon bimaculatus* Bloch

"Border coat"

Chaetodon bimaculatus Bloch, Naturgesch. Ausl. Fische, III, 1790, pl. 219, fig. 1,

Four specimens, 89 to 135 mm. total length, from Caneside River, April 20 (No. 276), and from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica. Field Nos. 276, 294-296. M.C.Z. 33896. "Brownish black band through eye; pectoral fins nearly colorless, except yellow at very base; all other fins, including caudal, yellow; yellow on upper edge of gill, and on snout and top of head; large faint blackish brown spot on dorsal, near tail."

46. *Holacanthus tricolor* (Bloch)

"Banana Kojo"

Chaetodon tricolor Bloch, Naturgesch. Ausl. Fische, IX, 1795, 103, Cuba.

Three specimens, 140 to 190 mm. total length, from Milk River, Clarendon Parish, south side of Jamaica, April. Field Nos. 301-303. M.C.Z. 33897.

POMACENTRIDAE.

47. *Eupomacentrus fuscus* (Cuvier and Valenciennes)

"Black pig"

Pomacentrus fuscus Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat., Poiss., V., 1830, 324 (432), Brazil.

Seven specimens, 65 to 90 mm. total length, from stream 1 mile east of Port Antonio near mouth, March 31. Field Nos. 120-126. M.C.Z. 33898. "Scales more or less brown with blue dots in center of each. Brownish yellow in vicinity of gills and above pectoral fins. Specimen said to be mature."

48. *Abudefduf marginatus* (Bloch)

"Pilot fish"

Chaetodon marginatus Bloch, Ichthyol., III, 1787, 98, Martinique; after Plumier.

Two specimens 78 and 105 mm. total length, from Caneside River, April 17. Field Nos. 270-271. M.C.Z. 33899. "Vertical stripes nearly black, yellow in region of dorsal fin sides bluish gray, belly light gray. Said to reach weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. Salt water fish."

ELEOTRIDAE.

49. *Gobiomorus dormitor* Lacépède

"River Rock-fish"

Gobiomorus dormitor Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., II, 1800, 583, Martinique, from a drawing by Plumier.

Two specimens, 80 and 185 mm. total length, from Bog River, March 30. Field Nos. 119, 305. M.C.Z. 34028. "Mottled light and dark brown on back, on sides mottled dark and light brown and light yellow."

50. *Dormitor maculatus* (Bloch)

"Drummer"

Sciaena maculata Bloch, Ichthyol., 1785, pl. 299, fig. 2, West Indies.

One specimen 117 mm. total length, from about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth of Bog River, March 31. Field No. 117. M.C.Z. 34029. "Dark brown above; mottled dark brown light on sides, with patch of light blue above angle of gills, more or less blue below, with whitish belly. Subdorsal and anal fins mottled brown and light blue, and anal fin is edged with light blue."

51. *Eleotris pisonis* (Gmelin)

"Mud-fish"

Gobius pisonis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1789, 1206, Rio Alemendares, Cuba.

Ten specimens, from 75 to 170 mm. total length, from brook 2 miles west of Port Antonio.

(Nos. 96, 98-100), from Bog River, (Nos. 112-114) and from Rio Grande; March 26, 29 and April 22. Field Nos. 96, 98-100, 112-114, 118, 282-283. M.C.Z. 34030. "Brown above, finely mottled with brown and grayish green; more or less light yellow on sides, some of them with a tendency to stripes on sides, also less yellow on sides. Apparently strictly a fresh water fish."

GOBIIDAE.

52. *Lophogobius cyprinoides* (Pallas)

"Bongoby"

Gobius cyprinoides Pallas, Spic., Zool., VIII, 1770, 17, pl. 1, fig. 5, "Amboina".

Seven specimens, 55 to 73 mm. total length, from irrigation ditches off Bog River, April 2. Field Nos. 131-135, 151-152. M.C.Z. 34031. "Very dark brown, somewhat mottled with greenish toward tail, and dotted with bright green toward head, especially on gills. Gray and bluish tints below. Seems to be strictly fresh water fish".

53. *Bathygobius soporator* (Cuvier and Valenciennes) "Rock-fish"

Gobius soporator Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., XII, 1837, 42 (56), Martinique.

One specimen 110 mm. total length, from Bog River, April 13. Field No. 242. M.C.Z. 34032. "Blackish brown mottled with greenish yellow above; dark bluish tints below; ventral fin single (referring to the united vetrals); apparently strictly fresh water species."

GOBIESOCIDAE.

54. *Gobiosox cephalus* Lacépède

"Suck stone"

Gobiosox cephalus Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., II, 1800, 595, Martinique.

Six specimens, 20 to 70 mm. total length, from Rio Grande, April 23. Field Nos. 285-290. M.C.Z. 34033. "Varies from blackish brown to light brown, finely and faintly mottled with greenish yellow, often with more or less yellowish vertical bands, more numerous on posterior half of body. Greenish yellow below. Said to fasten itself to the under sides of stones, and to be strictly fresh water fishes."

TETRAODONTIDAE.

55. *Sphoeroides testudineus* (Linnaeus)

"Bottle fish"

Tetraodon testudineus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. X, 1758, 332, India; based on Balk and Artedi.

Three specimens, 85, to 165 mm. total length, from mouth of Bog River, in brackish water, March 29. Field Nos. 115-116, 149. M.C.Z. 34034. "Mottled brown to grayish black above, white below."

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ADDENDA.

Alterations made while the work was going through the press.

Page 33

POPULATION.
TABLE I.—Estimated Population on 31st December, 1935.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1934				538,313	566,462	1,104,775
Births registered from 1.1.35 to 31.12.35	18,898	18,481	37,379			
Arrivals in Jamaica in same period—						
Military	437	120	557			
General	26,032	27,821	53,853	45,367	46,422	91,789
Less:—				583,680	612,884	1,196,564
Deaths registered from 1.1.35 to 31.12.35	9,962	9,744	19,706			
Departures from Jamaica in same period—						
Military	547	105	652			
General	26,268	28,115	54,383	36,777	37,964	74,741
				546,903	574,920	1,121,823

Page 34

GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA PRIOR TO 1866.

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.		
		1674-5 Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut-Governor
1655	General Robert Venables, Admiral William Penn, Captain Gregory Butler	1675 JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN
	General Richard Fortescue, Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn	1677-8 Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut-Governor
	Fortescue, Goodsonn Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick	1678 CHARLES, Earle of CARLISLE
	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Colonel Edward Doyley.	1680 Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut-Governor
1656	Goodsonn, Doyley	1682 Sir THOMAS LYNCH
	General William Brayne, Goodsonn	1684 Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut-Governor
1656-7	Brayne,	1687 CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBERMARLE
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	1688 Sir Francis Watson, President
GOVERNORS.		
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	1690 WILLIAM, Earl of INCHQUIN
1662	THOMAS, Lord WINDSOR	1691-2 John White, President
	Sir Charles Lyttelton Dep. Governor	1692 John Bourden, President
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres.	1692-3 SIR WILLIAM BEESTON Lieut.-Governor
	Col. Edward Morgan, Dep. Gov.	1700 Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor
	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD, Bt.	1701-2 Major-Gen. WILLIAM SELWYN
		1702 PETER BECKFORD, Lieut.-Governor
		1702-3 Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut-Governor
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut-Governor	1704 Maj.-Gen. THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor

- | | | | |
|---------|---|------|--|
| 1711 | Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON | 1790 | THOMAS, Earl of EFFINGHAM |
| 1716 | PETER HEYWOOD | 1791 | Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson,
Lieut.-Governor |
| 1718 | Sir NICHOLAS LAWES | 1795 | Alexander, Earl of Balcarres,
Lieut.-Governor |
| 1722 | HENRY, Duke of PORTLAND | 1801 | Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-
Governor |
| 1726 | John Ayscough, President | 1806 | Sir Eyrie Coote, Lieut.-Governor |
| 1727 | Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER. | 1808 | WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER |
| 1734 | John Ayscough, President | 1811 | (Lieut.-Gen. Edward Morrison,
Lieut.-Governor 26 June, 1811 to
14 June, 1813). |
| 1735 | John Gregory, President | 1821 | (Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-
Governor |
| 1735-6 | HENRY CUNNINGHAM
John Gregory, President | 1827 | Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-
Governor. |
| 1738 | EDWARD TRELAWNY | 1829 | SOMERSET, Earl of BELMORE

George Cuthbert, President
CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE |
| 1741-2 | John Stewart, Lieut.-Governor | 1834 | George Cuthbert, President
Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Norcot, Lieut.-
Governor |
| 1747-48 | John Gregory, President | | PETER, Marquis of SLIGO
Sir LIONEL SMITH |
| 1752 | Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES | 1836 | |
| 1756 | HENRY MOORE, Lieut.-Governor | 1839 | SIR CHARLES METCALFE |
| 1759 | Gen. GEORGE HALDANE | 1842 | JAMES, Earl of ELGIN |
| 1760 | Brig.-Gen. HENRY MOORE, Lieut.-
Governor | 1846 | Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley,
Lieut.-Governor |
| 1762 | WILLIAM HENRY LYTTTELTON | 1847 | Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY |
| 1766 | Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut.-
Governor (June) | 1853 | Sir HENRY BARELY |
| 1768 | SIR WILLIAM TRELAWNY | 1856 | Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.-
Governor |
| 1772 | Lt. Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-
Governor | 1857 | Captain CHARLES DARLING |
| 1774 | Sir BASIL KEITH, (Feb.) | 1862 | Edward John Eyre, Lieut.-
Governor |
| 1777 | Col. DALLING, Governor | 1864 | EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor |
| 1781 | Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell,
Lieut.-Governor | 1866 | Sir HENRY STORMS |
| 1782 | Maj.-Gen. CAMPBELL, Governor | | |
| 1784 | Brigadier-General Alured Clarke,
Lieut.-Governor | | |

Page 144 CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN JAMAICA
DURING, 1935.

I.—Co-operative public health work between the Government of Jamaica and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation began in 1919. During the past seventeen years the following eleven units of activity, conducted in the nature of demonstrations, have been undertaken: (1) Hookworm Commission; (2) School Hygiene Unit; (3) Bureau of Health Education; (4) School for Sanitary Inspectors; (5) Malaria Commission; (6) Parochial Health Departments; (7) Tuberculosis Commission; (8) Yaws Commission; (9) Improvement of Public Water Supplies; (10) Training of Health Workers; and (11) A Study of the Vital Statistics Department of the Island. All of these have received the co-operation of officials and of the people and have been highly successful. From the beginning all the co-operative work has been conducted under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer and the Central Board of Health. Each year the local and Central Government have assumed an increasing proportion of the costs of the co-operative units; during 1933, they took over the entire financial responsibility of the Hookworm Commission, the Malaria Commission, the School for Sanitary Inspectors, and the Parochial Health Departments; in 1934, the School Dental Clinics and the clinical work of the Tuberculosis Commission; and after the close of 1935, the Bureau of Health Education.

II.—During 1935, the co-operative programme was in connection with the Bureau of Health Education, the Tuberculosis Commission and the Yaws Commission; while Mr. E. H. Magoon, the engineer of the Foundation staff, continued to assist the Central Board of Health in improving water supplies, sewage disposal and drainage throughout the Island.

1.—*The Bureau of Health Education* was established in 1926 to meet the demands of teachers, sanitary inspectors, and citizens, for detailed information regarding personal hygiene, and the spread and prevention of disease. As its name implies, it has had for its object the development of a public health consciousness among the people and in carrying out this object has conducted educational campaigns throughout the Island. Education in public health is of most value when used as an opportunity of putting precepts into practice; because of this, the work of the Bureau of Health Education has been largely confined to such public health problems as have received practical consideration in the Colony.

Jamaica Public Health, published by the Bureau during the past ten years, has enjoyed the assistance and co-operation of health officers, doctors, teachers and citizens interested in the welfare of the people; and, especially is this true of the staffs of the Government Printing Office and of the Post Office Department, without whose aid the periodical could not have made its monthly appearance for ten years without a single issue being delayed. A glance through the table of contents of any volume will show the scope and variety of the articles which have appeared and call attention to the practical nature of the bulletin. It is likely that the demand for the periodical has been so great because the articles have been practical. During 1935, special articles appeared on the Venereal Disease Menace, the Ganja problem of the Colony, Leprosy, and Tuberculosis. Each month for the past six years an edition of 20,000 has been sent out; all but a few hundred go to addresses in Jamaica. More than 250 of the larger schools of the Colony use the bulletin as a text in hygiene in their higher forms. There is a demand from teachers and others for more copies, and an increase to 25,000 copies each month has been needed for several years. Outside of Jamaica the list of persons who have asked to have the bulletin sent to them includes health and social welfare workers in the following 56 countries: Argentine, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Africa, Canada, Canal Zone, Cayman Brac, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, England, Fiji, France, Germany, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Java, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippine Islands, Poland, Puerto Rico, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South India, Switzerland, Trinidad, Turks Island, United States of America, Venezuela and Zanzibar.

It may be of interest to add that requests have been received for permission to republish articles and health plays which have appeared in the bulletin, or to reproduce placards, in English, Spanish, Greek, Hindu and Chinese.

In addition to the publication of the monthly bulletin, suitable literature is provided on the problems which are being dealt with by the health departments of the Island. Assistance has been given health workers through the provision of moving picture projectors and films, magic lanterns and slides, and material for microscopical demonstrations. Also special leaflets and posters and placards, designed for use in schools, at markets, and other public places, to give information about the more common diseases, are distributed. During 1935 the Bureau of Health Education sent out 41 different publications; the total number of pieces of public health literature distributed being above 400,000.

A branch of the Bureau of Health Education is the division of Prenatal Work. A set of nine letters (one for each month of pregnancy) is sent to expectant mothers to teach them the normal changes which occur during pregnancy and the dangers which should be looked for and avoided; the names of such mothers being supplied by health officers, sanitary inspectors, nurses, and social welfare organizations. During the year 10,104 letters were mailed to 1,182 expectant mothers.

In a way, *Jamaica Public Health* is an expression of the growth of, and the interest taken in, public health by the people of the Colony. It is because the officials and the people have been interested and supported such work than an outstanding reduction in our death rate has been brought about. This interest has made it possible to develop effective means of controlling contagious diseases through organised health departments whose work has placed Jamaica among the first of the Colonies of the Empire in the attention paid to the public health.

2.—*The Tuberculosis Commission*.—In 1927 Government invited the Rockefeller Foundation to co-operate in a study of tuberculosis as it exists in Jamaica, Professor Eugene L. Opie, of the University of Pennsylvania and now of Cornell University, was secured to direct the study. He visited the Island in 1928 and supervised the establishment of a study clinic in Kingston to obtain direct contact with patients suffering from the disease in order that observations could be made of the forms, nature and course of the infection in individuals, family groups, and the influence of conditions of living upon its distribution. In 1931, an X-ray Laboratory was opened in connection with the Kingston Dispensary and during the same year, in order to broaden the work of the Dispensary and gain a wider view of tuberculosis as it exists in a tropical country, enlarged and more extensive studies were begun in Kingston and a number of smaller towns and in rural sections of the Island.

Tuberculosis control in Jamaica has been developed by Government in connection with the work of the Kingston Dispensary, the X-ray Laboratory, and the Surveys of Special Districts. Along with the activities of these units, pathological studies have been developed, as well as special studies of the tuberculin test at the Dispensary, the Mental Hospital, and the Government Industrial School. Based on the information obtained as a result of the studies of the Tuberculosis Commission, taking into consideration the procedures by which control measures are being instituted, a report was prepared by Dr. Opie containing recommendations for the organization of control measures in Jamaica and submitted to Government of August 13, 1933. This report recommended the organization of tuberculosis work at hospitals, parish infirmaries, and dispensaries. A Central Clinic and Training School in Kingston, with tuberculosis wards in the district hospitals, and the training of physicians, nurses, and sanitary inspectors in tuberculosis control, formed the basis of the plan. The report was approved by Government at the close of 1933 and steps are now being taken to organize the Colony's tuberculosis control measures on a permanent basis.

3.—*The Yaws Commission* was organized in 1932 to study the disease with the view of discovering the best ways of control. The development of the study led to the organization of a Research Unit, two Treatment Units, a Central Laboratory, and a Yaws Survey of the Island.

The Research Unit has made special studies of (1) The central nervous system in Yaws; (2) the collection of histological specimens; (3) Cardio-vascular involvement; (4) Transmission of the disease; (5) Role played by Hippelates flies in the spread of Yaws; (6) New Drugs; (7) Old treated cases; (8) Comparative studies of Yaws and Syphilis.

Two Units have been engaged in treating patients; this work with the educational and follow-up campaigns being designed to control the disease. Effective methods have been devised for locating patients and for treating them until they become non-infectious. As a result of the experience gained by the Yaws Commission, Government has now systematized control work through the Parochial Health Departments and the District Medical Officers.

III.—The development of co-operative health work in Jamaica is the story of how the principles of preventive medicine have been carried to the people and of how the people have come to recognise the importance of applying these principles in their home. The result has been improved health, improved living conditions, and a marked decrease in the death rate in the Island—28.3 per 1,000 in 1921; 18.6 in 1931; 17.2 in 1932; 19.3 in 1933; 17.0 per 1,000 in 1934 and 17.7 in 1935. Jamaica has learned that public health is purchasable and that full realization of the benefits to be derived from health conservation can be found only in providing and maintaining well equipped health departments. In this respect, Jamaica now ranks high among the Colonies of the British Empire and above most tropical countries. Improved conditions of health mean improved conditions under which the people live and work; these things have made the Island a better place in which to live.

Page 151

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In 1935 the nucleus of a modern Criminal Investigation Department for the Jamaica Constabulary was formed. A Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Records Section, Modus Operandi Bureau and Photographic Section are now in operation. The services of an expert have been obtained, and in the near future the scope of this new Department will be extended when sufficient accommodation is received.

Page 162

DEPUTY KEEPER OF RECORDS.

P. G. Duff.

Page 207

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

R. H. McLaughlin.

A. D. Pixley.

Page 217

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Kingston—A. G. Solomon (re-appointed)

Clarendon—Rev. H. T. Cuthbert, Moravia P.O.

Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Race Course P.O.

J. R. Elliott, Race Course P.O.

J. Fowles, Alley P.O.

E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P.O.

St. Mary—L. B. Whitaker, Annotto Bay P.O., and M. Scott, Oracabessa P.O.

St. James—T. A. Reid, Lottery P.O.

Westmoreland—N. B. Davidson, Friendship Estate, Friendship P.O.

St. Catherine—W. E. Schliefer, Blackstonedged P.O.

A. Russell, Spanish Town P.O.

Page 346

SALVATION ARMY.

Divisional Commander of the Salvation Army in Jamaica—Brigadier Norman Ord.

Page 381

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Development Board was appointed in November, 1935 to consider and report on projects of agricultural development in connection with the loan which it is proposed to raise shortly, and to consider any further items in connection with agricultural projects which may be laid before the Board for their recommendations.

BOARD.—Honourable A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Honourable A. H. Hodges, Honourable R. Ehrenstein, Honourable G. C. Wainwright, Honourable Ellis Levy, Honourable C. A. Reid, Sir Charlton Harrison, K.T., C.I.E., R. F. Williams, F. L. Brown, *Secretary*.

Page 421

CENTRAL LANDS ADVISORY BOARD IN PLACE OF THE FORMER BOARD.

Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*; Honourable Sir Thomas Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G., Honourable Sir Charles Doorly, K.T., C.B.E., A. E. Muschett, D. J. Verity, E. L. Jack.

Page 425

BANANA INDUSTRY AID LAW.

The Governor has appointed the undermentioned persons to be Members of the Banana Industry Aid Board under Section 4 (1) of Law 24 of 1935, The Banana Industry Aid Law 1935.

Honourable G. C. Wainwright, (*Chairman*); Honourable Alfred H. D'Costa, Honourable Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, H. M. Radcliffe, K.C., Captain John Hamilton, D. T. Wint, F. E. V. Smith.

Page 430 REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

1. No person shall export any of the vegetables or fruits mentioned in the Schedule hereto unless such vegetables or fruits are packed at the Low Temperature and Marketing Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture or any subsidiary packing houses controlled by that Department.

2. The Advisory Board under the Agricultural Produce Law, 1926, (Law 19 of 1926), shall regulate the quantities of any of the said vegetables or fruits which may be shipped to any country during any specified period, and all persons desiring to make shipments shall apply to the said Board for permission to ship.

3. No person shall gather, collect, transport to a packing house for the purpose of exportation, or export any of the said vegetables and fruits except in such manner and in such containers as may be approved by an Inspector of Produce, and all containers for export shall be labelled, tagged or marked in such manner as may be required by the Director of Agriculture.

4. No person shall export any of the said vegetables and fruits unless the same are of such standard of size and quality as in the opinion of an Inspector of Produce is suitable for export.

5. These Regulations shall not apply to bona fide ships' stores or consignments not exceeding five crates or packages shipped for private purposes and not for sale in the country of destination.

SCHEDULE.

Tomatoes	..	..	Avacado	Pears
Eggplants	..	..	Carrots	
Peppers of all kinds	..	..	Beetroot	
Fresh Beans and Pea	..	..	Turnips	
Melons of all kinds	..	..	Radishes	
Squash, Cucumbers, Vegetable Marrows				
Potatoes of all kinds.				
Mangoes.				

Made in Privy Council this 18th day of March, 1936.

EDWARD DENHAM,
Governor.

Page 499 RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE.

In April of this year the Company announced the inauguration of a Radiotelephone service between this Island and the United States of America, Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

The service is operated by The Jamaica Telephone Company, Limited in conjunction with the Direct West India Cable Company, Limited and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and as a result it is now possible for conversations to take place between Kingston and any points in the above countries, and vice versa. Many such conversations have already taken place and the most satisfactory results have been obtained.

At the present juncture efforts are being made to extend the Radiotelephone service at an early date, to the countries of Europe and South America, as well as to ships at sea.

Page 489 ST. ANN BRANCH, J.S.P.C.A.

This Branch was founded in 1921 and for 13 years was maintained as an auxiliary of the Parent Society in Kingston. In 1934 with a view to increasing its usefulness it commenced operations as an independent Society. Its policy is to promote kindness and prevent cruelty by education and practical help. A trained Veterinary Dispenser is available at all times to give treatment and advice and his services are free to all stock owners. Drugs and dressings are supplied free in cases of need. He visits the several markets of the parish on Saturdays and the Villages during the week. A Rest-field is maintained in Brown's Town where injured or load weary animals may be left and where animals whose owners have been convicted under the cruelty to animals Law may be detained by order of the Magistrates. They are fed and cared at the expense of the Society for a period not exceeding 30 days. Water troughs are placed at St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Claremont and Cave Valley.

The minimum annual subscription for membership is 2/6.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—*Chairman*: Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*: C. Owen Cover, J.P.; Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., J.P., Charles Cotter, J.P., Gilbert Cocks, J.P., Surgeon-Major Curphey, M.C., Major Claude Roper, J.P., C. A. F. Stewart, J.P., Captain J. E. V. Townend; *Honorary Treasurer and Secretary*: Mrs. Gilbert Cocks, Knapdale, Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Honorary Consulting Veterinary Surgeon*: Dr. Stephen Lockett; *Veterinary Dispenser*: L. T. McDonnough; Chalky Hill, St. Ann; *Honorary Auditor*: J. I. Pietersz; *Officials who render Veterinary First-Aid*: Mr. C. M. A. Robotham, Agricultural Instructor, Brown's Town, Mr. C. V. Atkinson, Agricultural Instructor, Bamboo, Mr. C. J. Case, Inspector of Plant Diseases, St. Ann's Bay.

Page 499 **WIRELESS OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE.**

Under the provisions of Law 27 of 1933 the Government appointed a Board of Examiners to test candidates who apply for Wireless Operator's Certificates.

The present Members of the Board are:—T. J. Guilfoyle, Chairman; John F. Grinan, R. B. Coombs.

Page 493 **MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF KINGSTON.**

The Society was founded on the 8th April, 1932, by Bro. James W. Wray for the purpose of helping the poorer class of the community in sickness and burial.

ADMINISTRATION.

J. S. Blackwood, *Chairman*; S. W. Harris, *Vice-Chairman*; J. Davis, *Secretary*; J. Williamson, *Assistant Secretary*; J. W. Wray, *Treasurer*; W. A. Hepburn, *Collector*; C. A. Williams, *Assistant Collector*; G. O. Billings, *Outer Guard*; C. Dunwell, *Inner Guard*; G. R. Palmer, *Chaplain*; C. F. Verley, E. G. Thomas, J. Fray, *Trustees*.

The membership is at present over 500 members.

The Society is also in good financial standing.

Pages 535-536 **SWIMMING AMATEUR, ETC.**

Ten teams competed in the Water Polo League for 1935. Winners Kingston, S. C. Runners-Up, Jamaica A. S. C. The Squadron Race League was won by Jamaica A.S.C. with Kingston S.C. as Runners-Up.

The first Annual Swimming Championships were held at Springfield on November 23rd with the following results:—

100 Metres, Medley, K. Melhado

66½ Metres, Free style, V. G. Crawford.

100 Metres, Free style, K. Melhado.

200 metres, Free style, P. Silvera.

The Secondary Schools Swimming Championships Council is affiliated to the above.

Page 600 **BIRTHDAY HONOURS.**

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—

Brigadier James Archibald Dunboyne Langhorne, D.S.O., retired, late Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica, Commander Military Division.

Hon. Bertie Harry Michael Easter, Director of Education, Commander.

Hon. Gilbert Cochrane Wainwright, Nominated Member of the Legislative Council, Officer.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
A.		A.	
Acreage, Total ..	24	Artillery, Jamaica Militia ..	569
“ under Cultivation ..	387	Artisan's Tools and Implements ..	91
“ under Cultivation ..		Asses, number of ..	290
“ by Parishes ..	393	Assets of the Colony ..	247
“ in Wood and Ruinate ..	387	Association, Boy Scouts ..	516
Addenda ..	623.	“ Girl Guides ..	518
Admeasurer of Ships, Fees of ..	77	“ British Medical ..	542
Administrator General ..	195	“ Catholic Burial ..	492
Administrater General's Staff ..	197	“ Ex-B.W.I.R. ..	574
Admission to Civil Service ..	180	“ Jamaica C. S. Guarantee ..	474
“ “ “ of Women ..	180	“ “ Civil Service ..	475
Adventists, Seventh Day ..	348	“ “ Citrus Producers ..	521
Advisory Board, Railway ..	61	“ “ Dairymen Co- ..	
Advisory Committee—Banana ..		“ “ operative ..	521
Industry ..	425	“ “ Imperial ..	386
African Methodist Episcopal Church ..	347	“ “ Social Purity ..	492
Agricultural Chemist ..	163	“ of Christian Churches ..	344
“ Loan Banks ..	465	“ Parochial Boards ..	375
“ Loan Societies Board ..	465	“ Y.M.C. ..	544
“ Produce Buyers Licenses ..	77	“ Y.W.C. ..	544
“ Produce Advisory Board ..	520	“ Citizens ..	525
“ Scholarship—Jamaica ..	309	Astronomical Station, Mandeville ..	329
“ Society ..	384	Asylum, Lunatic ..	134
Agricultural, Department ..	163, 382, 627	Athenæum, Kingston ..	516
Agriculture, Imperial College of ..		Attendance at Public Offices, Hours of ..	183
Tropical ..	381	Attorney General ..	186
Air Mail Service ..	129	Audit Office ..	63
Airways ..	449	Automobile Association ..	540
Air Navigation ..	449	B.	
Aliens, Naturalization of ..	575	Bacteriological Laboratory ..	137
Allowances to Witnesses ..	193	Bailiff's Fees ..	206
“ Committee, Central ..		Banana and Cocoa Cultivation ..	395
Supplementary ..	572	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	387
“Alpha” Convent of Mercy, St Mary's ..	327	Banana in Jamaica, Cultivation of ..	395
Aluminum Line ..	448	“ Borer ..	422
Ambassadors, British ..	11	“ and Citrus Industry, Advisory ..	
Ammunition and Explosives ..	83	Committee ..	426
Ancient Order of Foresters ..	508	“ Industry Aid Law ..	627
Ancient Shepherds, Society of ..	509	“ Producers Association ..	520
Ancient and Illustrious Order of ..		Bank, Agricultural Loan ..	465
Star of Bethlehem ..	511	“ Barclays ..	292
Animals, Contagious Disease ..	433	“ of Commerce, Canadian ..	293
“ Importation of ..	430	“ Government Savings ..	65
“ Society for Prevention of ..		“ of Nova Scotia ..	292
Cruelty to ..	489	“ Royal Bank of Canada ..	292
Anti-Tuberculosis League ..	547	“ Rates of Exchange ..	292
Appeals from Supreme Court ..	194	Bankruptcy ..	196
Appendix ..	610	“ Trustee in ..	196
Area of Parishes ..	26	Baptist Union ..	341
“ under Cultivation ..	388	Barclays Bank ..	292
Army ..	566	Barristers-at-Law ..	186
“ Medical Corps ..	568	Bath, Milk River ..	471
“ Ordnance Dept. ..	568	“ of St. Thomas ..	472
“ Pay Dept. ..	568	Beacons ..	452
“ Service Corps ..	568	Beckford and Smith's School ..	318
Army, Salvation ..	346	Bees, Importation of ..	433
Arrival and Departure of Foreign ..		“ Protection from Disease ..	435
Mails ..	126	Beekeepers Union ..	519

	Page.		Page.
B.		B.	
Belmont Orphanage and Indl. School	327	Building Society, St. Ann	495
Benevolence, the Masonic	484	“ “ St. James	497
Bethlehem Training College	298	“ “ St. Mary's	495
Bequest, D'Espinose	482	“ “ Trelawny	496
“ Guthrie-Davidson	324	“ “ Victoria Mutual	494
“ Ludford's	323	“ “ Westmoreland	497
“ Morgan	324	Burial Association, Catholic	492
Bibliography of Jamaica	618	Burial Grounds, disused	474
Bills of Exchange, Rates of	292	Burial Scheme Society	492
Birds and Fish Protection Laws	532	Buses	554, 557
Birthday Honours	620	C.	
Births, Rates of	33	Cable Communication	499
“ Registration of	155	Cabs	554
“ and Deaths Register Offices	155	Caicos Islands	593
Blue Funnel Line	447	Calabar College	325
Blue Mountain Peak	584	“ High School	313
Board, Agricultural Loan Societies	464	Calcium Carbide, Regulations	582
“ Marine	449	Calendar, Jewish	14
“ of Directors, Shortwood	299	Cambridge Local Examinations	301
“ “ Mico Training College	298	Canada, Royal Bank of	292
“ of Education	296	Canadian Bank of Commerce	293
“ of Governors Institute of		“ Commercial Intelligence	
“ Jamaica	176	“ Service	545
“ of Health, Central	141	“ Trade Commissioner	536
“ “ Local	141	“ National Steamships	446
“ of Management, Agri. Society	386	“ “ Pacific”	448
“ of “ Govt. Savings		“ West Indian League	529
“ Bank	65	Canal, Rio Cobre	573
“ of Supervision	168	Caribbean Airways	449
“ of Visitors, Lunatic Asylum	134	Carron Hall Continuation School	322
“ “ Public Hospital	134	Carriage, Hire	554
“ Sugar	522	Carriages, Number of	290
“ Sugar Manufacturers	522	Carts, Hackney Carriages, etc.,	
“ Transport	541	“ distinguishing letters for	559
Boarding Houses	559	Cathedral High School	322
Boards of Health	141	Catholic Burial Association	492
“ Parochial	375	“ Church, Roman	338
Books and Copyrights,		“ College, St. George's	326
Registration of	160	Cats, Importation of	435
Boxing	537	Cattle, Number of	290
Boy Scouts Association	516	“ Trespass	436
“ Jamaica Scholarships	305	Caverns	30
“ and Girls Industrial School,		Cayman Islands	597
“ Stony Hill	153	“ “ Motor Boat Co., Ltd.	448
Brigade, Kingston Fire	463	Cays, Morant and Pedro	584
British Ambassadors	11	Cemeteries, disused	474
“ Empire, Population, Area		Cemetery, May Pen	473
“ and Trade	8	Censor for Moving Picture Films	588
“ Honduras	143	Census, General	33
“ Medical Association	542	Central Board of Health	141
“ Overseas Governors	8	Central Jamaica Citizens Association	526
“ Postal Orders	113	Central Lands Advisory Board	627
“ Trade Commissioner	12	Central Supplementary Allowances	
“ W. I. R. Association	574	“ Committee	572
Brown's Town Benefit Building		Chairmen of Parochial Boards	375
Society	496	Charity, D'Espinose's Bequest	482
Building Society, Brown's Town	496	“ Fletcher's, Kingston	481
“ “ Clarendon	497	“ “ Spanish Town	482
“ “ Jamaica Permanent	494	“ Gray's	482
“ “ Middlesex	495	“ Gregory's	482

	Page.		Page.
C.		C.	
Charity, Guthrie-Davidson's Bequest	324	Civil Service Guarantee Association	474
“ Kingston and St. Andrew's		Clarendon Building Society ..	497
“ Poor House ..	486	“ Parish of ..	371
“ Ludford Bequest ..	323	Clearance, Ports of ..	74
“ Masonic Benevolence ..	484	Clergy, Church of England ..	333
“ Merrick's ..	321	Clerks of Courts ..	207
“ Mico ..	297	Close time for Birds and Fishes	582
“ Morgan's Bequest ..	324	Club, Jamaica ..	512
“ Night Refuge and Dispensary	484	“ Jockey ..	537
“ Organization Society, Kingston	488	“ Liguanea ..	513
“ Sailors' Home, Kingston ..	486	“ Manchester ..	515
“ Sailors' Rest and Reading		“ Rifle ..	529
“ Room ..	487	“ Royal Jamaica Yacht ..	514
“ Sarah Morris Trust ..	481	“ St. Andrew ..	513
“ Wood's Bequest ..	482	Club, St. James Country ..	515
Chemist, Government ..	163	“ St. Mary Country ..	515
Chief Justice ..	185	“ St. Thomas Country ..	514
Child Welfare Association ..	491	“ Toc H. ..	572
Children's Home, Constant Spring	328	“ West Indian ..	530
Chinese Benevolent Society ..	485	Clubs, Cricket ..	531
Chocolate, Cultivation of ..	395	“ Football ..	532
Cholera and Yellow Fever ..	585	“ Polo ..	537
Christian Endeavour Union,		Coasting Steamers ..	445
Jamaica ..	491	Cocoa Cultivation ..	395
Chronological Outlines of Jamaica		Coffee Cultivation ..	394
History ..	34	Coins in Circulation ..	291
Church, African Methodist Episcopal	347	“ Weights of ..	590
“ Baptist Union, Jamaica	341	Collector General's Department	73, 102
“ Christian ..	344	Collectors of Taxes ..	104
“ Congregational ..	343	College, Calabar ..	325
“ Friends ..	346	“ Cornwall ..	315
“ Jewish ..	349	“ Imperial, of Tropical	
“ Methodist ..	340	“ Agriculture ..	381
“ Moravian ..	344	“ Jamaica ..	310
“ of England ..	330	“ Kingston ..	322
“ “ Deaconess House	329	“ Mico Training ..	297
“ “ Diocesan Council	332	“ Moravian Training ..	298
“ “ Financial Board	333	“ Munro ..	314
“ “ Island Curates'		“ St. George's ..	326
“ “ Fund ..	479	“ St. Peter's ..	325
“ “ Pension Fund	480	“ Shortwood Training ..	298
“ “ Rectors' Fund	479	Colonial Governors ..	8
“ “ Statistical Synopsis	332	“ Office ..	6
“ “ St. Peter's College	325	“ Possessions of Great Britain	7
“ “ Widows and		“ Secretary's Office ..	57
“ “ Orphans' Fund	479	Colonies, Secretary of State for	6
“ of Rome ..	338	Columbian Line ..	447
“ Presbyterian ..	336	Commerce, Jamaica Chamber of and	
“ Seventh Day Adventists	348	“ Merchants Exchange ..	518
Churches, Association of Christian	344	Commissaries, Ecclesiastical ..	333
Circuit Courts, Dates of Holding	194	Commission, Jamaica Schools ..	310
Citizens Associations ..	525	Commissioner of Stamps ..	72
Citrus Industries ..	425	Commissioners, Vere Irrigation ..	469
Citrus Producers Association, Ltd.		Companies, Limited Liability ..	580
Jamaica ..	521	Congregational Union ..	341
City Dispensary, New ..	485	Constabulary ..	151
Civil Establishment—Cayman Islands	597	Constitution, Political ..	49
“ “ Turks Island	593	“ Present ..	52
“ List ..	55	Consuls in Jamaica ..	11
“ Service, Admission to ..	180	Consultative Committee for	
“ Service Association ..	475	“ Secondary Education ..	323

	Page.		Page.
C.		D.	
Consulting Surgeons, Hospital ..	136	D'Espinose's Bequest ..	482
Contagious Diseases, Animals ..	436	Dependencies of Jamaica ..	593
Continuation and Technical School, Kingston ..	299	Description of Jamaica ..	24
Convent of Immaculate Conception ..	326	Detective Service (Police) ..	151
" of Mercy, St. Mary's, Alpha ..	327	DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation ..	447
Co-operative Fire Insurance ..		Diocesan Council ..	332
Company ..	501	" Festival Choir ..	546
Co-operative Public Health Works 144,	625	" Financial Board ..	333
Copyrights ..	161	" School ..	320
Cornwall College ..	315	Dipping Tanks ..	427
Corporation, Kingston and St. Andrew ..	376	Direct West India Cable Co. ..	499
Coolie Immigration ..	167	Discharged Prisoners Aid Department ..	347
Correspondence, Official ..	112, 182	Discount Company, People's ..	498
Council, Diocesan ..	332	Diseases, Infectious ..	141
Council, Legislative, Members of ..	56	Dispensary, New City ..	485
" " Proposed Reform ..	52	" Kingston, Parochial ..	484
" Medical ..	543	Distinguishing Letters on Sub- Licenses (Carts, etc.) ..	559
" Privy ..	56	Distinguishing Letters on Motor Vehicles ..	559
Counties in Jamaica ..	24	District Medical Officers ..	139
Court, Dates of holding Circuit ..	194	" " Duties of ..	130
" Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates, dates of holding ..	206	" Post Offices ..	114
" Resident Magistrates' Staff ..	209	Dividing Fences Law ..	436
" Supreme ..	185	Dog Tax ..	75
Crickets in Jamaica ..	531	Dominions, London Representatives of British ..	5
Crown Agents ..	6	Dornoch Water Supply ..	471
" Lands Department ..	61	Drawing, Examination in ..	303
" " to Settlers, Rules for ..		Duties, Import ..	78
Sale of ..	419	" Drawback of ..	93
" Solicitor ..	186	" Stamp ..	68
Cultivation ..	387	" Legacy ..	68
Curates' Fund ..	479	" Estate ..	67
Currency Commissioners ..	64, 291	E	
" Jamaica ..	291	Eclipses ..	19
Customs ..	73	East Asiatic Co., Ltd. ..	448
" Duties, Schedule of ..	82	East Indian Association ..	527
" Free List ..	87	" Immigration ..	167
" Officers ..	103	East Portland Citizens Association ..	526
Custodes ..	217	Economic Products ..	439
D.		Education, Agricultural Scholarship ..	309
Dairymen Co-operative Association, Jamaica ..	521	" Beckford & Smith's School ..	318
Damage by Stock ..	437	" Board of ..	296
Daughters of the King ..	574	" Calabar College ..	325
Days from any day in one month to same day in any other month ..	592	" Calabar High School ..	313
Daylight Particulars ..	23	" Carron Hall Continuation School ..	322
Deaconess House, Church of England ..	329	" Cathedral High School ..	322
Death Rate ..	33	" Compulsory ..	296
Deaths, Registration of ..	156	" Consultative Committee for Secondary Education ..	323
Deaths and Births Registry Offices ..	156	" Convent Schools ..	326, 327
Debt of Jamaica ..	227, 250	" Cornwall College ..	315
DeCarteret Preparatory School ..	321	" DeCarteret Preparatory School ..	321
Declination, Magnetic ..	20	" Department, Staff ..	155
Dental Board of Examiners ..	150	" Diocesan School ..	320
" Practitioners ..	150	" Elementary ..	295
Dentistry ..	149		

	Page.		Page.
E.		E.	
Education, Guthrie-Davidson Bequest	324	Ewarton Water Supply ..	470
“ Hampton ..	315	Examinations ..	300
“ Happy Grove School	327	“ Agricultural Scholarship	309
“ Jamaica College ..	310	“ Drawing ..	303
“ Jam. Schls. Commission	310	“ Jamaica Scholarships	303
“ Scholarships ..	303	“ Music ..	301
“ Secondary ..	294	“ Rhodes Scholarship	307
“ Kingston College	322	“ University of Cam-	
“ Kingston Technical and		bridge Local ..	301
Continuation School	299	“ University, London	300
“ Ludford's Bequest	323	Ex-British West India Regt. Assn.	574
“ Manchester Schools	320	Excise ..	73
“ Manning's School	316	“ Internal Revenue and	
“ Merrick's Charity	324	Customs Officers ..	103
“ Mico Training College	297	Exchange, Merchants ..	518
“ Moravian Training		“ Rates of ..	201
College	298	Exemptions from Customs Duties	87
“ Morgan Bequest	324	Expenditure, Table of Revenue	
“ Munro College ..	314	and ..	227
“ Munro and Dickenson's		Explosive Substances, Rules	
Schools ..	314	governing ..	582
“ Rhodes Scholarship	307	Exportation of Vegetables,	
“ Rusea's School ..	316	Regulations ..	628
“ Secondary ..	294	Exports, Value of ..	278
“ Shortwood Training		“ and Imports ..	272
College	298	External Postal Regulations ..	126
“ St. Andrew High School	319		
“ St. George's College	326	F.	
“ St. Hilda's School	320	Fares for Hackney Carriages ..	554
“ St. Hugh's High School	321	Farm School ..	382
“ St. Mary's Orphanage,		Fees, Admeasurer's ..	77
Alpha Cottage	327	“ Bailiffs ..	203, 206
“ St. Peter's College	325	“ Bankruptcy ..	196
“ Statistics ..	293	“ Counsels ..	201
“ Technical School ..	299	“ Courts ..	200
“ Titchfield Trust and School	417	“ Election ..	585
“ Training Colleges	293	“ Land Surveyors ..	581
“ Vere Trust ..	319	“ Light Dues and Harbour	456
“ Westwood High School	321	“ May Pen Cemetery ..	473
“ Wolmer's Schools ..	312	“ Petty Sessions Courts ..	211
Elders and Fyffes ..	446	“ Pilotage ..	450
Elected Members, Qualification	54	“ Poundage ..	438
“ Legislative		“ Probate and Administra-	
Council ..	585	tion ..	200
Election Information ..	585	“ Receiver of Wrecks ..	453
Electors, New Constitution ..	55	“ Record Office ..	161
“ Number of ..	55	“ Registration, Scale of ..	158
Elementary Education ..	295	“ Resident Magistrates' Courts	199
Elevations of Mountains ..	26, 28	“ Solicitors ..	201
Emigrant Labourers Protection Law	576	Fences Law, Dividing ..	436
Empire Poetry League, Jamaica		Festivals ..	13
Branch ..	528	Film Censor ..	588
Endowed Schools ..	310	Finances, Jamaica ..	227
Entry, Ports of ..	74	Fire Brigade ..	463
Estates, Coffee ..	394	“ Insurance, Association ..	478
“ Sugar ..	390	“ Insurance Company, Ltd.	501
Events Abroad ..	35	Fish Protection, Birds and ..	582
“ in Jamaica ..	34	Fishes from Jamaica ..	610
“ of the year 1935 ..	600, 629	Fletcher's Charity, Spanish Town	482
		“ Trust, Kingston ..	481
		Football ..	531

	Page.		Page.
F.		G.	
Foreign Consuls ..	11	Guarantee Association, Civil Service ..	474
“ Money Orders ..	113	Gulf Pacific Mail Line ..	448
“ Moneys, Value of ..	113	Gunpowder Regulations ..	582
“ Postages ..	109	Guthrie-Davidson Bequest ..	324
Foresters, Ancient Order of ..	508		
Frankfield Citizens Association ..	526	H.	
Franchise Qualification ..	54	Hackney Carriages ..	554
Franking ..	110	“ “ and Carts, distinguish- ing letters for ..	559
Freemasonry ..	505	“ “ Motor, Regula- tions for ..	552
Free List, Customs ..	87	“ “ One Way Thorough- fares ..	552
Friends, Jamaica Mission ..	346	Half Holidays, Public ..	15
Fruits, Seasons and Prices of ..	438	Hampton School ..	315
Fruit and Vegetables, Importation Prohibition ..	426	Hanover, Parish of ..	367
Full Court, Sittings of ..	194	Happy Grove School ..	327
Fumigation of Vessels ..	143		
Funded Debt ..	233. 250	Harbour Fees and Light Dues ..	456
G.		Harbours and Harbour Masters ..	453
Garages in Kingston ..	552	Hawkers and Pedlars License ..	76
Gardens, Public ..	382	Health, Boards of ..	141
Gasoline, and Petroleum Regulations ..	552	“ Central Board of ..	141
Gas Works ..	457	“ Officers ..	141, 377
Gemilut Hasadim Society ..	484	“ “ Port Royal ..	141
General Rates, Parish and Roads ..	591	“ “ Port Antonio ..	141
General Revenue ..	226	“ Work, Co-operative ..	144, 625
Geological Formation ..	24	Hebrew Synagogues ..	349
Girls Jamaica Scholarship ..	305	Hermitage Dam ..	457
Girls Guildry ..	518	Hire of Motor Cars ..	555
Girl Guides Association ..	518	History, Chronological Outlines of Jamaica ..	34
Glee Singers Society, Kingston ..	528	Holidays, Public General ..	14
Golf ..	535	“ Half, Public ..	15
Good Samaritans, Independent Order of ..	510	Honduras, British ..	143
Government Elementary Schools ..	295	Honey in transit on ships ..	434
“ Farm School ..	382	Hookworm Sanitation ..	144
“ Industrial Schools ..	153	H. C. Horn Steamship Line ..	448
“ Laboratory ..	165, 384	Horses intended for racing, importa- tion of ..	432
“ Medical Service ..	130	“ Number of ..	290
“ Medical Service, Officers of ..	137	Hospital Manchester Maternity ..	490
“ Meteorologist ..	63	“ Kingston Public ..	133
“ Printing Office ..	168	“ Victoria Jubilee Lying-in ..	134
“ Savings Bank ..	65	Hospitals, Public ..	131
“ Stock Farm ..	383	Hotels and Lodging Houses ..	559
“ Stud Farm ..	384	Hours of Attendance, Official ..	183
Governor of Jamaica ..	56	Hurricane Season ..	62
“ A. D. C. and Private Secretary ..	56	I.	
Governors, British Colonial ..	8	Ice-making Company, Kingston ..	499
Grand Cayman, Island of ..	597	Immigration, East Indians ..	167
“ Turk, Island of ..	593	“ Statistics ..	167
“ United Order of Odd Fellows ..	509	Imperial Association, Jamaica ..	386
Gratuities and Pensions ..	184	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture ..	381
Gray's Charity ..	482	Import Duties ..	78
Grazing Pens ..	407	“ Exemptions ..	87
Great Britain, Colonial Possessions of ..	7	Importation of Animals ..	430
“ Ministers and Officers of State ..	5	“ “ Bees ..	433
“ Royal Family of ..	3	“ “ Cats ..	435
Gregory's Charity ..	482		

	Page.		Page
I.		Jamaica	
Importation of Horses intended		Artillery Militia ..	569
for Racing ..	432	Association of Christian	
" " Monkeys ..	435	Churches ..	344
" " Plants and Tools Order	425	Automobile Association	540
" " Textiles ..	99	Banana Company of: ..	387
Imports, Value of ..	272	Banana Producers Association	520
Imports and Exports ..	270	Banana Producers Association	
Income Tax ..	170	Steamship Co., Ltd.	446
" Assessment Committee	171, 176	Baptist Union ..	341
Independent Baptist Association	348	Beekeepers Union ..	519
" Order, Good Samaritans ..	510	Bibliography of ..	618
" Order of Odd Fellows	508	Boy Scouts ..	516
" United Order of		Burial Scheme Society	492
Mechanics ..	511	Caverns of ..	30
Indian Empire ..	10	Chamber of Commerce and	
Indictments in Superior Courts	226	Merchants Exchange	518
Industrial School, "Alpha" ..	327	Christian Endeavour Union	491
" " Belmont ..	327	Church of England ..	330
" " Lyndale ..	328	Citrus Producers Assn.	521
" " Stony Hill ..	153	Civil Service Association	475
Industrial School, Swift Boys' Home	328	Civil Service Mutual Guar-	
" Schools ..	153	antee Association ..	474
Infantry Volunteers, Kingston ..	570	Club ..	512
Infectious Diseases ..	141	Coastwise Service ..	445
Influenza ..	145	Coconut Producers'	
Inspectors of Schools ..	155	Association, Ltd. ..	521
Institute of Jamaica ..	176	Coffee, Cultivation in ..	394
Instructions regarding Plague, Cholera	585	College ..	310
Insurance Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	502	Co-operative Fire Ins. Coy.	501
Insurance Companies, Fire, Agents of	502	Counties of ..	24
" Accident and Fidelity	504	Currency of ..	291
" " Life ..	502	Dairymen's Co-operative	
" Burglary ..	504	Association ..	521
" Live Stock ..	504	Dependencies of ..	593
" Marine ..	504	Description of ..	24
" Motor Car ..	503	Events in ..	34
" of Letters ..	127	Fruit and Shipping Co., Ltd.	447
" of Parcels ..	127	Finances ..	227
" Underwriters' Agents	449	Geological Formation of	24
Intelligence Service, Canadian		Governor of ..	56
Commercial ..	545	Government Railway ..	60, 549
Internal Money Orders ..	113	" Staff ..	61
" Postal Rates ..	109	History, Chronological Out-	
" Postal Regulations ..	109	lines of ..	34
" Revenue Department ..	73	Horticultural Society ..	527
" " Officers of ..	103	Imperial Association ..	386
Inventions, Letters Patent for	579	Institute of ..	176
Investments ..	233	Insurance Co. of ..	502
Irrigation Canal, Rio Cobre ..	468	Jockey Club ..	537
" Works, Vere ..	469	Law Society ..	542
Island Chemist ..	163	League of Nations Union	529
" Curates' Fund ..	479	Lunatic Asylum ..	134
" Record Office ..	163	Masonic Benevolence ..	484
Israelites, United Congregation of	349	Medical Council of ..	543
		Motor Cars ..	539
		Mountains of ..	25
		Musical Society ..	545
J.		Mutual Life Assurance Society	502
Jamaica, Agricultural Co-operative		Nurses Union ..	489
Marketing Movement	520	Permanent Building Society	494
" Agricultural Society ..	384	Pharmacists Association	520
" Anti-Tuberculosis League	547		

		Page.			Page.
J.			K.		
Jamaica Philatelic Society ..	545		Kingston, Hackney Carriages ..	554	
" Poetry League ..	528		" History of ..	350	
" Population ..	33		" Ice-making Company ..	499	
" Producers Association ..	521		" and Liguanea Water Works ..	457	
" Small Fruits and Vegetable Association ..	522		" Infantry Volunteers ..	570	
" Public Service Co. ..	498		" Latitude and Longitude of ..	13	
" Reserve Regiment ..	570		" Loan Board ..	463	
" Rifle Club ..	539		" Markets ..	461	
" Royal Yacht Club ..	514		" Ministers Fraternal ..	547	
" Scholarships ..	303		" Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary ..	484	
" Schools Commission ..	310		" Parish of ..	351	
" Schools Miniature Rifle Association ..	538		" Polo Club ..	537	
" Scottish Society ..	545		" Public Hospital ..	133	
" Shortwood Training College ..	298		" Sailors' Home ..	486	
" Social Purity Association ..	492		" Slaughter House ..	462	
" Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ..	489		" Streets Reconstruction Rate ..	74	
" Standard Time ..	13		" Technical and Continuation School ..	299	
" Telephone Co. ..	499		" Topography ..	351	
" Tides on the Coast of ..	18		Knights of St. John ..	511	
" Travelling in ..	549		L.		
" Upward and Onward Society ..	490		Laboratory, Government ..	165	
" Union of Teachers ..	524		Ladies Auxiliary ..	512	
" Victoria League of ..	528		Lady Mico's Charity ..	297	
" Weather Service ..	62		Land Boards for Sale of Government Lands to Settlers ..	419	
" Welsh Society ..	545		" Surveyors ..	580	
" Yacht Club, Royal ..	514		" " Fees ..	581	
Jewish Calendar ..	14		" under Cultivation ..	387	
" Congregations ..	349		Landing Waiters, Customs ..	103	
Jewish Ladies Charity Organization ..	349		Lands Department ..	61	
Jockey Club ..	537		Latitude and Longitude of Kingston ..	13	
Jubilee Market ..	461		Lawn Tennis ..	531	
Judges, Supreme Court ..	185		Law Society, Jamaica ..	542	
Judicature, Supreme Court of ..	185		League, Civic ..	515	
Justices of the Peace ..	217, 627		League of Nations Union ..	529	
K.			Legislation in 1935 ..	603	
Kerosene and other Oils ..	582		Legislative Council, Clerk of ..	57	
King of Great Britain and Ireland ..	3		" " Members of ..	56	
King's Warehouse ..	78		" " Qualification of Members of ..	54	
Kingston and St. Andrew Civic League ..	524		Lepers' Home ..	135	
" and St. Andrew Corporation ..	376		Letters, Insurance of ..	127	
" and St. Andrew Corporation Poor House ..	486		Letters Patent for Inventions ..	579	
" and St. Andrew Literary and Debating Society ..	515		Liabilities and Assets of Jamaica ..	247	
" Athenæum ..	516		Library and Museum, Public ..	176	
" Burial Grounds, disused ..	474		Licenses—See Taxes ..	76	
" Charity Organization Society ..	488		Licensing Authorities ..	587	
" City Dispensary, New College ..	485		Life Assurance Society, Jamaica Mutual ..	502	
" Fire Brigade ..	463		Lights, Coast Harbour ..	452	
" Gas Works ..	457		Light Dues and Harbour Fees ..	456	
" Glee Singers Society ..	528		Light Houses ..	454	
			Liguanea Club ..	513	
			" " Water Works ..	457	
			Limited Liability Co's. ..	580	
			Linstead Water Works ..	470	
			Lloyd's Agents ..	448	

	Page.		Page.
L.		M.	
Loan Banks, Agricultural ..	465	Methodist Church ..	340
“ Board (Imperial), Kingston	463	Metric System ..	590
“ Societies Board, Agricultural	464	Mico Training College ..	297
Loans of Jamaica ..	233, 244	Middlesex Building Society ..	495
Local Forces ..	570	Midwifery ..	150
Lodges, Masonic ..	505	Military ..	566
Lodging Houses and Hotels ..	559	Militia, Jamaica Artillery ..	569
London Representatives of		“ History ..	568
British Dominions ..	5	Milk River Bath ..	471
“ University Examination	300	Mineral Bath, Bath of St. Thomas	472
Longitude and Latitude of Kingston	13	“ Springs ..	31
Lower St. Andrew Citizens and		Ministers of State ..	5
Voters Association ..	529	Miniature Rifle Association ..	538
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds	509	Ministers Fraternal, Kingston	547
Ludford's Bequest ..	323	Mission, Jamaica Baptist ..	341
Lunatic Asylum ..	134	Money in use ..	291
Lying-in Hospital ..	134	“ Orders, Foreign ..	113
Lyndal Industrial School ..	328	“ “ Inland ..	113
M.		Moneys, Foreign, and their equivalent	293
Magistrates, List of ..	217	Montego Bay Self Help ..	490
“ Resident ..	207	Moon's Phases ..	18
“ Courts of ..	199	Morant and Pedro Cays ..	584
Magnetic Declination ..	20	Moravian Church ..	344
Mail Coaches ..	126	“ Female Training School	298
“ Conveyance ..	114	Morgan's Bequest ..	324
Malaria Commission ..	144	Mothers' Union ..	489
Mammals, Birds, Fish, Protection	582	Motor Cars ..	539
Manchester Club ..	515	“ Distinguishing Letters on	559
“ Horticultural Society	527	“ Hire of ..	555
“ Maternity Hospital ..	490	“ Insurance ..	503
“ Parish of ..	370	“ Registration of ..	75
“ School ..	320	“ Hackney Carriages	554
“ Unity of Odd Fellows	509	Motor Omnibuses ..	554
Manning's Home, St. Elizabeth	328	Mountains ..	25
Manning's School ..	316	Moving Picture Films, Censor ..	588
Marine Board ..	449	Munro College ..	314
Marine Insurance Companies ..	504	Munro and Dickenson's Schools	314
Markets ..	461	Museum, Public ..	176
Marriages ..	157	Music, Examinations in ..	301
Masonic Benevolence, Jamaica ..	484	Musical Competition Festival ..	546
“ Lodges ..	505	“ Society of Jamaica ..	545
May Pen Cemetery ..	473	Mutual Co-operative Society of	
Maxfield Park Home ..	487	Kingston ..	493
Measures and Weights ..	590	N.	
Medical Attendance on the Poor	130	Naturalization of Aliens ..	575
“ Association, British ..	542	Navy, Royal ..	562
“ Bacteriological Laboratory	137	Newspapers ..	592
“ Council ..	543	Night Refuge and Parochial	
“ Districts ..	130	Dispensary ..	484
“ Officers, District ..	139	Northern St. Catherine Citizens	
“ “ Duties of ..	130	Association ..	526
“ “ of Health ..	141, 377	Notaries, Public ..	197
“ “ of Health, Society of	543	Nova Scotia, Bank of ..	292
“ Practitioners Registered ..	145	Nurses Union ..	489
“ Staff, Government ..	136	Nuttall Memorial Hospital	493
“ Service, Government ..	130	O.	
“ Ticket System ..	131	Obituary for 1925 ..	604
Mental Hospital ..	134	Ocean Telegraphy ..	499
Merchants Exchange ..	519	Odd Fellows, Independent	
Merrick's Charity ..	324	Order of ..	508
Meteorologist, Government ..	63	“ Grand United Order of	509
Meteorology ..	17	Offences, Apprehensions ..	226

	Page.		Page.
O.		P.	
Official Correspondence, Mode of	182	People's Discount Company ..	498
“ Hours of Attendance ..	183	Performing Right Society, Ltd.	546
Old Comrades Association, W.I.R.	574	Permanent Benefit Building Society	494
Old Harbour Water Works ..	470	Permits ..	169, 579
Omnibuses ..	554, 557	Petitions, Regulations as to ..	183
One Way Thoroughfares ..	552	Petroleum Regulations ..	582
Opticians ..	544	Petty Sessions, Courts of ..	209
Orders, Inland Money ..	113	“ Dates of Holding ..	206
“ British Postal ..	113	“ Fees in ..	211
Ordnance Department, Army ..	568	Pharmacists Association, Jamaica	520
Orphanage and Industrial School,		Philatelic Society, Jamaica ..	545
“ Alpha Cottage ..	327	Pickford & Black, Ltd. ..	447
“ and Industrial School,		Pilotage Fees ..	450
“ Belmont ..	327	Pilots, List of ..	450
Orphans, Widows and ..	479	Plague, Cholera, Instructions	
Oversea Mails ..	126	“ regarding ..	585
Overseas Trade Department of	12	“ Regulations ..	142
P.		Plantations, Public Gardens and	382
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	445	Plant Diseases, Control of ..	421
Package Tax ..	92	Plants and Tools, Importation of	425
Parcels Post ..	127	“ Export of ..	427
Parcels, Insurance of ..	127	Planters ..	386
Panama Disease ..	421	Poetry League Empire, Jamaica	
Parish Clarendon ..	371	Branch ..	528
“ Hanover ..	367	Police ..	151, 627
“ Kingston ..	351	“ Staff ..	151
“ Manchester ..	370	“ Stations ..	152
“ Portland ..	359	Political Constitution ..	49
“ Port Royal ..	355	Polling Stations ..	587
“ St. Andrew ..	356	Polo ..	537
“ St. Ann ..	362	Poor House, Kingston and St. An-	
“ St. Catherine ..	373	“ drew Corporation	486
“ St. Elizabeth ..	369	“ Law, Board of Supervision	168
“ St. James ..	366	Population ..	33
“ St. Mary ..	361	Port Royal, Parish of ..	355
“ St. Thomas ..	358	Portland, Parish of ..	359
“ Trelawny ..	364	Ports of Entry and Clearance	74
“ Westmoreland ..	367	Possessions, Colonial ..	7
Parish General Rates and Road Rate	591	Post Office ..	109
Parishes, General History of ..	350	“ Air Mail Service ..	129
“ Area of ..	26	“ Arrival and Departure of	
Parking Places ..	553	“ Foreign Mails ..	126
Parochial Boards ..	375	“ British Postal Orders ..	113
“ “ Officers of ..	376	“ Envelopes ..	112
“ “ Association ..	375	“ Foreign Postages ..	109
“ Cablegrams ..	128	“ Inland Mails ..	114
“ Dispensary ..	484	“ Insurance of Letters ..	127
“ Markets ..	461	“ Insurance of Parcels ..	127
“ Road Tax, Return of ..	287	“ Inland Postal Rates	109
“ Qualification of Members	375	“ “ Special Regulations	111
Passport and Permit Branch ..	169	“ Money Orders ..	113
Passport Law, Regulations carrying		“ Money Orders, Foreign	113
into effect ..	576	“ Mail Coaches ..	126
Patents for Inventions ..	579	“ Official Correspondence	110
Peace, Commission of the ..	217	“ Oversea Mails ..	126
Peak, The Blue Mountain ..	584	“ Parcels Post ..	127
Pedro and Morant Cays ..	585	“ Post Cards ..	112
Penitentiary, General ..	154	“ Postage Stamps ..	112
Pension Fund, Disestablished Church	480	“ Rates of Postage from	
Pensions and Gratuities ..	184	“ Jamaica ..	109
Pens in Jamaica ..	407	“ Registration (Foreign)	126

P.		Page.	R.		Page.
Post Office Registration (Inland)		110	Radios	..	575
“ Reply Coupons	..	113	Radio-telephone Service	..	628
“ Staff of	..	130	Railway Advisory Board	..	61
“ Stamps, Description of	..	112	“ Jamaica Government	..	60, 549
“ Telegraphs	..	127	“ Staff	..	61
“ Telegraph Money	..		Rainfall	..	22
“ Orders	..	113	Rates (Taxes)	..	74
“ Wrappers	..	112	Receivers of Wreck	..	453
Pounds	..	437	Reconstruction of Kingston Streets	..	74
Practitioners, Dental	..	150	Record Office	..	161
“ Medical	..	145	“ Staff	..	162
Precedence, Table of	..	184	Rectors Fund	..	479
Presbyterian Church	..	336	Reformatories and Prisons	..	152
Present Constitution	..	52	Referees of Titles	..	163
Press, Jamaica	..	592	Registered Correspondence	..	112, 126
Prevention of Cruelty to			Register Offices of Births and Deaths	..	159
Animals	..	489	Registrar General	..	155
Prices and Seasons of Fruits	..	438	Registrar of Titles	..	163
Pringle Home	..	329	Registrars of Marriages	..	160
Printing Office, Government	..	168	Registration Department	..	155
Prisons and Reformatories	..	152	“ of Books	..	160
Prison and Reformatories—			“ of Births	..	156
Staff	..	154	“ of Business Names	..	160
Prison Visitors Board	..	588	“ of Copyrights	..	161
Prisoners Aid Department, Discharged	..	347	“ of Deaths	..	156
Privy Council	..	56	“ of Dental Practitioners	..	150
“ Appeals from Supreme			“ of Letters	..	112, 126
“ Court to	..	194	“ of Marriages	..	157
“ Senior Member of	..	56	“ of Medical Practitioners	..	150
Prize Court	..	198	“ of Motor Cars	..	75
Probate and Administration	..	200	“ of Titles	..	163
Produce Buyers Licenses	..	77	“ of Trade Marks	..	160
Producers Association, Jamaica	..	521	Resident Magistrates' Courts	..	199, 627
Properties, Statement of	..	286	“ “ Fees	..	199
Property Tax	..	74, 286	“ “ Holding of	..	206
Pringle Home	..	329	“ “ Staff of	..	207
Protection Birds and Fish	..	582	Returning Officers	..	585
Public Debt	..	227, 248	Revenue, Comparative Table of		
“ Gardens	..	382	“ and Expenditure	..	226
“ General Holidays	..	14	“ Department	..	73
“ General Hospitals	..	131	“ Officers	..	102
“ Half Holidays	..	15	Rhodes Scholarship	..	307
“ Hospital, Kingston	..	133	Riding	..	584
“ Offices, Hours of Attendance at	..	185	Rifle Club	..	539
“ Service Co., Jamaica	..	498	Rifle Shooting	..	538
“ Treasury	..	64	Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal	..	468
“ Works Department	..	58	“ Home	..	573
Purscell Orphanage	..	329	Rivers	..	28
Q.			Road Rates and Parish General Rates	..	591
Qualification of Members of the			“ Tax, Parochial	..	287
Legislative Council	..	54	Roman Catholic Church	..	338
“ Members of Parochial			“ “ College	..	326
Boards	..	375	“ “ Convents	..	326, 327
“ Voters	..	54	Royal Bank of Canada	..	292
Quarantine	..	141	“ Empire Society	..	545
“ Inspection of Animals	..	430	“ Family of Great Britain	..	3
“ Board	..	141	“ Jamaica Yacht Club	..	514
“ Regulations	..	142	“ Mail Lines, Ltd.	..	445
“ Visiting Officers	..	142	“ Navy	..	562
Queen's Market	..	461	Rum Duties	..	76
			Rusea's School	..	316

	Page.		Page.
S.		S.	
Sailing Vessels ..	143	Shortwood Training College ..	298
Sailors' Home, Kingston ..	486	Sinking Funds ..	248, 253
" Rest and Reading Room ..	487	Slaughter House ..	462
St. Andrew Club ..	513	Society, Brown's Town Benefit Building ..	496
" Parish of ..	356	" Clarendon Benefit Building ..	497
" Hackney Carriages ..	554	" Gemilut Hasadim ..	484
" High School for Girls ..	319	" Jamaica Agricultural ..	384
St. Ann Benefit Building Society ..	495	" Jamaica Mutual Life Assur-	
" Citizens Association ..	526	ance ..	502
" Parish of ..	362	" Jamaica Nurses' Union ..	489
" Penkeepers Association ..	524	" Jamaica Social Purity ..	492
" Branch J.S.P.C.A. ..	628	" Kingston Charity Or-	
St. Catherine, Parish of ..	373	ganization ..	488
St. Elizabeth, Association of		" Kingston Glee Singers ..	528
the Branches of		" Manchester Horticultural ..	527
the Jamaica		" Jamaica Permanent Benefit	
Agricultural Society ..	527	Building ..	494
" Parish of ..	369	" Prevention of Cruelty to	
St. George's College ..	326	Animals ..	479, 628
St. Hilda's School ..	320	" of Medical Officers of	
St. Hugh's High School ..	321	Health in Jamaica ..	543
St. James Country Club ..	515	" St. Mary Benefit Building ..	495
St. James' Benefit Building Society ..	497	" St. Ann Benefit Building ..	495
" Parish of ..	366	" St. James Benefit Building ..	497
St. Joseph's Sanitarium ..	493	" Trelawny Benefit Building ..	496
St. Mary Benefit Building Society ..	495	" Victoria Mutual Building ..	494
" Country Club ..	515	" Western St. Mary's ..	525
" Parish of ..	361	" Westmoreland Building ..	497
St. Peter's College ..	325	" Women's Self-Help ..	488
St. Thomas Country Club ..	514	" Upward and Onward ..	490
St. Thomas, Parish of ..	358	" of Friends Mission ..	346
St. Thomas, the Apostle, Bath of ..	472	Soda, Arsenite of: Regulations	
St. Vincent de Paul Conference ..	493	Governing ..	430
Sale of Crown Lands to Settlers ..	419	Solicitors ..	187
Salvation Army ..	346, 627	Solicitors' Committee ..	541
Sarah Morris Trust ..	482	Solicitor, Crown ..	186
Savings Bank ..	65	Solicitors' Fees ..	201
Scholarships ..	303	South St. Elizabeth Citizens Assocn. ..	526
" Agricultural ..	309	Spaldings Literary and Social Club ..	548
" Jamaica ..	303	Spanish Town Citizens Association ..	526
" Rhodes ..	307	" Water Works ..	470
Schools Elementary, Government ..	295	Spas ..	31, 471
" Commission, Jamaica ..	310	Spirit Licenses ..	76, 289
" Industrial and Reformatories ..	153	Spirits, Duty on ..	76
" Inspectors of ..	155	Sport ..	531
" Miniature Rifle Association ..	538	Springs, Mineral ..	31, 471
" Secondary ..	294	Star of Bethlehem, Order of ..	511
Science and Agriculture, Dept. of ..	382	Stamp Duties ..	68
" Staff ..	163	" Office ..	66
Scottish Society ..	545	Standard Fruit and Steamship Co. ..	446
Scouts Association ..	516	" Time ..	13
Seasons and Prices of Fruits ..	438	Statistics, Clerical, Church of ..	
Secretary of State for the Colonies ..	6	" England ..	330
Secondary Education ..	294	" Immigration ..	167
" " Consultative Com. ..	323	" Vital ..	33
Self Help Society, Women's ..	488	Steam Communication ..	445
Seventh Day Adventists ..	348	" " Aluminum Line ..	448
Shaw, Savill & Albion Line ..	447	" " Blue Funnel Line ..	447
Sheep, number of ..	290	" " Canadian National	
Shepherds, Ancient Order of ..	509	Steamships ..	446
Shipping Admeasurer's Fees ..	77	" " Canadian Pacific	
" British and Foreign ..	284, 445	Steamships, Ltd. ..	448

S.	Page.	T.	Page.
Steam Communication Cayman Islands Motor Boat Co.	448	Tariff (Law)	78
" " Columbian Steamship Co., Inc.	447	Taxes, Agricultural Produce Buyers	77
" " Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation	447	" Ass	75
" " East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	448	" Auctioneers	77
" " Elders & Fyffes Line	446	" Beer	76
" " Gulf Pacific Line	448	" Bicycle or Tricycle	75
" " Hamburg American Line	447	" Brewers	76
" " H. C. Horn Steamship Line	448	" Carriage	75
" " Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd.	446	" Cart	75
" " Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Company	447	" Collectors of	104
" " Lloyds Agents for Jamaica	448	" Cigar and Cigarettes	76
" " Pacific Steam Navigation	445	" Driver Hackney Carriage	76
" " Pickford & Black	447	" " Motor Car	75
" " Royal Mail	445	" Dog	75
" " Shaw, Savill & Albion Line	447	" Entire Horse	75
" " Standard Fruit Co.	446	" Firearms	75
" " United Fruit Coy.	446	" Gunpowder	76
Steamers and Sailing Vessels Entered and Cleared	284	" Hand Cart	75
Stock, Trespass of	436	" Horsekind	75
Stock Farm, Government	383	" Horned Stock for draught	75
Stony Hill Industrial School	153	" Hotel (Spirits)	76
Street Cars	498	" Income	77, 170
Streets, Reconstruction of	74	" Itinerant Trader in Horses	76
" " One Way	552	" Landlord's Bailiff	76
Stud Farm, Government	384	" Matches	76
Sugar Estates	390	" Marriage	157
Sugar Control Board	522	" Merchant	77
Sugar Manufacturers' Association	522	" Metal	76
Sun, Eclipses of the	19	" Motor Car	76
Sunrise and Sunset	17	" " Cycle	75
Supervision, Board of	168	" " Truck	75
Supreme Court of Judicature	185	" Newspaper	77
" " Appeals from	194	" Number of Spirit	289
" " Fees	199	" Number of Trade	289
" " Judges	185	" Package	92
" " Staff	185	" Parochial General Purposes	74
" " Sittings	194	" " Road	287
Surveyor General	61	" Pawnbrokers	76
Surveyors	580	" Pedlars	76
" List of	581	" Petroleum	76
" Fees of	581	" Pilots	450
Swettenham Cup Rifle Competition	538	" Property	74, 286
Swift Boys' Home	328	" Retailer	77
Swimming	535, 629	" Rum Duties	75
Synagogue, Jewish	349	" Soap Manufacturers	76
		" Spirit	76
		" Stamp	76
		" Steamer	76
		" Still	77
		" Streets	74
		" Supercargo	77
		" Tavern Licenses	76
		" Trade	77
		" Trailers	75
		" Traction Engine	75
		" Wharfinger	77
		" Wheel of Carriage	75
		" Wheel of Cart	75
		" Wheel of Hackney Carriage	75

	Page.		Page.
T.		U.	
Taxpayers, Number of ..	283	Union, Jamaica Teachers ..	524
Teachers, Jamaica Union of ..	524	United Fruit Company ..	446
Technical and Continuation		University of Cambridge Local Exam. ..	301
School, Kingston ..	299	" London Examinations ..	300
Telegraph and Post Offices ..	109	Upward and Onward Society ..	490
" Direct West India Cable Co. ..	499		
" Money Orders ..	113	V.	
" Ocean ..	499	Valuation Commissioner ..	107
" West India and Panama ..	499	Valuation Roll ..	108
" Wireless ..	499	Vegetables and Fruits ..	628
" Apparatus ..	575	Vegetables, Seasons and Prices ..	438
Telephone Company, Jamaica ..	499, 623	Vere Trust ..	319
Temperature ..	21	" Irrigation Works ..	469
Tennis, Lawn ..	531	" Commissioners ..	469
Textiles, Importation of ..	99	Verley Home for Gentlewomen ..	483
Thermal Springs ..	31, 471	Vessels, Sailing and Steam, Entered	
Tick Control ..	427	and Cleared ..	284
Tides on the Coast of Jamaica ..	18	Veterinary Surgeon ..	166
Time Standard ..	13	Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital ..	134
Titchfield School ..	317	" League of Jamaica ..	523
" Land Board ..	318	" Market ..	461
Titles, Registration of ..	163	" Mutual Building Society ..	494
" Office of ..	133	Vital Statistics ..	33
Ton H ..	572	Visitors Lunatic Asylum ..	134
Tonnage ..	234	" of Public Hospital ..	134
Tools Order, Importation of Plants		" Justices, Lepers' Home ..	134
and ..	425	" Officers (Quarantine) ..	141
Topography of Kingston ..	351	" Prison Board ..	588
Tourist Guide and Riding Circle ..	524	Volunteers, Kingston Infantry ..	570
Tourist Trade Development Board ..	523	Voters, Number of ..	55
Tourist Vessels ..	143	" Qualification of ..	54
Trade Commissioner, British ..	12		
" " Canadian ..	536	W.	
Trade Licenses, Number of ..	239	Warehouse, King's ..	78
" Marks ..	160	Water and Sewerage Board ..	376
Training Colleges ..	238	Water Rates, Kingston ..	458
" College, Mico ..	297	" " for Shipping ..	460
" " Moravian ..	298	" Supply ..	468
" " Shortwood ..	298	" " Scheme, Dornoch ..	471
Tramway ..	438	" " Kingston and	
Transport Board ..	541	" Liguanea ..	457
Travelling in Jamaica ..	549	" " Linstead ..	470
Treasury ..	64	" " Old Harbour ..	470
Trelawny Building Society ..	496	" " Spanish Town ..	470
" Parish of ..	364	Weather Service ..	62
" Penkeepers Association ..	524	Weights and Measures ..	590
Trespass of Cattle ..	436	Welsh Society of Jamaica ..	545
Trinity College, London Examina-		Wesleyan Church ..	340
tions of ..	546	Westmoreland Building Society ..	497
Trustee in Bankruptcy ..	196	" Parish of ..	367
Turks and Caicos Islands ..	593	Western St. Mary Citizens' Asso-	
Turner's Co-operative Society ..	526	ciation ..	525
		West India Cable Co., Direct ..	499
U.			
Underwriters' Agents ..	449		
Union, Congregational ..	341		

W.		Page.	W.		Page.
West India Club Golfing Society		536	Wolmer's Schools	..	12
“ Committee ..		530	Women Teachers, Training	..	298
“ and Panama Telegraph Co.		499	College for	..	488
“ Association of Glasgow		530	Women's Self-Help Society	..	491
“ Club ..		530	Women's Social Service Association	..	547
“ League ..		519	“ Teachers Fellowship	..	547
West Indian Conference		531	Workers Fellowship ..	..	394
West Indies Parliamentary Committee		531	Wood and Ruinate ..	..	482
“ Regiment Association			Wood's Bequest ..	..	58
Ex-British ..		574	Works, Public ..	..	453
Westwood High School ..		321	Wrecks, Receivers of	..	
Wharfage ..		96			
Widows and Orphans' Fund,			Y.		
Church of England ..		479	Yacht Club, Royal Jamaica	..	514
Winniefred Rest Home ..		483	Yellow Fever ..	..	585
Wireless Operators' Certificate ..		628	“ Regulations ..	..	143
Wireless Telegraphy ..		499	Young Men's Christian Association	..	544
“ “ Apparatus ..		575	Young Women's Christian Association	..	544
Witnesses, Allowances to ..		193			

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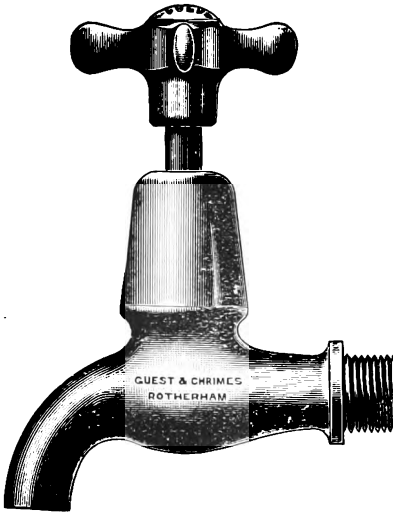
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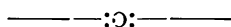
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